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John J. O'Connor Scrapbook #2

John J. O'Connor

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Congressional Record

SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Republican Campaign Is Financed Out of the Treasury of the United States

REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. O'CONNOR

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 16, 1932

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, supplementing my remarks on the floor of the House on July 12, 1932, concerning the proposed investigation of the Treasury Department, I desire to lay the following information before this House and the country.

During the fiscal years 1923 to 1931, inclusive, the Treasury Department paid out in tax refunds in cash the sum of \$1,219,486,515. During the same years it allowed tax credits and abatements in the sum of \$2,323,688,107. This makes a total in cash refunds, credits, and abatements allowed during the nine fiscal years to which I have referred of \$3,543,174,622. Final figures for 1932 are not yet available, but I learn from the highest authority that cash refunds for 1932 were approximately \$80,000,000, which was about \$11,000,000 more than the cash refunds during the fiscal year 1931. In all probability the credits and abatements for the fiscal year 1932 will be proportionately larger than during 1931, so that it may be said that during the last 10 years tax cash refunds, credits, and abatements amounting to almost \$4,000,000,000 have been given back by the Treasury to taxpayers, most of them in the ultrarich class or large corporations. This is a larger sum than the accumulated Hoover administration Federal deficit for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 and is enough money to pay the operating expenses of the Government for an entire year.

I mention a few of the corporations which have profited from this extremely generous tax-refund policy of the Republican administrations. In 1930 a list of corporations which had received some of the large refunds was published. Some of them have received additional refunds since that time. Among them was the United States Steel Corporation, which alone has received refunds and credits amounting to approximately \$100,000,000. The Steel Corporation, incidentally, has also been one of the greatest beneficiaries of the tariff policy of the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. The Middle States Oil Co. of New York received refunds amounting to \$4,400,000. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Pennsylvania, got back \$3,700,000 of its tax money. The Eastman Kodak Co., of Rochester, received refunds totaling more than \$2,500,000. The American Window Glass Co., a Pittsburgh corporation, got refunds of \$2,100,000. Another famous corporation, the Aluminum Corporation of America, owned principally by the family of that greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton, Andrew W. Mellon, received refunds of more than \$1,250,000.

Among the refunds allowed as late as last January was one of \$608,274 to the Sinclair Oil companies, whose head is Harry Sinclair, who will be remembered as having turned over \$100,000 of the bonds of his company to Will Hays when he was chairman of the Republican National Committee with which to help pay off the Republican Party's campaign debt of a few years ago.

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Jurisdiction of their refunds is wholly in the Treasury Department and nobody outside of the department is in possession of the facts. However, it is very strange that giant corporations such as I have mentioned, which retain the very best legal talent obtainable and the most expert tax accountants, would make such large tax payments if they did not actually owe the money to the Government and then take a chance on getting their money back.

It is of interest to note that up to 1928, of all the tax refunds allowed, 83 per cent involved claims on taxes paid to the Treasury during the years 1917 to 1921, under the war revenue act of the Woodrow Wilson administration. In other words, the Wilson administration collected this money through a war excess-profits tax with which to pay the cost of winning the war and succeeding Republican administrations gave it back to wealthy individuals and large corporations very many of whom were large contributors to Republican campaign funds.

It is also extremely significant that most of these large sums of money were returned after a Republican Congress, with the approval of Secretary Mellon, changed the law so as to permit refunds of taxes voluntarily paid. Prior to 1924 refunds could be allowed only on such taxes as were paid under protest. Mr. Mellon and the Republican Congress of that year changed the law so as to allow a claim to be filed on any tax payment, regardless of whether or not it was paid under protest. This opened the vaults of the Treasury, with the result that during the last 10 years nearly \$4,000,000,000 of the public money has been given back to wealthy individuals and giant corporations, and a very great deal of it has been paid to men who have been the most lavish contributors to the campaign funds used to elect President Coolidge and President Hoover.

Something more than a year ago the present Speaker of the House, then minority leader, Mr. GARNER, made a public statement in which he showed that there was a close bond of sympathy between Republican campaign contributions and Treasury tax refunds. Mr. GARNER showed that of a list of 17 individuals making \$10,000 contributions to the Republican war chest, all of them had benefited very greatly under the extremely liberal tax-refund policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. GARNER also called attention to the fact that after Senator FESS was appointed chairman of the Republican National Committee, he named Robert H. Lucas as executive officer of that committee, a position which I believe he still holds. Prior to such appointment Mr. Lucas was Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue by appointment of President Hoover. This is the bureau in which tax-refund cases are handled.

About the same time, Senator DILL, of Washington, made a public statement on his responsibility as a Senator, a statement which has never been challenged, in which he showed that 24 men who contributed a total of \$477,000 to the 1928 campaign fund of the Hoover-Curtis ticket had received in tax refunds the sum of \$114,655,279. These included, Senator DILL showed, contributions from copper, steel, oil, banking, and other interests so dominant in the economic life of the Nation. Senator DILL made public the list of these men, together with their contributions to the Hoover-Curtis war chest of 1928, and also the refunds, credits, and so forth, received from the Treasury Department, either by themselves as individuals, or by corporations in which they are dominant figures. They include:

Work Star 4/12/32

PAY CUT PROPOSAL IS RULED IN ORDER

Amendment to Appropriations Bill Wins Approval of Committee.

After considerable opposition in executive session, led by Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, the House Rules Committee today reported a special rule requested by the Economy Committee yesterday, making in order on the legislative appropriation bill as an amendment, the recommendation of the Economy Committee for an 11 per cent cut on all salaries in the Federal service, with an exemption of \$1,000.

When the special rule is adopted by the House and the 11 per cent slash proposal offered as an amendment on the legislative appropriation bill, which carries the salaries for members of Congress and the legislative establishments, Representative Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri, who has been leading the fight in the committee against salary reductions, will offer a substitute amendment.

It is probable that Representative Cochran will offer both his own proposal as a substitute for salary reduction, which includes cutting annual leave in half, prohibiting any increases in salary, promotions or filling vacancies, and also President Hoover's suggestion for compulsory furloughs without pay.

There seems to be a considerable sentiment in the House that the President's proposal is preferable to that of the Economy Committee in that, while it is in fact a reduction in salaries, yet it preserves the salary standard as fixed through the Personnel Classification Board. In this respect, it should not be construed by industry throughout the country as a sign from the Federal Government in approval of general salary reductions.

Work Herald 4/13/32

BEER PETITION SIGNED BY 80

Eighty members of the House yesterday signed a petition to force a vote on 2.75 beer as provided in the O'Connor-Hull bill.

Anti-prohibition forces were confident that the 145 signatures required to force a showdown would be affixed to the petition.

Technically, the vote will be on the question of whether to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the measure. The committee has taken no action on the bill.

Representative Stafford (R.), of Wisconsin, was the first member to sign the petition, but there was not the stampede among members to sign that occurred when the Beck-Linthicum resolution to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment to the States, was offered recently.

The O'Connor-Hull bill, designed to help balance the Federal budget and provide thousands of persons with employment, besides striking a blow at the bootleg liquor traffic, would impose a tax of 3 cents a pint on 2.75 per cent beer, estimated to produce from \$360,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in Federal revenue each year.

ny Sun 4/12/32

SEEKS HOUSE VOTE ON 2.75 P. C. BEER

Representative O'Connor Files His Petition.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (A. P.).—A petition to force a vote in the House on the O'Connor-Hull bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer was filed in the House today by Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York.

It requires 145 signers to discharge the Ways and Means Committee and to force a House vote on whether it will consider the bill.

Mr. O'Connor told the House he expected the 145 signatures in time to bring the matter to a vote April 25 or May 9.

"It is supported by both wet blocs in the House," he said.

Every member of the House today received a letter from Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act urging them to sign a petition for a vote on the O'Connor-Hull bill.

The letter from the committee, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, said: "There is no other piece of legislation the enactment of which would produce such beneficial results as would accrue from the passage of this bill."

Work Post 4/13/32

80 HOUSE MEMBERS SIGN BEER PETITION

65 More Names Are Needed for Forcing Vote Upon O'Connor-Hull Bill.

(Associated Press.)

Eighty House members yesterday expressed a desire to vote on whether the manufacture and taxing of 2.75 per cent beer is legal.

They signed a petition to take away from the House ways and means committee and bring to the floor the O'Connor-Hull bill. Sixty-five more signatures will have to be obtained before vote can be taken.

Representative O'Connor (Democrat), New York, one of the leading wets and coauthor of the bill, expressed confidence the 145 signatures would be obtained. As he announced on the floor that the petition had been filed at the clerk's office and about twenty members rushed forward to sign it, he said:

"There will be no rush about obtaining the 145 names, although we expect them early enough to assure a vote by May 9."

If the antiprohibitionists succeed in this effort they will force a second record vote on prohibition this session.

The first was on a petition to discharge the judiciary committee and bring up the Beck-Linthicum bill, which would have proposed a substitute for the eighteenth amendment which would allow State liquor control. The wets lost that vote 227 to 187.

ny Tribune 4/13/32

House Wet Bloc Revives Fight to Legalize Beer

O'Connor Claims 2.75% Bill Would Yield Annual Revenue of \$500,000,000

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The beer-for-revenue movement in Congress was revived today by the House wet bloc with enthusiastic support from anti-prohibition forces. The red-haired Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, filed a petition for a House vote on the O'Connor-Hull bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer by alcoholic content and tax it at three cents a pint. He claims \$500,000,000 annually would be derived in revenue.

Before night eighty of the necessary 145 signatures had been affixed to the petition on Speaker John N. Garner's desk. Mr. O'Connor said the House vote would come on April 25 or May 9, if the required number of signatures is secured to force the Ways and Means Committee to bring the bill before the House.

Senators also will be asked to go on record on beer when the tax bill is brought before that body. Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican, of Connecticut, will offer an amendment to legalize and tax 4 per cent. beer.

Though the House "wet bloc" is getting outside support from anti-prohibition organizations for the beer

bill, their leaders are not so optimistic about this new prohibition vote. Mr. O'Connor argued the beer tax would supplement many "nuisance taxes" in the revenue bill.

The anti-prohibition group tallied only 132 votes on a similar amendment to the tax bill, with 216 against, which compared with the 187 votes they gathered on the Beck-Linthicum proposal to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment.

No such wild demonstration accompanied Mr. O'Connor's move today as that which broke forth when the re-submission petition was filed, but ardent foes of the dry law immediately came down to register their opposition. It is freely agreed by leaders of both factions that this vote, as was the other, is designed for political ammunition in the coming elections.

In presenting his petition, the New Yorker made public a letter from Matthew Woll, president of the American Federation of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, declaring "there is no other legislation which would produce such beneficial results." The letter sent to all House members, urged them to sign the petition.

ny Sun 4/6/32

WET BLOCS TO SEEK ANOTHER BEER VOTE

Will File Petition on Tuesday to Force 2.75 Bill Out.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (A. P.).—Confident they can force still one more vote on prohibition in the House this session, the Democratic and Republican wet blocs have decided to file a petition next Tuesday bringing the O'Connor-Hull beer bill to the floor.

This measure, designed to legalize 2.75 beer and tax it 3 cents a pint, is before the Revenue and Means Committee as a revenue bill, but the committee has declined to report it. If the petition receives the needed 145 signatures, the vote may be taken on May 9.

Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, one of the authors of the measure, said: "We believe sentiment against prohibition is growing so fast that we will have even a greater vote on legalized non-intoxicating beer than on the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment."

ny Times 4/13/32

BEER TAX BILL VOTE DEMANDED IN HOUSE

Eighty Sign a Petition to Free Committee and O'Connor Expects the Full 145 by May 9.

HE PRESSES FOR WET TEST

Labor Body, in an Open Letter, Urges Support of Measure—Bingham Hopeful in Senate.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Prohibition modificationists in the House started a petition today for a record vote on the O'Connor-Hull "beer" bill, designed as a revenue measure, and obtained eighty of the 145 signatures required for a vote on discharging the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the proposal.

The bill would legalize beer of 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight, with a tax of 3 cents a pint.

The House voted against a beer tax during consideration of the revenue measure, but the balloting was by rising vote and the anti-prohibition forces now are determined to put members on record.

If the O'Connor-Hull bill should come to a vote, however, it would be the second such test in this session, the first, on the Beck-Linthicum bill proposing a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment to permit State liquor control, having been lost by the wets by a vote of 227 to 187.

Representative O'Connor of New York, joint sponsor of the present measure with Representative W. E. Hull of Illinois, expressed confidence that the necessary signature to the petition would be obtained to assure a vote by May 9.

Claiming the support of the Republican and Democratic wet blocs, he termed the measure "the first real, clean-cut test to be had in the House on legalizing beer."

Those signing the beer discharge petition were:

NEW YORK—Bacon, Brunner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Rudd, Celler, Prall, Sirovich, Boylan, O'Connor, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Millard, Hancock, Andrews, Cooke, Mead, Griffin, La Guardia.
PENNSYLVANIA—Beck, Ransley, Golder, Connolly, Darrow, Wolfenden, Boland, Lichtenwalner, Campbell.
CALIFORNIA—Englebright, Welch, Curry.
CONNECTICUT—Loneragan, Tierney, Goss.
ILLINOIS—E. Hull, Karch.
IOWA—Jacobsen.
KENTUCKY—May.
LOUISIANA—Fernandez, Maloney.
MARYLAND—Linthicum.
MASSACHUSETTS—Granfield, Connelly, Douglass, Tinkham, McCormack.
MICHIGAN—Gianey, Hart.
MINNESOTA—Maas, Pittenger.
MISSOURI—Niedringhaus, Cochran.
MONTANA—Evans.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Rogers.
NEW JERSEY—Sulphur, Stewart, Seger, Cavlechi, Lehibach, Norton.
OHIO—Hess, Harlan, Lannach, Fiesinger, Sweeney.
OREGON—Martin.
RHODE ISLAND—Burdick, Condon.
WISCONSIN—Amie, Schafer, Stafford, Reilly, Withrow, Bolleau, Schneider, Peavy, Kading.

An open letter was addressed to each member of the House today by Labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead Act, urging the signing of the petition to bring out the beer bill.

"There is no other piece of legislation the enactment of which would produce such beneficial results, the letter stated.

In the Senate, with the appointment of Senator Barbour of New Jersey to the Manufacturers Committee considering the Bingham 4 per cent beer bill, Senator Bingham voiced hope of a favorable report on his measure, saying that a poll on it with one member in doubt.

Senator Bingham has already announced, however, that he will offer his proposal as an amendment to the revenue bill to obtain a record vote.

16 MORE IN HOUSE SIGN PETITION FOR BEER VOTE

Additional 45 Now Needed—
Liquor Control Amendment
Offered in Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—The House wet bloc leaders tonight had 96 names on the petition by which they hope to force a record vote on 2.75 per cent beer.

Sixteen more signed today leaving the petition 49 names short of the 145 it takes to discharge the House Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the Hull-O'Connor bill, which would legalize 2.75 per cent beer and tax it 3 cents a pint.

Representative O'Connor, Democrat of New York, co-author of the bill and secretary of the Democratic wet bloc, said elections kept many from being present to sign today. He recalled the Illinois elections yesterday and the Pennsylvania primaries, for which he said some members are at home preparing.

A State liquor-control constitutional amendment was introduced today by Senators Bingham of Connecticut and Tydings of Maryland, Republican and Democratic anti-prohibition leaders, respectively.

The amendment would permit either to remain under the control of the Eighteenth Amendment or by a popular vote to set up their own system.

Bingham and Tydings will go before a Senate judiciary subcommittee tomorrow at the opening of hearings on prohibition repeal to press their proposal.

"This is an effort," Bingham said in a statement, "to permit States which desire to recover their rights to control the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages and at the same time to protect those States which do not wish to have any different system than that to which they are now subjected."

Hash Herald
4/14/32

BEER PETITION SIGNED BY 96

Ninety-six members of the House had signed their names to a petition for a vote on 2.75 per cent beer yesterday. To force a showdown on the O'Connor-Hull beer bill signatures of 49 Representatives are still needed.

Representative O'Connor (D.), of New York, in charge of the movement for the anti-prohibitionists, said the required number undoubtedly would be obtained.

Hearings on prohibition repeal resolutions start today before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator Blaine (R.), of Wisconsin. Ex-Senator Wadsworth of New York, and officials of the Women's National Organization for Prohibition Reform will testify.

Representative William E. Hull (R.), of Illinois, defeated in the Republican primary yesterday, served notice last night he would continue his fight to legalize 2.75 per cent beer the rest of his term in Congress.

Page Two

at this particular time than the passage of this law.

"We, the officers of Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, representing 48 State federations of labor, 715 city central labor unions, 30,000 local labor unions, all affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, comprising millions of wage earners, working in co-operation and harmony with other friendly organizations, therefore ask that you, as a member of Congress, affix your signature to this petition to bring about such beneficial results."

UNION PAY RATES HOLD UP WELL DURING SLUMP

Make Better Showing Than
Non-Union Rates in Periods
of Low Unemployment, Labor
Bureau Report Says.

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS).—According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic newsletter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, 902 decreases and 25 increases in wage rates were recorded for the month ending January 15, 1932.

"Ninety-five per cent of the manufacturing establishments reported no change in wage rates," the newsletter says. "The reductions that went into effect averaged close to 11 per cent. Most of the advances were for workers in the book and job printing industries. In general, these gains were what are known as automatic increases—the results of contracts made three to five years ago, at which time provisions were made for flat rates of increases each year for the period of the contracts."

"Union rates apparently held up better than non-union rates during period of low employment. This is evidenced in summarizing 'wage changes' listed for 1930 and 1931. In the period from January 15, 1930, to January 15, 1931, a total of 393 wage increases were listed; 299 were reported by trade unions and other manufacturing concerns, 94 by manufacturing establishments. The decreases, which totaled 1,235 during this same period, were heavily weighted with manufacturing workers, 1,209 being reported by manufacturing establishments and only 26 by trade unions."

"During 1931, increases were few and far between and decreases mounted heavily. Higher wage rates were introduced in 63 manufacturing establishments and by 85 union contracts, whereas decreases were 4,131 and 272, respectively. In all, a total of 148 increases and 4,403 decreases went into effect in the 12-month period from January 15, 1931, to January 15, 1932."

Labor Commissioner Asks Laws to Aid Silk Workers

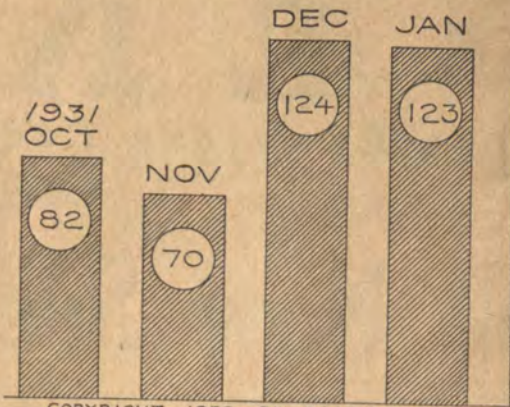
TRENTON, N. J. (ILNS).—Legislation for the improvement of conditions in Paterson silk mills has been suggested by Charles R. Blunt, State Labor Commissioner, as a result of a protest against working conditions made to the Legislature by a delegation of Paterson silk workers.

Replying to a letter from Senate President A. Crozer Reeves, who asked for the investigation, Colonel Blunt urged that a penalty provision be included in the law prohibiting night work for women, that the Senate pass a bill already approved by the Assembly to limit women to 48 hours of work per week, and that

THE AMERICAN

MARCH SHOWS GAIN IN MOTOR NATIONAL AUTO CHAMBER A

THOUSANDS OF MOTOR VEHICLES
PRODUCED IN U.S. & CANADA



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Furnished Through International Labor

Approximately 137,000 motor vehicles were produced during March in the United States and Canada, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. March output is thus shown as 11 per cent in excess of February, when 122,890 passenger cars, trucks and taxis were produced, the U. S. Census Bureau reported.

April output thus far is running ahead of March, trade reports indicate. Leading manufacturers are staging special shows in all large cities to stimulate sales, and it is hoped that this campaign will set the industry on the road to permanently increased activity.

Automobile manufacturing touched

what is believed to be a fall of 1931. Output dropped to the following level further to advanced to 124,000 in January, 1931, and

Success for the industry in its drive to be reflected in the iron and steel industry, including products of glass, cotton

Millinery Union T Tide of Wage

Despite Industrial Depression, N
ers, by Own Determined a
Efforts, Oust Racketeers fro
Win Better Pay and Working

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS).—The inspiring spectacle of a labor union, in the midst of present adverse economic conditions, turning the tide of wage cutting, unemployment and debased working conditions into actual wage increases, equalization of employment, a labor contract that would serve as a model for any industry and the elimination of racketeering and gangsterism from the trade was offered recently by the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union in the millinery trade of Greater New York.

The achievement is considered extraordinary by every impartial observer, many of whom declare that it furnishes heartening proof that the apparently relentless advance of wage cutting and other evils can be stopped by a determined group of workers, prepared to fight and make the necessary sacrifices.

Within the space of a few weeks, the millinery workers of New York have been able to inaugurate a universal five-day, 40-hour week; average and minimum wage scales that provide a decent living, time and a half for overtime, seven legal holidays and the creation of impartial machinery for the settlement of disputes.

Other Big Gains Made

After a

presided over a session of the National Labor Relations Board, Gov. Herbert Hoover, in a quest of both, ment was rea

The compact things, that standing with in union sho members mus May 1. Wor tributed and to or purchas

Other I

Minimum s affect the wa above the mi for cutters; \$1 blockers, and minimum rate

ref. Tribune apr. 16/32

Mayor Proposes Nation Hold 'Beer-for-Tax' Day

Plans Largest Parade in City's History on May 14 as Appeal to Congress; Seeks Co-operation of Other Mayors, Labor and Legion

Mayor James J. Walker announced last night that he was organizing a nation-wide all-day demonstration for beer in the hope that Congress may be influenced to pass a bill at this session legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer and imposing a beer sales tax. The Mayor hopes to have a parade in each city of the country on Saturday, May 14.

The Mayor said he was calling on the leaders of every business, profession and trade in the city to join him in putting on the greatest parade New York has ever seen—"a demonstration that will eclipse the great 'sound money' parade of the Bryan-McKinley campaign, the Armistice celebration and the Lindbergh reception."

The co-operation of the Mayors of all the large cities and of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion also will be solicited to the end that "50,000,000 people may simultaneously impress upon the Senate and House of Representatives not only the importance but the magnitude of the demand for beer for taxation."

The Mayor explained that the idea of a nation-wide demonstration had been sold to him as the most effective way of bringing home to Congress the strong sentiment among all classes of people throughout the country for legalized beer and beer sales tax. He said he had sounded out bankers, manufacturers, business men, real estate owners and labor leaders and has discovered that there was a feeling that a tax on beer would be not only the most prolific source of revenue for the nation, the state and the municipalities but the only popular form of tax that could be imposed at this time.

In addition to the direct tax revenues that would flow into the national treasury (estimated at approximately \$500,000,000 a year, the Mayor noted that the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of beer would revive an industry, giving hundreds of thousands of men work outfitting breweries, making trucks and barrels and growing grains on farms for what would be a legitimate business. The Mayor expressed the belief that the legalization of the beer industry would contribute as much to a revival of business now as the popular priced automobile did after the panic of 1907.

Noting that it was within the power of Congress now in session to modify the Volstead act to the extent of legalizing the manufacture and traffic in beer, the Mayor said he was convinced that a majority of the people, regardless of party affiliations, would be in favor of such a measure.

The Mayor emphasized that partisan politics must be entirely excluded from the effort to give Congress a convincing demonstration of the popular will. He said his only interest in the proposal was to "spotlight" in a way that no Congressman could miss the popular belief that the legalization of beer and the imposition of a beer sales tax would provide the most effective solution of the nation's fiscal problem and would revive business without depriving any one of his rights or doing any one injury.

The Mayor added that from his conferences with business and industrial leaders he was convinced they are greatly alarmed over the tax measures passed by the House of Representatives and now being considered by the Senate, and would welcome a beer tax.

Sees Chance for State Tax
Although a sales tax on beer would benefit only the Federal government, the Mayor noted that the legalizing of the sale of beer would permit the state to impose an excise tax of which the city would receive a substantial share. In this way, the Mayor pointed out,

legalized beer would relieve the strain upon the taxpayers of New York and other cities.

In order to keep the prohibition question out of the picture and fix the emphasis upon the economic phase of the beer for taxation movement, the Mayor said he proposed to appoint a committee of leaders in business, industry and the professions not specifically identified with the wet cause. He said he had in mind such men as Colonel William J. Donovan, a Republican and former Assistant United States Attorney General; Nicholas Murray Butler, also a Republican and president of Columbia University, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Feels Other Cities Will Act

Rather than initiate the movement outside of New York, aside from calling upon the Mayors of other cities to co-operate, the Mayor said he planned to rely upon the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the great fraternal organizations to arrange for parades throughout the country. Mr. Walker believes that such cities as Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Atlanta would eagerly fall in line with New York.

Although the Mayor's plans have not progressed to the point of working out exact arrangements for the New York demonstration the Mayor did what he called some "thinking out loud" on the subject at a press conference. He said he believed 1,000,000 persons would participate in the proposed parade here if it were physically possible. He has been informed by police that 10,000 persons is the maximum to pass a given point in an hour, and this would limit the number on the basis of ten or twelve hours of marching to about 250,000.

March Up Fifth Avenue Planned

The Mayor indicated that the probable line of march would be from somewhere in the Forties on Fifth

Avenue to 110th Street. An effort will be made to group the marchers according to the business, industrial, trade or professional group they represent. The Mayor said he would insist that the parade be conducted with the dignity consonant with the serious purpose of the demonstration.

Discussing the effectiveness of the demonstrations as propaganda in comparison with petitions and resolutions adopted by legislatures, the Mayor observed that "a living, moving demand participated in by millions of people" would give members of Congress reason to pause. He intimated that many Congressmen who "vote dry and drink wet" would welcome such an unmistakable demonstration of the wet sentiment.

The Mayor showed a thorough understanding of the art of publicity in commenting on the cumulative effect of "a great parade in the flesh," pictorial representation in the newspapers and on the screen. He expressed the belief that the people will make their voice heard in tones that will reach Washington and penetrate the "dryest cell in the House and Senate office buildings."

In a statement outlining his plan for the demonstration, the Mayor said, in part:

"For some months past, as Mayor of the City of New York I have been obliged to make an intensive study of the financial and economic condition of the city as well as of the country. In so doing I have conferred with bankers, manufacturers, business men, real estate owners, and any one who might suggest a way out of the difficulties confronting, not only this city, but every other city in the country as well as the government of the United States.

"I find a unanimous feeling among well informed people that the conditions prevailing in the City of New York, rich as it is and last as it was to be seriously affected by the world-wide economic depression, not only reflect a nation-wide condition which can be remedied without depriving any one of his rights or injuring any one of his rights or injuring any one.

"Beer for taxation would be the only popular form of tax that could be imposed on the people of this country at the present time. It would not affect

those who do not consume beer, and it would be gladly welcomed by most of the people who drink or want to drink beer.

"Instead of getting a green or an artificially fortified products in a furtive and illegal manner, as they do now, they would be able to get a pure, healthful product in a legal way and at less price than they now pay for a dangerous substitute. Beer for taxation would stimulate all activities and give the country something to be cheerful about and with. It would end the grip of the gangsters."

The Mayor indicated that he expected to begin the organization of a committee to take charge of the New York end of the nation-wide demonstration some time next week.

To a suggestion that organized dry organizations would probably combat the beer for taxation propaganda as a disguised movement to abolish prohibition piece-meal, the Mayor replied that he would be surprised if the dries did otherwise.

"My answer to them would be," the Mayor said, "that business men are for beer taxes as an economic measure and that that is the only phase of the repeal movement that I am concerned with just now."

The Mayor added that he felt called upon to lead in the demonstration for beer because he was not identified with any national political ambitions, and hence could not be accused of playing politics. Moreover, he said, he felt the movement would attract more attention throughout the country if it originated in the metropolis of the country than in a provincial city.

Mark Star

apr. 17/32

IMPETUS FOR BEER IS SEEN IN PARADE

O'Connor Believes New York Demonstration Will Boost 2.75 Per Cent Plan.

By the Associated Press.

Mayor Walker of New York was told yesterday by Representative O'Connor, Democrat, New York, a House wet bloc leader, that the mayor's "beer-for-taxation" parade on May 14 likely would provide the impetus necessary to put over the plan to legalize and tax 2.75 per cent beer.

O'Connor, who is secretary of the Democratic wet bloc, wrote the mayor that because of the parade the possible House vote on the pending beer bill would be postponed from May 9 to May 23. He added that 110 of the 145 signatures necessary on a petition to force the votes already had been obtained.

In the letter to Walker, who announced his proposal yesterday, O'Connor said:

"As you know, we here in Congress have been working for years in this direction and with continuing success. We need just some such 'push' as you propose to 'put it over.'"

At the same time Representative Linthicum of Maryland, chairman of the Democratic wet bloc, wrote a letter to 77 House members who have not signed the beer petition but voted to bring up a State-control proposal. It said:

"I do not want to be too insistent, but I do ask you, as one with me in a common cause, to sign this petition, and do it as early as you can."

N.Y. American apr. 17/32

CAPITAL WETS HAIL WALKER'S 'BEER DAY' PLAN

O'Connor Says Suggestion of Mayor Is Thrust Needed to Put Over Legalization Bill

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mayor Walker's plan to proclaim May 14 "Beer for Taxation Day," with parades and demonstrations for legalization of beer, was enthusiastically hailed by anti-prohibitionists in Congress today.

Representative O'Connor (D.), New York, author of a bill to permit 2.75 per cent beer, wrote the Mayor the plan was the "push" needed to put over the bill.

STIRS ACTIVITY.

The Mayor's suggestion stirred activity among other members who have pending bills to legalize cereal beverages of mild alcoholic content.

It also focused attention on the petition to force a showdown on the O'Connor bill. So far, 110 members have signed, and 35 more are necessary to force a record vote on the measure.

APPROVES TAX.

Representative Cochran (D.), Missouri, said:

"I hope every mayor in the country issues a similar proclamation. With taxes everywhere growing more oppressive, any thinking man should welcome a tax that would be not only satisfactory but welcome to a majority of the people."

Representative Linthicum (D.), Maryland, whose proposal to return the liquor problem to the States recently received 187 votes through the petition route, also praised Walker's action.

O'Connor wrote Mayor Walker that when 145 members have signed his petition he would ask for a vote May 23.

AWAITS PROGRAM.

O'Connor originally scheduled the vote for May 9, but he said he wished to have the "beer for taxation" demonstrations take place first to impress doubtful members. He added:

"It is my earnest belief that Mayor Walker's plan will take like wildfire all over the country. The public is demanding a change."

Representative Bloom (D) and Black (D), New York, also had high praise for the idea. Bloom said:

"Irrespective of whether it will raise taxes or not it is a good plan, and when it will bring in needed revenue, there can be no valid opposition. People aren't going to stand for foolishness forever."

Hotel Gazette - Apr. 16/32



FRANK BOLAND Says

Help To Get Beer Pending Repeal

WHILE the fight is on to get the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Federal Constitution some of us common folks might be quieted if we could only get a good glass of legal beer, to say nothing of the additional satisfaction that Uncle Sam is receiving taxes which otherwise would go into the pocket of the bootlegger or the speakeasy.

Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York and Congressman William E. Hull of Illinois have a companion bill which they are now endeavoring to have taken away from the further consideration of the House Ways and Means Committee under a rule of the House by which when at least 145 signatures are obtained to a petition therefor a vote on the bills may be considered on the open floor.

O'Connor is a Democrat and Hull is a Republican and these two men are among the leaders of the so-called "wet forces" in the House, irrespective of party affiliations, and are carrying the heavy oar in an effort to bring back legal beer while Congressmen Beck and Linthicum are leading the same forces to repeal the amendment.

The O'Connor-Hull beer bill in its present form was drafted to meet the approval of the entire wet bloc and in many respects it is an ideal piece of legislation, drawn in order to provide an additional source of revenue to defray the expenses of government and to relieve other industries of taxation from existing and additional burdens. It would legalize beer containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume and not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight.

It provides a tax of three cents per pint on all such liquors and they shall be sold only in bottles filled at the brewery, and shall not be sold to be consumed on the premises or in the building where sold, except where sold with meals in a regularly established dining room of a hotel or restaurant.

It will thus be seen that there should be no fear of the return of the saloon in the event that the bill becomes a law. Malt liquors or cereal beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol are not subject to taxation or regulation; this being another safeguard in order to anticipate opposition from any of those "good folks" who are still content with the present circumscriptions of the Volstead Act.

It further provides as a special advantage to our American farmers that no grain or other ingredients suitable for use in

the manufacture of beer may be imported into the United States or withdrawn from bonded warehouses for domestic consumption if it be used in the manufacture of beer.

Speaking for the bill Mr. O'Connor says that it will pro-

duce at least \$500,000,000 annually in much needed revenue; will abolish the saloon; protect dry states as well as communities desiring local option, and will favor the American farmer by prohibiting the importation of grains and ingredients to be used in its manufacture.

A petition to bring this bill on the floor of the House was filed with the Clerk at noon on Tuesday. It contained the signatures of 80 members of the House, and it is to be hoped that without much delay the required 145 signatures will have been obtained and the bill will thereafter be considered by the House under the rule by May 9th. When the Beck-Linthicum resolution to modify the Eighteenth Amendment was considered by the House it will be recalled that the wets held 187 votes against 227 from the dries.

Congressman O'Connor and his associates deserve every support which honest, red-blooded citizens may bring to bear in having their representatives in Congress sign the petition to permit the bill to be voted upon.

In this connection it should also be remembered that Senator Bingham has a four per cent

beer bill now pending before the Senate Committee and it is our sincere hope that either of these bills will be enacted.

Write or telegraph the story to your Senators and Congressmen.

Editor's Note—Mr. Boland was in Washington on Thursday and with Frank S. Hight, Executive Councilman from the District of Columbia, appeared before the committee in support of the O'Connor bill.

NY Times Apr 17/32

National Leaders Hail Walker's Beer Parade; Country-Wide Demonstration Is Held Certain

Plans for the "beer parade" suggested by Mayor Walker as a nation-wide demonstration on May 14 gained momentum yesterday as telegrams and letters began to pour into his office from prominent organizations and individuals who endorsed the idea and offered their help in making the demonstration impressive.

Responses to the Mayor's suggestion came from national as well as local sources. The sole voice raised in opposition yesterday was that of Mayor James L. Key of Atlanta, Ga., who said he would have no beer parade in his city even though he favored sale of intoxicating liquors through the Federal Government.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the Federation's national committee for modification of the Volstead act, sent a telegram to the Mayor congratulating him on the move as a means of lessening unemployment. He promised the full cooperation of organized labor and said it would be happy to join in the demonstration.

Mr. Woll is also president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. His telegram read:

"Permit me to congratulate you most earnestly in the name of labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead act of the American Federation of Labor upon your declarations as published this morning in support of a change in the Volstead law to make beer available as a source of revenue and as a right which our people should enjoy, and may we suggest also a means of increasing employment opportunities as so urgently required."

"I feel that the great masses of the people of our country will applaud your courageous action and that your utterances will hearten and encourage sound-thinking Americans everywhere. Labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead act, speaking for the organized wage earners of America, will give you every measure of cooperation and will be most happy to join in any demonstration which is arranged. We are in this struggle to a finish and we rejoice at the splendid position you have taken, feeling certain that success is at last in sight through a return to sound American principles."

Mayor Walker said over the telephone from Briarcliff Lodge, where he is spending the week-end, that he would send out invitations to organizations and individuals when he returned tomorrow asking them to attend a meeting Wednesday or Thursday. The purpose of this gathering will be to formulate tentative plans for the parade and to gain some idea of the number who will participate. The Mayor chose Saturday, May 14, as an ideal day because it is a half-holiday, which would permit any one interested to join the demonstration. He emphasized that the demonstration was a serious undertaking and not a pretext for "clowning."

At next week's conference leaders in banking, industry, education and other professions are expected to form a committee which will carry on the detailed work of preparing for the parade. The Mayor feels that about 1,000,000 persons can be expected to march.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, one of the leading labor leaders in the city, was quick to promise the support of his organization for the demonstration.

"Prohibition is the worst evil faced by this country," Mr. Ryan said. "Lift it, put a tax on beer, put a host of unemployed back to work and we'll accomplish more at one stroke to rid the country of economic ills than could be done in any other way."

Project Hailed by Green.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bore out Mr. Woll's telegram to the Mayor.

"Organized labor will be unitedly behind this proposal," Mr. Green said, "not only here but in every great city. We'll awaken the sleep-

walking legislators to the facts with this parade. Not only every organization of any character, but every individual citizen who has the good of the country at heart should participate in it."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was not reached yesterday, as he was in the West, but it is known that he stands in hearty accord with the Mayor's plan. The same may be said of Major Henry H. Curran, long an advocate of prohibition repeal.

Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, leader of the Women's Organization for Repeal, endorsed the suggestion and said:

"I think it should be a demonstration against prohibition, not just one for beer."

Colonel William J. Donovan, commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in the World War and the Mayor's choice as organizer of the parade, was reached at his home in Port Washington, L. I.

"Why, sure, I'm for the parade," he said. "Anything of that sort that will indicate public opinion is the right thing. The Mayor can count on me."

Maurice Stender, State adjutant of the American Legion, said that his organization would participate not only in the New York demonstration but demonstrations in other cities as well.

"The Legion is on record for beer," he said. "We'll be in such a demonstration with both feet. Mayor Walker can count on us in New York, and other cities that plan demonstrations can, I'm sure, do the same."

Representative O'Connor of New York, co-author of the Hull-O'Connor beer bill, decided today to postpone the demand of the wets to force the beer bill from the House Judiciary Committee until after Mayor Walker of New York had stirred up sentiment in his proposed nation-wide demonstration.

My Tribune
Apr. 17/32

Labor Backs Beer Parade With Legion

**Walker Plan for Nation-
Wide Demonstration Is
Hailed Here; Gets Varied
Reception Elsewhere**

**Delay in Congress
Vote Held Likely**

**Minneapolis, Kansas City,
Mo., and Atlanta Are
Opposed to Proposal**

Union labor and the American Legion assured Mayor James J. Walker yesterday of enthusiastic support for his proposed nation-wide parade in urban centers May 14 in favor of legalizing and taxing beer as a means to restoring prosperity.

The Mayors and civic officials of other cities, however, received his suggestion with varied reactions, some hailing it joyously, some cautiously preferring to study the matter before expressing an opinion, and others opposing it point-blank. In New York's midtown speakeasy area, where prohibition is an academic rather than a practical question, the general sentiment apparently was friendship for Jimmy in whatever he wishes to do, but widespread skepticism as to whether the price of a glass of beer may be lowered from a quarter of a dollar or its quality improved by political propaganda and action.

Labor Supports Plan

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, its president, said: "Organized labor will be unitedly behind this proposal. We'll wake the sleeping legislators to the facts with this parade. Not only any organization of any character, but every individual citizen who has the good of his country at heart will participate."

Speaking further for union labor, Mathew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., contributed one of so many hundreds of telegrams of congratulation to Mayor Walker that telegraph boys were run bow-legged carrying them to City Hall, and Mayor Walker announced to the press he would make public a digest of them Monday. "I feel that the great masses of the people will applaud your courageous action and that your utterances will hearten and encourage sound-thinking Americans everywhere," Mr. Woll said. "We are in this struggle to a finish, and we rejoice at the splendid position you have taken, feeling certain that success is in sight at last through a return to sound American principles."

Walker Calls Conference

Commenting on the great response he had received by telegram, Mayor Walker said yesterday he would issue invitations tomorrow to leaders of the city's business, political, civic and social organizations to meet with him, probably on Wednesday, to plan New York's demonstration. "I am receiving enthusiastic support from business, military and veterans' organizations," he said. "We will have some military men lay out this parade and make it a great one."

State Adjutant Maurice Stender of the American Legion expressed yesterday the Legion's approbation of Mayor Walker's proposal. "The Legion is on

record for beer," he said. "We'll be in such a demonstration with both feet. Mayor Walker can count on us in New York, and any other cities that plan such demonstrations can count on us, I am sure."

An added voice for union labor here was that of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's International Association, who said: "Prohibition is the worst evil in the country. Lift it. Tax beer, and put the unemployed back to work."

An immediate reaction in Washington to Mayor Walker's proposition was the suggestion by Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, co-author of the O'Connor-Hull bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer, that a vote on the bill be postponed till May 23, so that the effect of nation-wide demonstrations be registered upon Congress.

Representative O'Connor wrote a letter to Mayor Walker yesterday that his suggested parades had aroused so much talk in the Capitol that considerable sentiment was evident yesterday for postponing the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of the bill till May 23.

"You know we have in Congress," Representative O'Connor's letter said, "a petition to force a vote on the beer bill, and it is right now being signed by members. To date 110 members have signed, and 145 signatures are necessary to procure a vote. The bill legalizes beer and taxes it sufficiently to raise \$500,000,000 a year. It was contemplated to arrange for a vote on May 9, but in view of your plans this could be adjourned to May 23."

Out over the country the reaction to Mayor Walker's proposal was varied. In New Orleans Property Commissioner Joseph P. Skelly, in charge at City Hall in the absence of Mayor T. Semmes Walmesley, said: "Sure, we ought to have a beer parade here. That's a good idea of Mayor Walker's. A tax on beer would bring in a lot of revenue to the government, and besides—we could have a big keg of beer at the tail end of the parade. It may be pretty hot that day, and that would sort of even things up for the marchers." He said Mayor Walmesley probably would make a formal announcement on New Orleans' response to Mayor Walker's proposition when he returns to the city next week.

Word of Mayor Walker's proposal was carried to Mayor Anton J. Cermack of Chicago at French Lick, Ind., where he is resting. He said he would prefer to study the proposal before agreeing to co-operate.

Mrs. George E. Brennan, member of the executive board of the Illinois branch, Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, was in favor of the proposal. So was Colonel Ira L. Reeves, managing director of the Crusaders.

St. Louis Doubts Wisdom of Plan

In St. Louis, Walter J. N. Neun, president of the Board of Aldermen, said that, while he yearned for the return of beer, he did not believe anything toward that end would be accomplished by a parade.

"If a parade would bring back beer," he said, "I would march from City Hall to the Mississippi River in a bathing suit. Everybody I know favors the return of beer. But parades are not as popular as they used to be, and if only a small number turned out this would be made an argument by the dries as showing the weakness of the wets."

James J. MacMahon, chairman of the St. Louis commanders' conference of the American Legion, said he believed more persons would parade for beer in St. Louis than for anything else.

Opposition to Mayor Walker's proposal was registered in Atlanta, Ga., by Mayor James L. Key, whose anti-prohibition views brought his nation-wide prominence when he visited France with a delegation of mayors of American cities a year ago.

"I don't believe a parade would do any good," he said, "and I don't want beer for taxation purposes. My plan is to have the Federal government maintain a monopoly of intoxicating liquors, and to sell them through its agencies in states, counties or cities where the people vote for the sale, with

all profits in the business going to the local and Federal treasuries."

Out-and-out opposition to Mayor Walker also was voiced by Mayor William A. Anderson of Minneapolis. "Let Mayor Walker lead New Yorkers, playing drums, calliopes and everything else they've got for beer and more beer," he said, "but Minneapolis will not have even a mouth organ playing officially on May 14."

Mayor Bryce B. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., likewise pooch-pooched the New York suggestion. "I wouldn't probably amount to much in Kansas City," he declared. "I haven't yet been asked officially to take any action."

In sympathy with Mayor Walker's declaration that the legalization and taxing of beer might lead to better business, B. H. Lerner, executive director of the Bureau of Trade Relations in New York City, representing about

1,100 dress manufacturers here, wrote Senator Reed Smoot, in Washington yesterday, saying:

"We ask modification or repeal of the Volstead act, not on moral or political grounds, but strictly from the standpoint of business recovery, and as a cornerstone in the reconstruction of faith and confidence. May I present these views as an additional argument for relief from onerous taxation, so that the apathy and inertia that is now gripping business may be alleviated."

Liquor Prices Cut

Mayor Walker's proposal for legalized and taxed beer came at a time when numerous de luxe midtown speakeasies were dropping their prices on harder beverages, and the traffic in beer was seemingly stable. In the upper Forties and Fifties, close to Fifth and Park Avenues, several fairly well known resorts have let down the price of whisky, bacardi and cocktails from 75 cents a drink to 60 cents within the last week on account of plentiful supply and a dwindling clientele. Beer, however, all through the Roaring Forties, was, as usual, a quarter a glass, while the more tony resorts served "Canadian ale" at \$1 a bottle.

A common view of these speakeasy proprietors was that legalized beer would drive the "Canadian ale" racket out of existence, by providing good wholesome beer much cheaper, and advance the price of hard liquor.

It was said that the legalization of beer would relieve that part of Federal prohibition forces now engaged in fighting beer running and the beer racket, and concentrate its attention on the seacoasts and the Canadian border to stop the import of spirits. Since whiskey would be harder to obtain its price would probably rise.

Quotations for bottled rye and Scotch whiskey—alleged to be imported—have dropped within the last week from \$8 and \$9 a bottle to \$6 and \$7, although "class trade" considerations are making the prices widely variable.

WALKER'S RALLY PUTS HEAD ON BEER DRIVE

Washington, D. C., April 16.—House wets today praised Mayor Walker of New York for giving them a lift in their effort to obtain a vote on the O'Connor-Hull bill to legalize 2.75 beer.

Mayor Walker has designated May 14 as "beer for taxation" day, with appropriate demonstrations.

Postpone Wet Vote.

Representative John J. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.) thinks so much of the psychology of this proposal that he and his wet colleagues in the House decided to postpone a



John J. O'Connor
James J. Walker
Joined in beer campaign.

wet vote scheduled for May 9 until May 23 in order that Congressmen might vote with the memory of the "beer for taxation" celebration fresh in their minds.

Expects Idea to Spread.

After writing a letter of approval to Walker, O'Connor today announced that he believed the Mayor's idea will spread like wildfire all over the country.

"The public," he said, "is demanding a change. The condition of the Treasury and the effort to balance the budget has brought home to the business man and the working men and women the need of taking this honest method of obtaining funds to carry on our government."

Virginia Anti-Saloonists

Favor Vote on Dry Issue.

Richmond, Va., April 16 (AP).—The Virginia Anti-Saloon League had adjourned today after adoption of a resolution expressing a willingness for the prohibition issue to be settled at the polls in a "rational, practical safe-guarded constitutional" manner.

The resolutions were in line with the expression of Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, told the convention he was in "substantial agreement with the basal features" of the prohibition referendum scheme of ex-Gov. Harry Flood Byrd.

Page Two

warned of revolution unless action is taken to relieve the situation.

"Here is a point I am more apprehensive on," he said. "Industry, as it has been moving with the great improvements that have taken place in its technique, in its method of operation, the introduction of labor saving devices, the development of new processes of production has so greatly lessened the requirement of human skill and human toil, that unless we find some new avenues of employment, and unless our present avenues of employment of service are reduced, the time element reduced, in order to give a man a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him, we will reach a condition of revolution in this country."

Ultimate Reckoning Certain

"We cannot go on and throw a man out of employment and put machines in his place, increase his working hours, as has been the case in this depression, rather than reducing his working hours and working days, without an ultimate reckoning."

"Where are we to turn our hands if these moral organizations seek to outlaw industries, for instance, the cigarette industry, the cigar industry, all those things that a man might use to excess. Is that the theory of the government of industry, that great moral institutions are seeking to put upon our people? Where is the end? It will bring revolution in this country, and I say to you, gentlemen, organized labor has been going through this great depression for the last two and a half years, and the remarkable thing to me is that labor has been so calm, has been so conservative in dealing with these questions, with no hope in sight, but let that continue, and I shall not venture to say either what leaders of labor or the rank and file will do."

"The time is here for men to forget their prejudices, to look toward the large and graver problems, restore liberty to the people, to relieve industry, to protect employment, to meet the situation today that we are confronted with."

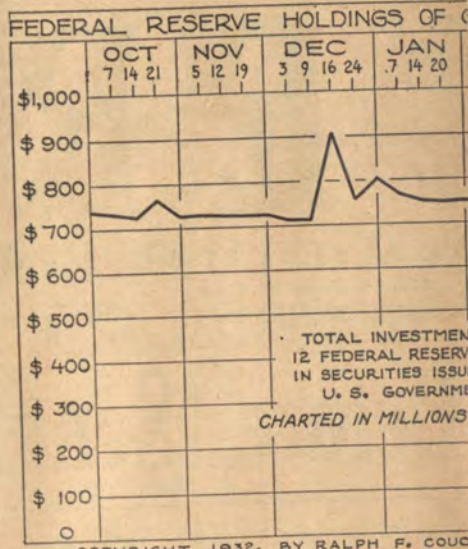
Burden Imposed On Unwilling

Predicting nullification if prohibition is not modified, Woll said:

"Here we are asking that Government enforce a law that even the States most urgent in maintaining the 18th Amendment and Volstead Act as they are at present—are they spending any money for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act? Are they devoting any of the money of their people, are they taxing them for the purpose of seeing the law is observed? No."

"Thirty-one States are today not spending a penny for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act. They come to Congress and seek by force of Congress to place that burden of taxation upon the larger industrial States and make them carry the burden when they know as well as I that those States most strongly resent the imposition of this 18th Amendment, as well as the Volstead Act. Those things cannot continue long, they cannot go on indefinitely. People are not going to be left out of consideration all the time. You cannot clothe that fallacy

THE AM



Furnished Through International

In an effort to force credit expansion and improve business activity, the Federal Reserve System now has built up its portfolio of U. S. Government securities to approximately \$1,000,000,000. A year ago at this time, the 12 banks in the system owned less than \$600,000,000 of Government securities.

The purchase of Government bonds in large volume is a part of the so-called "open market" policy. The policy is regarded as an experiment. Its purpose is to force banks throughout the country to sell their Government bonds and use the cash to invest in other securities and to expand loans to customers.

It is reasoned that wholesale buying of Government bonds will boost the price in the open market and thus reduce the yield. The resulting lowered yield is expected to discourage banks from stocking up on Government bonds to remain liquid. In short, the

any legislation that might be amended by Congress, to put back to work some of the ten million people who are walking the streets today and want to work. Three hundred thousands people will be put to work in less than three months through the amendment of this law. Every class of mechanic would be benefitted, every kind of business would be benefitted, if we could modify the Volstead Act."

Colpoys scored advocates of the prohibition law as hypocrites, saying he had yet to meet one who was prominent in his advocacy of the law who was not a "hypocrite of the first water." He said that labor was asking not only for modification of the law as an economic measure, but from a temperance standpoint.

Would Promote Temperance

"True temperance can be brought about through the modification of this act," he said.

Mr. Colpoys told how the prohibition law is evaded and flouted, stressed the taxation revenue which modification of the dry act would bring to the Government and in closing declared that labor is going into all Congressional districts to fight the organized minority which is

Federal engage make it Govern tion soned, funds will to prices tivity.

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NY Times
Apr 26/31

HOUSE SHATTERS ECONOMY PROGRAM

First Throws Off All Amendment
Curbs, Then Raises Salary
Exemption.

MEANS \$55,000,000 SLASH

Leaders on Both Sides Fear
Wrecking of Measure, the
Work of Many Weeks.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A coalition in the House of Representatives began tonight the shattering of the Economy Committee's program for large savings in Federal expenses.

Having succeeded during the day in throwing open the omnibus economy bill to amendments, thus defeating the plans of the Rules Committee, the unruly majority proceeded tonight to raise the exemption level for salary cuts from \$1,000 to \$2,500. The vote was 173 to 148.

Consideration was then begun of an amendment to eliminate from the bill a provision which would have deprived Federal employees of Saturday half-holidays.

Representative McDuffie of Alabama, chairman of the Economy Committee, hastily moved to adjourn, fearing that the House in its destructive temper might also cut out this important feature of the measure. Adjournment was taken at 10:15 o'clock.

Employees in Galleries Applaud.

The Economy Committee had estimated that an 11 per cent pay cut on salaries over \$1,000 would save \$67,000,000 and that with \$2,500 salaries exempted only \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 would be saved. Thus the amount lost from the proposed savings is about \$55,000,000.

Riotous applause greeted the vote to increase the salary exemption, which eliminates the majority of Federal employees from the salary cut. Packed galleries listened to the debate and even the corridors were crowded with Federal employees.

An amendment to increase the salary exemption to \$2,000 was offered by Representative O'Connor of New York. Representative Britten of Illinois then proposed an amendment to the O'Connor amendment, increasing the exemption to \$2,500.

Representative O'Connor, when he offered his amendment, estimated that this would affect 417,000 of the 732,000 civilian employees.

"A reduction in high salaries is not comparable to taking away, say, \$10 from the little fellow. It is a vicious

Continued on Page Fourteen.

Continued from Page One

scheme that will work untold hardships upon the majority of the low-priced employees," Mr. O'Connor said.

Representative Douglas of the Economy Committee opposed the O'Connor plan. He said it would be an injustice to change the program worked out by the Economy Committee.

Despite this opposition, Representative Britten immediately offered an amendment to the O'Connor amendment increasing the exemption to \$2,500.

Upset of Program Predicted.

Leaders and members of the Economy Committee said the action of the House in striking out the limitation meant virtual defeat for their program, which had been formulated by hard work during the last eight

weeks. It might even necessitate another economy program, they said, for only a few of the chief savings plans seem likely to be left in the bill when it is finally approved by the House.

Less than two hours afterward the House voted, 153 to 150, to reject an amendment offered by Representative Hardy of Colorado to reduce the salaries of members of Congress from \$10,000 to \$9,000.

Speaker Garner was counted in the teller vote, as well as several members of the Economy Committee. It was almost a solid party vote, the Republicans voting for the cut and the Democrats opposing it.

"That is mighty poor psychology, right on top of the economy flop," a Republican remarked to one member of the Economy Committee.

"We are not against cutting our own salaries," the member replied. "We want to wait until we cut everybody's pay and then cut our own."

Pleas of Leaders Futile.

Assault upon the special rule of the Rules Committee, providing that only four amendments could be offered to the ten titles in the bill, began as soon as the House met at noon. An hour was provided for discussion prior to a vote, but it was nearly 3 o'clock before the confusion ended.

Representatives Bankhead, Pou, Snell, Purnell, Wood and Michener pleaded with the House to adopt the resolution "for the sake of economy and the reputation of the country." The opponents were led by Representatives O'Connor, La Guardia, Boylan, Gifford, Kelly of Pennsylvania, and others.

Representative Pou, chairman of the Rules Committee, when he spoke for the special rule, linked war debts and Liberty Bonds with the situation confronting the country today. He warned that "the hour is here when we must reduce expenses."

Referring to the World War he said:

"We remember when we went about begging our people to buy Liberty bonds so that we could pour money into the coffers of European nations. Now we hear that none of these countries are including in their budgets anything to repay their debts."

"I think only a nation of dogs would repudiate such debts. And I'll tell you this, I will never consent to send another American to their scheming conferences to avoid payments."

Representative La Guardia picked up the theme of Mr. Pou's discussion and told the House it should not make the poorly paid and unemployed people of this country pay the war debts.

Mr. Wood warned that if the rule was voted down there would be no economy bill passed by this Congress.

Mr. Bankhead, at the request of

the opponents, offered an amendment to the resolution, which would have permitted other than members of the Economy Committee to offer amendments. It was accepted as Speaker Garner rapped and pleaded with the House to "be quiet and act intelligently."

Amid the confusion, Representative Cannon, former House Parliamentarian, demanded a separate vote on a motion to strike out one sentence in the resolution. His motion removed the limitation allowed under the resolution for amendments and, leaders said, would mean defeat to the entire economy measure.

His proposal astonished his Democratic colleagues, and it was several minutes before opposition leaders grasped its significance. Mr. Cannon fought alone for his motion, while Representatives Tilson, Ramseyer, Bankhead and Kichener sought to have it thrown out on a point of order.

Speaker Garner, probably for the first time, showed embarrassment. The confusion increased as he and the House parliamentarian thumbed the pages of legal records to find some clue to the point raised by Mr. Cannon.

His contention was that any part of the bill could be removed, so long as it did not interfere with the rest of the bill, while the opposition claimed that elimination of the limitation would be no more proper than if the entire contents, excepting the limitation sentence, were removed. Mr. Garner finally found authority to support the contention of Mr. Cannon. But the Speaker, now more embarrassed than before, inadvertently reversed the vote of the House when he announced the result.

A barrage of parliamentary inquiries was being shouted across the chamber, and it was some time before the Speaker informed the House that the limitation sentence had been eliminated by the vote.

"Where Is the Amendment?"

"Then where is the Bankhead amendment," Mr. Snell asked.

"It's in the bill," Speaker Garner replied.

His paradoxical statement caused

shouts and laughter, and it seemed as if the harder he rapped for order the faster the merriment increased. The Bankhead amendment remains in the resolution, although it refers to the clause eliminated by the viva-voce vote. It is now not germane to any part of the bill.

The recorded vote for adopting the resolution, after the Cannon amendment had been accepted, showed that 100 Republicans voted with 119 Democrats for the measure, while 75 Republicans, 88 Democrats and 1 Farm-Labor member voted against adoption.

After the House had voted to eliminate the limitation section it voted, 219 to 164, to attach the omnibus bill to the legislative bill.

Wash. Post. April 28/32

HOUSE EXEMPTS \$2,500 PAY FROM CUT

'GAG' DEFEATED, VOTE IS 185-97 ON AMENDMENT

70 Per Cent of Workers
Would Escape Slash
Under Plan.

FURLOUGH IDEA SEEN
AS LIKELY TO LOSE

Saturday Half-Holiday Will
Come Up for Action Soon
After Noon Today.

By ROBERT C. ALBRIGHT.

The House salary-slash handi-cap got off to a surprise start last night when members decisively voted to cut no Federal salaries under \$2,500.

The vote came on a substitute amendment offered by Representative Fred A. Britten (Republican), Illinois, following eight hours of acrimonious debate on the economy committee's \$200,000,000 retrenchment program.

If the amendment stays in the bill, Government workers' pay will be cut 11 per cent, with \$2,500 exemption, displacing \$1,000 exemption proposed by the economy committee.

This will reduce savings under the bill from \$200,000,000 to \$145,000,000. Appropriations Chairman Joseph W. Byrns said. Approximately 70 per cent of all Federal workers are removed from the sweep of the economy ax by the action.

Sudden Adjournment.

Sudden decision to adjourn was reached when members, unsympathetic toward the retrenchment program, prepared to vote on another amendment to save Saturday half holidays for Government workers. The adjournment saved \$9,000,000 more in economies from being stricken from the bill.

This vote will be the first order of business when the House convenes at noon today. Only one cloud loomed ahead for Government workers cheered by last night's unexpected turn. The enforced Federal furlough plan remains to be offered as a substitute for the program approved.

Although pay cut opponents considered it unlikely in view of last night's action that a furlough plan exacting \$82,000,000 from Federal

workers would be substituted in its stead, the threat still remains.

Representative Britten's \$2,500 exemption proposal superseded an amendment offered by Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), New York, boosting the economy committee's \$1,000 exemption to \$2,000.

"Gag" Is Defeated.

Earlier yesterday the House had shaken off "gag" rule shackles, throwing the omnibus savings bill wide open to amendments. The "gag" was eliminated by a viva voce vote that was so emphatic no division was called.

Galleries were packed with Federal workers at last night's special session, and hundreds stood in the halls. Once they burst into applause during Representative Connor's pay cut assault. They subsided quickly when Representative Lindsay C. Warren (Democrat), North Carolina, in the Speaker's chair, threatened to clear the galleries.

Members of the economy committee opened attack at once on the O'Connor and Britten plans. Economy Chairman John McDuffie pleaded with members not to be "stampeded by what you read in the papers." He said the Britten plan would yield only \$12,000,000. As for reducing the pay of workers, he admonished employees in the galleries "to think of the millions walking the streets."

Misunderstood by House.

Representative Lewis W. Douglas (Democrat), Arizona, another member of the economy committee, joined him in defense of the economy bill. He said the committee is "misunderstood" by the House. Federal workers drawing more than \$1,800, he said, are better paid than those in outside fields.

Representative O'Connor replied that the total savings proposed by the economy committee was not a drop in the bucket to the Government's expense.

"If this is all you can do, it's so infinitesimal that it doesn't matter at all," he shouted. "Your policy was wrong in the first place. You aimed at saving \$67,000,000 from Government's wages, when you should have economized elsewhere."

Representative Britten said he was influenced in placing the exemption limit at \$2,500 by Mr. Douglas' statement that 70 per cent of all Federal workers were drawing \$2,400 or less. He, too, accused the economy committee of "taking the bull by the wrong end."

More Convincing Margin.

The Britten amendment to the O'Connor substitute was adopted, 173 to 148. This vote was confirmed later by a teller count on the perfected O'Connor amendment. It carried by a more convincing margin, 185 to 97.

Following the vote, Representative Byrns heaped coals upon the heads of House members. He declared he "had too much confidence in Government employees to believe that they were not willing to make the sacrifice at a time of great national need. He told the House that at one fell swoop it had all but destroyed the economy program."

But there was gloating from the side of the opposition, led by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (Republican), New York.

He directed his remarks at Chairman McDuffie's statement that the Government had a "billion-dollar payroll" to meet. Of this amount, \$570,000,000 goes for salaries in the

Postoffice, which takes in \$800,000,000 in revenue, he said.

Nearly \$259,000,000 more goes for Army and Navy compensation, leaving only \$500,000,000 paid out to the Government's civil workers, he told the economy chairman.

New Amendments Today.

A host of new amendments, intended to aid Government workers, will be offered today. Representative William I. Sirovich (Democrat), New York, intends to propose optional retirement for Government workers after 30 years of service.

Representative Loring M. Black, Jr. (Democrat), New York, will propose a "five and one-half day week" for Government employees, with extra pay for the added half day.

Following a speech on the floor in which he championed the cause of the Federal worker, Representative John J. Boylan (Democrat), New York, was taken ill and removed to Garfield Hospital. He was reported resting easily last night.

Proposal that provisions for eliminating Saturday half holidays be stricken from the bill was made by Representative John W. McCormack (Democrat), Massachusetts. Representative McDuffie and Representative Will R. Wood (Republican), Indiana, spoke in opposition to his amendment.

Speeches By Several.

Leading up to the vote on the Britten \$2,500 exemption plan, anti-pay cut speeches were made by Representative Thomas L. Blanton (Democrat), Texas; Representative John C. Schafer (Republican), Wisconsin; Representative Melvin J. Maas (Republican), Minnesota, and Representative Martin L. Sweeney (Democrat), Ohio.

Before taking up the sweeping omnibus program, members rejected a proposal to cut their own salaries offered as an amendment to the legislative bill from \$10,000 to \$9,000 a year. A rising vote showed 134 opposed to the cut and 73 for it. A teller count was demanded. The cut was defeated 158 to 150.

No significance was attached to this in light of the omnibus bill to follow, proposing reductions for all Federal employees, Congress members included. Should members have voted for both, they would have dealt themselves a "double cut."

Among those voting against the \$1,000 slash, proposed by Representative Guy U. Hardy (Republican), Colorado, were Speaker Garner, Economy

Chairman McDuffie, and Representative Douglas, a member of the economy committee. Representative C. William Ramseyer (Republican), Iowa, who is expected to sponsor the President's furlough plan, voted for it. Other members of the committee did not vote.

For the "rider" rule, with gag features eliminated were 100 Republicans and 119 Democrats, while 75 Republicans, 88 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite opposed it.

Following approval of the rule, Economy Chairman McDuffie led off two hours' general debate with a plea for adoption of the economy program, wage cuts included. Should the House fail to reduce salaries now, the next Congress will have to cut far deeper, he told members.

"The people have become used to the beneficence of Uncle Sam, whose expenditures have mounted \$1,000,000,000 in the last ten years," said the economy chairman. "The country is demanding economy and we must effect it."

Opposition speeches followed in rapid succession, after Representative John J. Cochran (Democrat), Missouri, dissenting member of the

economy committee, called on members to vote down Federal personnel provisions of the omnibus bill.

Would Increase Idle.

The committee plan, he declared, would add 150,000 to 200,000 to the unemployed. Overtime pay, one result of labor's 50-year struggle with industry, would be thrown overboard, he said. Abolition of Saturday half holidays would force Federal employees to work 3,000,000 more hours a week, he declared.

Speeches that followed were of similar tenor.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (Republican), New York, said the bill was filled with "hysteria, hypocrisy, and hokum."

Representative LaGuardia charged it was "cruel and wrong," proposed "by a lot of men who have never had to work for a living and have no understanding of money value."

Representative Black said it constituted "plain everyday embezzlement from weak people who can not protect themselves."

Deeper in the Mire.

Representative Robert Crosser (Democrat), Ohio, said the bill, "representing the height of idocy," would retard business revival.

Representative James M. Mead (Democrat), New York, asserted passage "can only sink America deeper in the mire," that pay cuts in industry furnish dire examples of what will follow general application of the principle.

The so-called "gag" rule originally offered to the House provided for four amendments for each of the ten titles to the bill, and no more. Under this arrangement only four alternative pay-cut plans could have been offered in lieu of the committee's proposal. Acting for the rules committee, Representative William B. Bankhead (Democrat), Alabama, offered to amend the rule to provide that all economy committee amendments to the omnibus bill be over and above the four specified.

His amendment was accepted and the House voted to proceed to consideration of the rule. Here Representative Clarence Cannon (Democrat), Missouri, former parliamentarian of the House, made his unique proposal to take out the "gag," removing restrictions on the number of amendments, by considering two sections of the rule separately.

Vigorously Fought.

His plan was vigorously fought by Representative Bankhead, Representative Ramseyer and Representative John Q. Tilson, former Republican floor leader. Mr. Bankhead raised a point of order. Representative Cannon cited precedents. Speaker Garner overruled the point of order and the vote was taken on the "gag."

Thus the way was paved for extensive revision of the omnibus bill, a severe reversal for Democratic House leaders, who had hoped to get approval of their measure in something like the form it left the economy committee.

Interested spectators packed the galleries during most of the afternoon, but they were orderly spectators, who refrained from applauding the anti-pay-cut speeches except when members below set them an example.

The "opposition" mapped its campaign in the morning, when representatives of the Federation of Federal Employees and the American Federation of Labor sat with Representative Cochran, Representative Mead and Chairman William P. Connery, Jr., of the House labor committee, in Mr. Cochran's offices.

Washington Herald - Apr. 28/32

\$2,500 SALARIES EXEMPT

House Votes 11 Pct. Slash At Night Session; Senate Boosts All Income Taxes

Reduction Passed
By Count of
173 to 148

HELD SURPRISE

Members Refuse
To Reduce Own
Salaries

By LOUIS A. MacMAHON

Flushed with an easily-won victory last night, exempting Federal salaries of \$2,500 or less from salary reduction, House foes of pay-slashing today will resume their assault on the economy program, with high hopes of retaining Saturday half-holidays. The House vote was 173 to 148, for an 11 per cent cut in pay, including the \$2,500 exemption.

This was the anti-reductionists' second victory. A few hours earlier they defeated by a vote of 158 to 150 a proposal to slash \$1,000 from salaries of members of Congress.

VOTE IS AMAZING

The vote of 185 to 93 in favor of Representative Britten's amendment to lift the 11 per cent exemption from \$1,000 to \$2,500 amazed even most optimistic opponents of salary slashes and spread dismay among economy seekers.

Representative Byrns, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said the \$2,500 exemption would result in a decrease of \$55,000,000 in the Economy Committee's estimated saving of \$67,000,000 by pay cut reductions.

When the House adjourned after a tempestuous and oratorical night session, proceedings punctuated with storms of applause from Federal employees who thronged the galleries, an amendment to preserve the Saturday half holiday, offered by Representative McCormack, was pending.

Upon reconvening today the House will vote on this amendment, and friends of Federal employees predicted it would be adopted by as large a vote as was accorded the \$2,500 exemption provision.

FURLOUGHS UP TODAY

President Hoover's proposal for a 26-day payless furlough, although explained in detail to the House last night by Representative Ramseyer, was not presented for consideration. It is expected to be offered today as a substitute for the provision calling for

11 per cent reduction in salaries in excess of \$2,500.

Neither Representative Ramseyer nor pay cut opponents would venture a prediction on fate of the President's plan. Reports were in circulation that efforts would be made today to adopt the Hoover formula by amending it to prohibit it from applying to employees receiving less than \$2,500 and providing for half-pay during enforced furlough periods.

Chairman McDuffie and other members of the Economy Committee exerted Herculean efforts to stem the tide of revolt against the retrenchment movement, as applied to Federal employees, but their impassioned pleas went unheeded by a large majority.

BRITTEN FORCEFUL

Representative Britten, whose \$2,500 exemption amendment was offered as a substitute for a \$2,000 amendment by Representative O'Connor, electrified the House members and crowded galleries with his stirring, human interest speech in which he ap-

pealed for "a square deal for people powerless to help themselves." He said:

"We hold in the palms of our hands the happiness, the destiny, the welfare and the very lives of 700,000 Federal employees. A difference of a few dollars in their salaries may mean the difference between living and a bare existence.

"Any kind of a reduction may mean the stopping of payments on little homes or the removal of children from schools. I appeal to you not to yield to this economy hysteria which will do far more harm than good. It will reduce buying power which will ruin business."

Mr. Britten said that instead of reducing salaries Congress should legalize sale of beer which would result in industries worth \$840,000,000 resuming business and a 5-cent tax on beer would produce \$600,000,000 a year.

The committee's \$1,000 exemption was denounced bitterly by Representatives Maas and Schafer who also advocated legalizing and taxing beer.

McDUFFIE BATTLES

Chairman McDuffie ridiculed the \$2,500 exemption proposal. He declared the total Federal payroll is \$1,315,000,000 and Congress would "make a laughing stock of itself if it grants this exemption which will save only \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000."

Representative LaGuardia informed the House that of the total payroll \$259,000,000 is expended for Army and Navy purposes; \$570,000,000 for maintenance of the postal system and only \$486,000,000 for other executive departments. He declared the Post Office Department produces \$800,000,000 in revenue annually and whatever is paid for salaries in that department is justified.

Immediately after the Britten amendment had been adopted,

Representative McCormack spoke in advocacy of striking out of the bill the provision to suspend Saturday half-holidays. He reminded the House that it enacted the half-holiday bill and a measure giving postal employees a 44-hour week just a year ago as "humane legislation for protection of health and to afford time for recreation and travel." Mr. McCormack said it would be a step backward to take the half-holiday away from employees.

FOR HALF-HOLIDAY

Chairman Byrns strongly urged the House to let the provision against the half-holiday remain in the bill. He said he was certain that men and women in the Federal service are willing to make their proportionate sacrifice to help the country out of hard times by balancing the budget. Mr. Byrns reminded the House that the half-holiday would be taken away from employees for only one year, beginning July 1, and emphasized that it would not be permanent.

Scathingly criticizing Federal employees, Representative Wood opposed Mr. McCormack's amendment. He urged the House to remember that it is legislating for the taxpayers throughout the country and not for Federal employees.

President Hoover's utterances on necessity for the five-day week, maintenance of high wage scales and preservation of the American standard of living, were quoted by several speakers.

Representative LaGuardia compared the President's five-day week statements with the Economy Committee's proposal to lengthen Federal employees' working period. Representative Sweeney read to the House President Hoover's address to the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland in October, 1930, against adoption of a resolution calling for a lowered standard of living.

PERSONNEL BOARD HIT

Mr. Sweeney, in reply to statements by economy advocates that House members would be held accountable by their constituents for failure to reduce Federal salaries, said:

"I agree we will have to answer to the people back home. What are you members who voted for the moratorium to foreign nations going to say? What are you members who refused to reduce the appropriation for the futile attempt to enforce prohibition going to say? Your constituents will want to know more about these things than they will about why you failed to cut the salaries of the little fellow."

The committee's proposal to slash salaries was characterized by Representative Cochran as "a plan to stimulate unemployment."

Representative Blanton also condemned the measure and scathingly denounced the Personnel Classification Board for "rob-

bing the little fellows of their just compensation and giving the money to the big bureau chiefs."

GAG RULE OUTVOTED

The general debate began after a memorable and intricate parliamentary battle which resulted in adoption of a motion by Representative Cannon, of Missouri, to eliminate "gag rule." By an overwhelming, although unrecorded vote, the House decided to "take off the gag" and permit an unlimited number of amendments to be offered to the committee's measure.

After taking the teeth out of the special rule, the House adopted it because it was "innocuous and harmless." Removal of the "gag" was interpreted as a setback to Democratic leaders and was construed as presaging rough sledding for the committee's bill.

IN PAY CUT

Labor's Banner . . .
Leads the Parade . . .
Of Human Progress

THE B A

Pledged to the Principles a

Vol. 3

5 CENTS PER COPY

Women Back Labor

Pay Cuts Mean
Injury to All

Labor's
E:

So great is the oversupply of nurses in New York State that no more than 193 days of work a year are available for each of them, it is declared in an analysis of 1930 census figures made by the committee on the grading of nursing schools and published in the May issue of the American Journal of Nursing. The employment situation for nurses is said to be even worse in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and California.

WORK SCARCE FOR NURSES

Y. (ILNS).—Gov. on which for ten years the State has made payments. "I do not propose, while I am Governor, to permit the great Empire State to break its contract with the thousands of faithful, loyal, hard-working employees who have elected to make the State service a career and who are insuring against old age by contributing to this pension system. It is neither just, fair nor honest for the State to do this. The Legislature, in order to preserve the integrity of the fund, will next year have to make the necessary contributions for this year as well as next."

Contract with State Workers or Kills Bill Breaking

have been formed a majority of cases, the goal of a million jobs will have been reached. Our pledge will have been fulfilled. Before the local committees now set up have finished their work, the Legion Auxiliary will play their own fields will be filled with the goal of a million jobs will have been reached. Our pledge will have been fulfilled.

a debt of the State for the purpose of the pension system 3 per cent in wages. The bill, saying in the most unfair, unjust measure being considered by the Legislature, stripped the members of the pension system of the right to receive a pension of 3 per cent in wages. The bill, saying in the most unfair, unjust measure being considered by the Legislature, stripped the members of the pension system of the right to receive a pension of 3 per cent in wages.

Senate bill No. 614, which would cut the pension of 3 per cent in wages, is now being considered by the Legislature. The bill, saying in the most unfair, unjust measure being considered by the Legislature, stripped the members of the pension system of the right to receive a pension of 3 per cent in wages.

Page Two

fully to extend our co-ordinated activities and embrace a large co-operative field for both our organizations, and I am hopeful, too, that the example set may lead to a like spirit of co-operation between all organizations and associations interested in and designed to bring about the return of our Government to its original and fundamental purposes, to sanity in sumptuary legislation, and the awakening of the forces of temperance and intelligence and the demise of the spirit of intolerance and prohibition."

Petition Signatures Asked

Following receipt of Mrs. Sabin's letter, the following letter from Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act was sent to every member of the House who had failed to sign the petition making possible a roll call vote on the O'Connor-Hull bill:

Honorable Sir:

We, the American people, pride ourselves on the fact that we have a GOVERNMENT of the PEOPLE. This fact presupposes that the wishes of the MAJORITY, through their elected REPRESENTATIVES, govern at all times.

Every legitimate and proper inquiry, made during recent years, to ascertain the wishes of the American people, has shown a growing and an impelling demand for a MODIFICATION of the UNENFORCEABLE VOLSTEAD ACT.

There reposes upon the Speaker's table a petition for the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill.

Support Is Needed

WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION AND SUPPORT, in the way of your signature, to permit this meritorious measure to be placed before the House of Representatives for a ROLL CALL VOTE. This bill will permit every member of the House of Representatives to align himself or herself with or against the wishes of the majority of the American people, yes, with or against the wishes of the majority of the people of your district.

WE APPEAL to YOUR FAIRNESS, YOUR AMERICANISM, to join with the other members of the HOUSE to make possible a roll call on this measure.

Our appeal for MODIFICATION of the VOLSTEAD ACT and a ROLL CALL VOTE at this time on the O'Connor-Hull beer bill has the unqualified support of that courageous and noble body of American women, some 500,000 in number, the WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM.

Co-operation Pledged

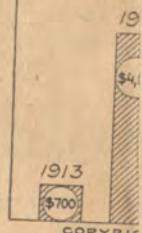
Mrs. Charles S. Sabin, president of that organization, in a letter to me, states:

"THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM STANDS READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH YOU TO BRING ABOUT THE PASSAGE OF THE HULL-O'CONNOR BILL, LEGALIZING 2.75 PER CENT BEER, THE ENACTMENT OF WHICH WILL GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO

INCREASE
PICTURE

FEDERAL
EXPENDITURE

MILL



Furnis

Government has people of the United States is the total qu Hoover as representations of the Federal governmental age total is now in p and the extent of largely with the S ernments. That, i President told Go States in a speech Richmond.

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Labor's Leader

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Mr. Green said t tribution which labo ilization cannot be physical and skilled has rendered. "Thr and collective actio pated in the spiritua educational growth

N.Y. Times May 9/32

How Congressmen From This Area Voted Last Week

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The votes in the Senate and House by members of the delegations from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island on important roll-calls last week, are given in the tabulation below. This record does not include all important votes in either branch of Congress, as measures are frequently adopted or rejected without a roll-call being taken.

MAY 2.

On the Rankin bill to amend the World War veterans act of 1924 so as to provide allowances for widows and children and dependent parents of World War veterans, at an estimated cost of \$194,788,852 in five years. Passed by the House, 316 to 16.

New York.

YEAS.

Democrats—Bloom, Delaney, Fitzpatrick, Griffin, Kennedy, Mead, O'Connor, Somers. Republicans—Andrews, Crowther, Cullin, Fish, Hancock, La Guardia, Parker, H. J. Pratt, Reed, Sanders, Stalker, Taber, Whitley.

NAYS.

Republicans—Clarke, Davenport, Snell. NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Black, Boylan, Brunner, Carley, Celler, Corning, Cullen, Dickstein, Gavagan, Lindsay, Millard, Oliver, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Sullivan. Republicans—Bacon, Cooke, Ruth Pratt.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Norton, Stewart, Sutphin. Republicans—Bacharach, Cavicchia, Eaton, Hartley, Lehlbach, Seger, Wolverton.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Perkins.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney. Republicans—Goss, Tilson.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman.

Rhode Island.

YEAS.

Democrat—Condon. Republican—Burdick.

NAY.

Republican—Aldrich.

MAY 2.

On the Goldsborough bill for restoring and maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar, which passed the House 289 to 60.

New York.

YEAS.

Democrats—Bloom, Delaney, Fitzpatrick, Griffin, Kennedy, Mead, O'Connor, Somers. Republicans—Andrews, Fish, Hancock, La Guardia, Sanders, Whitley.

NAYS.

Republicans—Clarke, Crowther, Cullin, Davenport, Parker, H. J. Pratt, Reed, Snell, Stalker, Taber.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Black, Boylan, Brunner, Carley, Celler, Corning, Cullen, Dickstein, Gavagan, Lindsay, Millard, Oliver, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Sullivan. Republicans—Bacon, Cooke, Ruth Pratt.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrats—Sutphin, Stewart, Auf der Heide, Norton. Republicans—Wolverton, Hartley, Cavicchia.

NAYS.

Republicans—Bacharach, Seger, Lehlbach. NOT VOTING.

Republicans—Eaton (stated later in House that he would have voted No, if present), Perkins.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney.

NAYS.

Republicans—Tilson, Goss.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman.

Rhode Island.

YEA.

Democrat—Condon.

NAYS.

Republicans—Burdick, Aldrich.

MAY 3.

On the McDuffie motion, which the House defeated, 225 to 167, to recommit the economy bill with instruction to lower the salary-cut exemption to \$2,000.

New York.

YEAS.

Republicans—Andrews, Fish, Hancock, Stalker, Taber.

NAYS.

Democrats—Black, Bloom, Brunner, Carley, Celler, Cullen, Delaney, Dickstein, Fitzpatrick, Gavagan, Griffin, Kennedy, Lindsay, Mead, O'Connor, Oliver, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Somers, Sullivan. Republicans—Bacon, Clarke, Cooke, Crowther, Cullin, Davenport, La Guardia, Millard, Parker, H. J. Pratt, Ruth Pratt, Reed, Sanders, Snell, Whitley.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Boylan (paired against), Corning.

New Jersey.

YEA.

Republican—Bacharach.

NAYS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Norton, Stewart, Sutphin. Republicans—Cavicchia, Eaton, Hartley, Lehlbach, Perkins, Seger, Wolverton.

Connecticut.

YEA.

Republican—Tilson.

NAYS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney. Republican—Goss.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman (paired against).

Rhode Island.

YEAS.

Democrat—Condon. Republicans—Aldrich, Burdick.

MAY 3.

On the Ramseyer motion, which the House defeated, 250 to 146, to recommit the omnibus economy bill, with instructions to restore the Hoover staggered-furlough plan.

New York.

YEAS.

Democrat—Clarke. Republicans—Andrews, Bacon, Crowther, Cullin, Davenport, Fish, Hancock, Millard, Parker, H. J. Pratt, Ruth Pratt, Reed, Snell, Stalker, Taber, Whitley.

NAYS.

Democrats—Black, Bloom, Brunner, Carley, Celler, Cullen, Delaney, Dickstein, Fitzpatrick, Gavagan, Griffin, Kennedy, Lindsay, Mead, O'Connor, Oliver, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Somers, Sullivan. Republicans—Cooke, La Guardia, Sanders.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Boylan (paired against), Corning.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrat—Norton. Republicans—Bacharach, Eaton, Lehlbach, Perkins.

NAYS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Stewart, Sutphin. Republicans—Cavicchia, Hartley, Seger, Wolverton.

Connecticut.

YEA.

Republican—Tilson.

NAYS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney. Republican—Goss.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman.

Rhode Island.

YEA.

Republican—Aldrich.

NAYS.

Democrat—Condon. Republican—Burdick.

MAY 3.

On the O'Connor amendment to the pay-cut plan in the economy bill, increasing the exemption to \$2,500 from \$1,000, adopted by the House by 239 to 153.

New York.

YEAS.

Democrats—Black, Bloom, Brunner, Carley, Celler, Cullen, Delaney, Dickstein, Fitzpatrick, Gavagan, Griffin, Kennedy, Lindsay, Mead, Millard, O'Connor, Oliver, Prall, Harcourt, Rudd, Sirovich, Somers, Sullivan. Republicans—Bacon, Cooke, Crowther, Cullin, Fish, La Guardia, H. J. Pratt, Reed, Sanders, Stalker, Whitley.

NAYS.

Republicans—Andrews, Clarke, Davenport, Hancock, Parker, Ruth Pratt, Snell, Taber.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Boylan (paired for), Corning.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Norton, Stewart, Sutphin. Republicans—Eaton, Hartley, Lehlbach, Seger, Wolverton.

NAYS.

Republicans—Bacharach, Perkins.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Cavicchia.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney. Republican—Goss.

NAY.

Republican—Tilson.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman.

Rhode Island.

YEAS.

Democrat—Condon. Republican—Burdick.

NAY.

Republican—Aldrich.

MAY 5.

On the Ransley motion, which the House defeated, 200 to 150, to recommit the Muscle Shoals bill to the Military Committee with instructions to strike out Section 14, providing that the Muscle Shoals board should operate the nitrate plants in the event that the property could not be leased within eighteen months.

New York.

YEAS.

Democrat—Black. Republicans—Andrews, Bacon, Cooke, Cullin, Davenport, Hancock, Millard, Parker.

H. J. Pratt, Ruth Pratt, Reed, Snell, Stalker, Taber, Whitley.

NAYS.

Democrats—Brunner, Carley, Cullen, Delaney, Dickstein, Fitzpatrick, Gavagan, Griffin, Lindsay, Mead, O'Connor, Oliver, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Somers, Sullivan.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Bloom, Boylan, Celler and Kennedy, all paired against; Corning. Republicans—Clarke and Crowther, paired for; Fish, La Guardia, Sanders.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrats—Stewart, Sutphin. Republicans—Cavicchia, Lehlbach, Perkins, Seger, Wolverton.

NAYS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Norton.

NOT VOTING.

Republicans—Bacharach, Eaton, Hartley, all paired for.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney.

Republicans—Goss, Tilson.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Freeman.

Rhode Island.

YEAS.

Republicans—Aldrich, Burdick.

NAY.

Democrat—Condon.

MAY 5.

On the Frazier amendment, which the Senate rejected, 58 to 17, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to bring about a moratorium for one year in construction of all military and naval, land and air forces.

New York.

NAYS.

Democrats—Copeland, Wagner.

New Jersey.

NAYS.

Republicans—Barbour, Kean.

Connecticut.

NAYS.

Republicans—Bingham, Walcott.

Rhode Island.

NAY.

Republican—Metcalf.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Hebert.

MAY 6.

On the Hale bill to build the navy up to the strength prescribed by the London and Washington treaties, passed by the Senate 44 to 21.

New York.

NOT VOTING.

Democrats—Copeland, Wagner.

New Jersey.

YEA.

Republican—Barbour.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Kean.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Republicans—Bingham, Walcott.

Rhode Island.

YEA.

Republican—Metcalf.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Hebert.

N.Y. Times May 15/32

ALL-DAY PARADE FOR BEER JAUNTILY LED BY WALKER; CHEERED BY GAY THRONGS

ASK 'TAX FOR PROSPERITY'

Bands Play Drinking Songs
as Pretzels Are Strewn
in Marchers' Path.

BARS APPEAR ON FLOATS

Tin Pails and Pinochle Games
Mingle With Banners Urging
Remedy for Slump.

NEW START MADE AT NIGHT

Mayor, Cheered by Spectators,
Leads That Also—Other Cities
Have Similar Parades.

New York went on record yesterday as being in favor of additional taxation. It said so on banners and streamers, on signs painted along the sides of trucks, on small buttons that superseded gardenias in frock-coat lapels. This taxation would balance the budget, put men to work, start moving the rusted wheels of industry and remove the rackets from the social side of life. And, yes, New York likes a glass of good beer now and then.

All day long the city expressed its thought—and hope—in the event that will be known to history as the "Beer Parade." Led by Mayor Walker, an almost endless line of marchers started cut long before noon to display their numbers and expectations. Late last night they were still walking bravely along, the rear guard of one of the metropolitan district's biggest athletic events. Banners that waved against the noonday sun still waved at the midnight moon.

Heralded by all save the dregs—and sneered at by them—the parade was indubitably a success. No one was kept out for lack of a horse or a uniform. There were scores of bands to provide music, and the better known of the Teutonic drinking songs, and when the musicians ran out there were trucks bearing mechanical devices for playing phonograph records. Overhead circled airplanes, and the route of the event was such that picnic luncheons could be eaten on the grass in Central Park.

Marching Legions Seem Countless.

Just how many took part was an open question. Police and other officials handled figures about. Mayor Walker said before the event that between 75,000 and 100,000 would march. During the afternoon a policeman reported that "about two mil-

lion" were participating, either by parading or cheering on the sidelines. A statistician estimated that 2,000 passed a given point on the parade route each hour, and there were a great many hours, indeed.

Last night the numbers were still in dispute. Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, out of his wisdom of crowds, said 60,000 had taken part in the day parade and 25,000 in the one at night. He estimated that 10,000 persons had gone by each hour. But certain unofficial counters, with mechanical contrivances, declared the total would not go much above 28,000. This was divided into 18,000 marching by day, and the rest in the evening.

Every one seemed interested in beer. Some of the paraders marched past the makeshift reviewing stand at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West proclaiming the future of the balanced budget. They carried statistical banners in red and black. Others passed along, not so much interested in taxation as representation. A few floats carried replicas of old-time bars of happier days, where at clowns disported. Many men carried tin buckets, and so did a few of the women.

Crowds of marchers went by in uniform, with eyes formally facing left at Mayor Walker and the leaders of the parade. Other units were in everyday dress, just out from shops and offices. The Tammany Society went by, tipping high silk hats with dignity, and a fleet of trucks rolled up the street with hordes of small boys undecided whether they wanted "Beer" or "Jimmie." The choruses of a couple of musical comedies rode by in automobiles.

The marchers came from all parts of the city to take part in the parade. There were district chambers of commerce and veterans' associations from all the boroughs. There were bands from everywhere, many professional ones and some amateur.

One delegation of happily strutting gentlemen announced to all and sundry that they had come from Bridgeport, and at the other extreme was Wall Street. Its division went by, with a nice band, bearing wistful signs proclaiming "We Want Work Too."

Evening Parade Is More Gay.

The afternoon part of the parade for the most part verged on the prosaic and the partly somber. It went in for statistics on its signs. It quoted the dollar sign and its floats showed the wheels of industry. At night, however, there was more gaiety. While the active participation of beer was not permitted, there was more singing, a bit more prancing and an occasional snake dance.

The hero of the day, of course, was Mayor Walker. It was both his idea and his march. He swung down Fifth Avenue from Seventy-ninth Street to a continuous burst of applause. Westward, along Fifty-ninth Street, he led the long line of the earnest seekers for beer, and then north to Seventy-second Street. Everywhere he went he was greeted with cheers and more dignified applause, and when he was reviewing the show later each of the groups saluted him.

It was while the head of the line stood at Sixty-third Street and Central Park West that the parade paused for a moment out of respect for the Lindbergh baby. It was noon.

The band just behind the Mayor stopped in the middle of a measure and the men in the parade removed their hats. From away across the park could be heard the notes of another band, and above an announcer was talking from an airplane with a loud-speaker. But the street, for blocks, was silent.

All along the route were dense crowds, standing five and six deep to get a glimpse at the Mayor and the rest of his paraders. They stood on such vantage points as the high steps of the Fifth Avenue churches, and—in dressing gowns and pajamas, that being the late-rising district—appeared on the balconies of the Fifty-ninth Street hotels. There were throngs along Central Park West, and each window of the high buildings had its quota of the curious. Some of them threw paper.

Mayor Is Just a Little Late.

The start of the parade was scheduled for 11 o'clock, with traffic diverted to other streets, and marching units prepared to fall in as the time came. But it started a little late, due to the absence of the Chief Executive. He arrived, cool and unruffled, either seven or twelve minutes after the hour, depending on the watch that was used. He posed for pictures, greeted the vice chairmen and the grand marshal, looked around to see that all was ready, and then, at 11:20, gave the command.

"Let's go," were the words. As the head of the column started down the avenue, the Mayor wore a formal morning coat and striped trousers, a white shirt with stiff white collar, and a derby. Later in the day, while he was standing on Central Park West, some one completed the picture by handing him a gardenia. Just back of him marched the vice chairmen, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Malcolm Meacham, George F. Mand, Phelps Phelps, Edward E. Spafford, Joseph P. Ryan, Commissioner Frank J. Taylor and Charles F. Kerrigan.

Interrupted after a hundred-yard march, the parade paused for a moment's interview with the sound news reels and then went on without event for several blocks. Then the band behind the Mayor, which had been flirting with the idea for quite a time, finally began to play the "Maine Stein Song." Paper rained down at Sixty-sixth Street and a bit beyond that there was a variation of the conquering-hero-walking-on-rose-leaves idea. Some one had scattered broken pretzels.

Fifty-ninth Street Is Enthusiastic.

Fifth Avenue was not particularly decorated, but Fifty-ninth Street put out everything it had. Bunting etched the windows and flags caught the slight breeze. The balconies of the buildings and the windows were crowded by people who waved handkerchiefs and shouted down that they, too, liked a bit of beer. About half-way along a crowd surged out into the street, and the ten mounted policemen who made up the guard of honor wheeled quietly and drove the spectators back. The march swept on.

On the Central Park West side of town the crowds were a bit more vociferous. The Mayor took off his hat to the applause every few steps and walked ahead with a step not unlike that of a bandmaster. Suddenly, above even the noise of the bands and the cheers, there came a superfluous announcement from above—"Hello, everybody, this is the voice from the skies." The voice had a message, but it did not seem particularly important at the time.

When they reached Seventy-second Street, the Mayor and his aides halted. A few park benches were carted across the street for a makeshift stand and they watched the parade for a time from there. A bit later Mayor Walker went to lunch, but was back within an hour and, standing in his car at the curb, he watched until almost the end of the afternoon division. He did see all the marchers, as a matter of fact, for he drove down against them on the way to start the evening section.

Chrysler and Tunney in Line.

The Grand Marshal was Brig. Gen. John Francis Daniell and Colonel Roger William was his chief of staff. They were first to go by the reviewing stand and then was Miss Elisabeth Marbury in an automobile. Following her were several dozen persons who marched under the general insignia of "Leaders of Industry." Three of them walked—Walter Chrysler, E. F. Hutton and James Moffat—and the rest rode in hansom cabs, duly decorated with high silk-hatted drivers. Among the riders was Gene Tunney, who went almost unrecognized.

Behind the Leaders of Industry was an intricate, statistical sort of float

showing the alleged effect of beer on industry. Its suggestion was: "End the Business Stagnation With Beer Taxation." Some airplanes, on trucks, went by under the auspices of the aviation division, and then came the theatrical section. The Lambs Club and the Friars were there, and the National Vaudeville Artists. Three members were dressed as Indians, and there was a clown on an old-fashioned bicycle—built for clowns.

Formidable in beards and cigars, the Supreme Court justices of a current musical comedy gave the Mayor eyes left, while William Gaxton and Victor Moore, president and vice president, respectively, went over and shook hands with him. The choruses of several shows then drove by, while far in the distance a loud-speaker voice proclaimed that everything has a copyright owner to give permission. This started out with "Love, You Funny Thing," which was a welcome change from the Stein Song.

In all parades there should be at least a footnote on music. Yesterday's had what was most expected, with the "Stein Song" ranking high, and "How Dry I Am" for the smaller, less ambitious bands.

A good many horns played the "Tammany" war song before they had finished, and about half of them tossed back to Mayor Walker his own practical question about love in December and May. Sousa was also played, and several Highland ditties on bagpipes.

Some one in the theatrical division produced a banner with the happy device, "Give Us Beer Instead of Taxes," and hundreds of motion picture operators carried pennons with the usual "Beer For Taxation," which was the day's official slogan.

Walker Sees Vast Approval.

From the time of the Mayor's arrival at the stand until 1:30, not much happened beyond the steady squares of paraders going by, with their bands and floats. He returned from lunch in time to see the Sports Unit, and in a brief statement to say that the day was being a success.

"From what I can learn, from the best estimates, there are ten persons standing for every one marching," he said. "This appears to be a very clear demonstration of the sense of the people to this movement for this popular form of tax. The sacrifice made by those standing is an emphatic approval of the demonstration, even more so than that of the marchers, and is a striking evidence of the support behind the movement."

The sports unit included a group of about twenty marchers under the banner, "Olympic Champions." Among these were Irving Jaffee, skater; Jay O'Brien, bobsled team member, and Matt McGrath and Pat McDonald, hammer throwers. Then there were some wrestlers with the sign, "We Want Beer and We Will Pay Taxes," as well as some boxers and Jack Curley, promoter. It began to rain as the group went by, but only slightly. A runaway police horse also provided a moment of excitement after the sports unit. No one was hurt.

Several hundred empty taxicabs then went by, and various firemen's associations, some of which pulled, by ropes, the old engines of two centuries back. One elderly man danced a jig as he went by. There were more bands, more floats, and the financial division, represented to a large degree by what appeared to be youthful salesmen. Their banners were pathetic, and all they got for the long walk was laughter from the sidelines.

Curry Cheered by Walker.

The Tammany Society arrived, dressed in high, shiny hats and led by John F. Curry. He went past the reviewing stand with a broad grin, and the Mayor called out, "Good for you!" Mr. Curry laughed, saluted and moved off up the street. Behind the members of the society were large delegations of the various Tammany clubs, one of which had a float with clowns, a keg, atmosphere and a pinochle game in high progress. There were also some Republican clubs, back of—but not with—John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, and Irwin Steingut, minority leader of the Assembly.

In the middle of a group of social and political club delegations appeared a truck with two men, an anvil, a bucket and a bellows, one man looking pensive and the whole labeled "The Thinker." Childish voices on trucks on either side called out, "We Want Beer," and a baby in arms carried a sign reading "My Daddy Had Beer, Why Can't I?" Another truck drove along with a threat—"No Beer, No Wash."

"Help the Taxpayer" also was suggested, and "Beer for Taxation Will Help the Fish Business." This last was offered by the Fulton Market delegation. There was a rigid censor-

May 15 - 1932

'Beer-For-Taxes' Plea Is Made in Parades

NEW YORK'S PARADE DEMANDING BEER FOR TAXATION.



Times Wide World Photo.

Marchers Swinging Down Fifth Avenue and Across Central Park South, as Thousands Cheer From the Sidewalks.

ship on signs and participants throughout the day. One or two intoxicated persons were not permitted to march, and several objectionable legends were taken from trucks. One of these was "Swat the Dry," which already had caused considerable commotion.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the German delegation, the largest of all, swung into line. It was made up of about 6,000 German-American men and women, quite a few in costume. There were massed colors and a Bavarian band. After them was the Negro group from Harlem, about 1,000 strong, and many other units. Mayor Walker reviewed them in transit, for he reversed the order of march in order to get to Seventy-ninth Street and the avenue to start the night parade.

Mayor Starts Night Parade.

Going to start the second march, Mayor Walker was the centre of a triumphal ride. He sat on the back of his car, waving. On Fifth Avenue there was a slight delay, and then the evening parade started. It was timed at 6:25, and in formation and personnel of the leaders it much resembled the first one. There were automobiles for the Mayor and his party, and just behind them was the first unit, the Foreign Legion. After that was the Italian delegation, led by Generoso Pope, publisher and friend of the Mayor.

At the end of the evening's route—Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue—the Mayor reviewed the field for a time. He was at one time almost mobbed by enthusiasts. Making a brief speech, he told the crowd how tired he was, and showed his derby, in the brim of which he had worn a hole by constantly tipping and waving it. He was sunburned and he looked tired. Paper, thrown down from buildings, formed a hazy carpet, and there had been much and intense enthusiasm. He left the stand a little before 8 o'clock to dress for a dinner of the Anvil Chorus, a Brooklyn newspapermen's organization, and the parade continued without him.

There were, during the day, some minor casualties brought about by the crowds and the heat. A few persons fainted and were treated by the ambulance surgeons who lined the route. But there were no major disasters, and last evening Assistant Chief Inspector John J. Sullivan announced that there had not been a case of disorderly conduct nor one of pocket picking.



Times Wide World Photo.

Mayor Walker Jauntily Leads the Demonstrators Down Fifth Avenue.

The Police Department had 2,000 extra men on duty in the area, working under the direction of Commissioner Mulrooney, and in addition there were mounted men, motorcycle men and regular traffic officers. The blimp Resolute, with police observers aboard, circled high above the parade, looking for traffic snarls and reporting them by short-wave radio to the headquarters at the Arsenal Station. There was only one of them, and that was easily straightened out. The radio arrangement worked perfectly, it was said.

Officially, the day's events came to an end at 9:45 last evening, when the last of the stragglers followed the last of the bands and floats past Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. They followed some 2,000 men of the

I. R. T., who by banner promised that 16,000 were all for "Beer For Taxation;" they followed more Democrats marching by under their club banners. Early in the evening there had been many along the route to see them, but at that hour the crowds had dwindled.

VOTE ON BEER BILLS FORCED ON HOUSE

145th Signer, Bachmann, Completes Petition to Bring Out O'Connor-Hull Plans May 23.

WETS WIN AT TIME LIMIT

77 Democrats, 67 Republicans and 1 Farmer-Laborite Back Tax on 2.75 Per Cent Drink.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A vote in the House on the O'Connor-Hull "beer bills" was assured today when the required 145 signatures were obtained to a petition to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration. The vote will be taken May 23.

The petition had been on the clerk's desk since April 12, and if it had not been completed today a vote, under the rules, would not have been possible before the national conventions next month. The last signer was Representative Bachmann of West Virginia, the Republican whip.

Recorded on the petition are seventy-seven Democrats, sixty-seven Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite.

Identical in language and introduced to provide "additional revenue," the bills authorize a tax of 3 cents a pint on beer with legal alcoholic content raised from one-half of 1 per cent to 2.75 per cent by weight. The latter percentage would be declared "non-intoxicating in fact."

Plan to Challenge Garner Fails.

In sharp contrast to the final signature on the Beck-Linthicum referendum petition in February, when the invalid Representative Mansfield of Texas was wheeled to the desk to affix the 145th signature, today's final signature was written unnoticed while the House was debating the War Department appropriation bill.

While Representatives Kvale of Minnesota, Lea of California and Bachmann were at the desk ready to sign, members of the wet bloc were seeking a Western Democrat to fill in the 144th blank line. They had intended to have Representative Schafer of Wisconsin, an ardent wet, challenge Speaker Garner to be the 145th signer.

Representative Cullen of New York broke in, shouting to the Speaker: "Sign that! Mr. McAdoo's turned wet!"

But before any reply could be made Mr. Bachman had signed on the last line.

House leaders say they do not expect victory when the beer bills are voted upon. They contend that the wets displayed their maximum strength March 14 when 187 voted to discharge the committee from consideration of the Beck-Linthicum referendum bill. The dry vote then was 227. It was the smallest dry majority in years, and advocates of repeal say it would be wise to leave the question alone until next session.

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Ohio gave the

at Many Places

greatest support to the petition completed today.

Roll of Signers by States.

The petition to discharge the committee was signed by 77 Democrats, 67 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite. The signers of the petition, tabulated by States, are as follows:

CALIFORNIA—5.

Democrat—Lea.
Republicans—Englebright, Curry, Kahn, Welch.

CONNECTICUT—3.

Democrats—Lonergan, Tierney.
Republican—Goss.

ILLINOIS—13.

Democrats—Kelly, Beam, Sabath, Igoe, Schuetz, Kunz, Major, Karch, Dietrich.
Republicans—Depriest, Britten, Chindblom, W. E. Hull.

INDIANA—3.

Democrats—Boehne, Larrabee, Pettengill.

IOWA—1.

Democrat—Jacobson.

KENTUCKY—2.

Democrats—Spence, May.

LOUISIANA—3.

Democrats—Fernandez, Maloney, Montet.

MARYLAND—5.

Democrats—Cole, Palmisano, Linthicum, Gambrell, Lewis.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.

Democrats—Cranfield, Connery, Douglas, McCormack.
Republicans—Foss, Holmes, Andrew, Tinkham, Wigglesworth, Martin, Gifford.

MICHIGAN—4.

Democrat—Hart.
Republicans—Clancy, Person, McLeod.

MINNESOTA—4.

Republicans—Maas, Knutson, Pittenger.
Farmer-Labor—Kvale.

MISSOURI—4.

Democrats—Shannon, Cochran.
Republicans—Niedringhaus, Dyer.

MONTANA—1.

Democrat—Evans.

NEBRASKA—2.

Democrat—Howard.
Republican—Baldridge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1.

Democrat—Rogers.

NEW JERSEY—2.

Democrats—Sutphin, Stewart, Auf der Heide, Norton.
Republicans—Bacharach, Seger, Hartley, Cavicchia, Lehlbach.

NEW YORK—31.

Democrats—Brunner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Carley, Rudd, Celler, Prall, Dickstein, Sullivan, Sirovich, Boylan, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Gavagan, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Corning, Mead.
Republicans—Bacon, Ruth Pratt, La Guardia, Millard, Fish, Whitley, Andrews, Cooke.

NORTH CAROLINA—1.

Democrat—Hancock.

OHIO—9.

Democrats—Harlan, Lamneck, Fiesinger, Sweeny, Crosser.
Republicans—Hollister, Hess, White, Bolton.

OREGON—1.

Democrat—Martin.

PENNSYLVANIA—16.

Democrats—Boland, Lichtenwalner.
Republicans—Beck, Stokes, Ransley, Golder, Connolly, Darrow, Wolfenden, Watson, Turpin, Erk, Sullivan, Estep, Campbell, Brumm.

RHODE ISLAND—2.

Democrat—Condon.
Republican—Burdick.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1.

Democrat—McMillan.

TEXAS—2.

Democrats—Mansfield, Kleberg.
WASHINGTON—1.

Republican—Horr.

WEST VIRGINIA—1.

Republican—Bachmann.

WISCONSIN—9.

Democrat—Reilly.
Republicans—Amlie, Kading, Schafer, Stafford, Withrow, Boileau, Schneider, Peavey.

BEER PETITION IS SIGNED BY 145 IN HOUSE

Vote Assured Before Congress
Adjourns; Bachman Is Last
Member to Affix Name

By ARTHUR HACHTEN,
Universal Service

A vote on 2.75 per cent beer in the House before Congress adjourns was assured yesterday when the 145th signature to a petition of Representatives was signed by Representative Carl Bachman of West Virginia, Republican whip.

The petition was signed by 77 Democrats, 67 Republicans, and one Farmer Laborite.

Anti-prohibitionists cheered when Bachman stepped to the well of the House and signed the petition to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill and bring the issue up on the floor for a roll call vote.

KVALE IS SIGNER

Representative Lea (D.) of California, had signed the petition a moment before, and the 143rd signer was Representative Paul Kvale, Farmer-Laborite from Minnesota.

Kvale's deceased father defeated Arthur J. Volstead, father of the national prohibition act, by advertising himself as dryer than Volstead. But Kvale's son, who succeeded his father in Congress, favors a vote on beer.

The earliest a vote on the O'Connor-Hull bill can be obtained under the House rules is May 23. On that day a motion can and probably will be made for the showdown.

AMENDMENT ASKED

Providing for amendment to the Volstead act, only a majority vote is necessary to pass the O'Connor-Hull bill. On the Beck-Linthicum resolution for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the States, the House vote was 187 for and 227 against. That resolution required a two-thirds majority for passage.

Opinions differed in Congressional circles as to the relative anti-prohibition strength on the two propositions. Some believed the resubmission resolution mustered more votes than will be obtained on the beer bill. Others, pointing to the recent anti-prohibition trend in the country, said they are confident of marshalling a majority for the beer bill. At least the voters will have the satisfaction of knowing how their Congressmen stand on this issue when put to the acid test.

ADDED ARGUMENT

An added argument was that with beer legalized for States

that desired to allow it, as provided in the pending measure, the Federal Government would obtain upwards of \$300,000,000 in revenue to fill a depleted treasury.

Under the O'Connor-Hull bill, a tax of three cents a pint would be imposed on all brews containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol and not more than 2.75 per cent by weight, which maximum is declared in the bill to be "non-intoxicating in fact."

List of 145 Members of House Who Signed Petition for Beer

By Universal Service

The 145 House members who signed a petition assuring a vote on 2.75 per cent beer at this session of Congress were:

California—Lea, Democrat; Englebright, Curry, Mrs. Kahn, Welch, all Republicans.

Connecticut—Lonergan, Tierney, Democrats; Goss, Republican.

Illinois—De Priest, Britten, Chindblom, W. E. Hull, Republicans; Kelly, Beam, Sabath, Igoe, Schuetz, Kunz, Major, Karch, Dietrich, Democrats.

Indiana—Boehne, Larrabee, Pettengill, Democrats.

Iowa—Jacobsen, Democrat.

Kentucky—Spence, May, Democrats.

Louisiana—Fernandez, Maloney, Montet, Democrats.

Maryland—Cole, Palmisano, Linthicum, Gambrell, Lewis, Democrats.

Massachusetts—Foss, Holmes, Andrew, Tinkham, Wigglesworth, Martin, Gifford, Republicans; Granfield, Connery, Douglass, McCormack, Democrats.

Michigan—Clancy, Person, McLeod, Republicans; Hart, Democrat.

Minnesota—Maas, Knutson, Pittenger, Republicans; Kvale, Farmer-Labor.

Missouri—Dyer, Niedringhaus, Republicans; Shannon, Cochran, Democrats.

Montana—Evans, Democrat.

Nebraska—Baldridge, Republican; Howard, Democrat.

New Hampshire—Rogers, Democrat.

New Jersey—Bacharach, Cavicchia, Seger, Hartley, Lehlbach, Republicans; Sutphin, Stewart, Auf der Heide, Mrs. Norton, Democrats.

New York—Bacon, Millard, Mrs. Pratt, Fish, LaGuardia, Whitley, Andrews, Cooke, Republicans; Brunner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Carley, Rudd, Celler, Prall,

Dickstein, Sullivan, Sirovich, Boylan, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Cavagan, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Corning, Mead, Democrats.

North Carolina—Hancock, Democrat.

Ohio—Hollister, Hess, White, Bolton, Republicans; Harlan, Lemneck, Fiesinger, Sweeney, Crosser, Democrats.

Oregon—Martin, Democrat.

Pennsylvania—Beck, Stokes, Ransley, Golder, Connolly, Darrow, Wolfenden, Watson, Turpin, Brumm, Erk, Sullivan, Estep, Campbell, Republicans;

Boland, Lichtenwalner, Democrats.

Rhode Island—Burdick, Republican; Condon, Democrat.

South Carolina—McMillan, Democrat.

Texas—Mansfield, Kleberg, Democrats.

Washington—Horr, Republican.

West Virginia—Bachmann, Republican.

Wisconsin—Amlie, Kading, Schafer, Stafford, Withrow, Boileau, Schneider, Peavey, Republicans; Reilly, Democrat.

Wash Post May 15/1932

Wash News (Editorial) May 16/32

House Will Go on Record In Beer-for-Revenue Issue

**145 Sign Petition to Call Up O'Connor-Hull Bill and
Vote Will Be Taken Monday, May 23;
Democrats Lead Move.**

(Associated Press.)

The House will go on record Monday, May 23, on the beer-for-revenue issue.

The vote was assured yesterday when Representative Bachmann, of West Virginia, the Republican whip, stepped to the clerk's desk as the 145th signer of a petition to call up the O'Connor-Hull bill for a tax of 3 cents a pint on beer of not over 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight.

The bill would declare this percentage to be "nonintoxicating in fact."

A burst of applause from antiprohibitionists greeted Mr. Bachmann. Only a few minutes earlier, Representative Kvale (Farmer-Labor), Minnesota, who represents the district once held by Andrew J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, had signed.

It will be the second vote on a legalized beer tax this session, but

the first on which the ballots of individual members will be recorded. Representative Cullen, leader of the Tammany delegation, was defeated in an attempt to attach this plan to the tax bill by a 216-to-132 vote.

The petition had been lying on the clerk's desk for over a month.

Sponsors attributed a large measure of their success in obtaining the 145 signatures to the recent Ohio primary. Had the required signatures not been obtained yesterday, a vote would not have been possible under House rules before the national conventions in June.

A few minutes before Representative Bachmann signed, Mr. Cullen walked up to Speaker Garner and in a voice that could be heard in the gallery said:

"Sign that; McAdoo turned wet."

Speaker Garner's name was not on the petition. William G. McAdoo, for years a leading prohibitionist, has been sponsoring the Texan for the Presidency.

Representative O'Connor (Democrat), New York, predicted the beer vote will show greater antiprohibition strength than did the 227-to-187 defeat of the Beck-Linthicum submission resolution.

"This will be a real test," Mr. O'Connor said.

Mr. O'Connor immediately telegraphed the House action to Mayor James J. Walker of New York, who marched yesterday at the head of the beer parade.

House members from 27 States signed the petition. Ten more Democrats than Republicans joined the vote. The party division was: Democrats, 77; Republicans, 67; Farmer-Labor, 1.

The States not represented were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

Most of the support came from the more thickly populated Northern and Western States. Of New York's 43 members 31 signed.

The list by States follows:
California, 5—Democrat, Lea; Republicans, Englebright, Curry, Kahn, Lich.
Connecticut, 3—Democrats, Loner and Tierney; Republican, Goss.
Illinois, 13—Democrats, Dieterich, Ly, Beam, Sabath, Igoe, Schuetz, iz, Major Karch; Republicans, De st, Britten, Chindblom, William full.

Indiana, 3—Democrats, Boehne, Larrabee, Pettengill.
Iowa, 1—Democrat, Jacobsen.
Kentucky, 2—Democrats, Spence, May.

Louisiana, 3—Democrats, Fernandez, Maloney, Montet.
Maryland, 5—Democrats, Cole, Palmisano, Linthicum, Gambrill, Lewis.

Massachusetts, 11—Democrats, Granfield, Conner, Douglass, McCormack; Republicans, Foss, Holmes, Andrew, Tinkham, Wigglesworth, Martin, Gifford.

Michigan, 4—Democrat, Hart; Republicans, Clancy, Person, McLeod.
Minnesota, 4—Republicans, Maas, Knutson, Pittenger; Farmer-Labor, Kvale.

Missouri, 4—Democrats, Cochran, Shannon; Republicans, Niedringhaus, Dyer.

Montana, 1—Democrat, Evans.
Nebraska, 2—Democrat, Howard; Republican, Baldrige.

New Hampshire, 1—Democrat, Rogers.

New Jersey, 9—Democrats, Sutphin, Stewart, Auf der Heide, Nortom; Republicans, Bacharach, Seger, Hartley, Caviechia, Lehlbach.

New York, 31—Democrats, Brunner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Carley, Rudd, Celler, Prall, Dickstein, Sullivan, Sirovich, Boylan, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Gavagan, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Corning, Mead; Republicans, Bacon, Ruth Pratt, LaGuardia, Millard, Fish, Whitley, Andrews, Cooke.

North Carolina, 1—Democrat, Hancock.

Ohio, 9—Democrats, Harlan, Lamneck, Fiesinger, Sweeney, Crosser; Republicans, Hollister, Hess, White, Bolton.

Oregon, 1—Democrat, Martin.

Pennsylvania, 16—Democrats, Boland, Lichtenwalner; Republicans, Beck, Stokes, Ransley, Golder, Connolly, Darrow, Wolfenden, Watson, Turpin, Brum, Erk, Sullivan, Estep, Campbell.

Rhode Island, 2—Democrat, Condon; Republican, Burdick.

South Carolina, 1—Democrat, McMillan.

Texas, 2—Democrats, Mansfield, Kleberg.

Washington, 1—Republican, Horr.
West Virginia, 1—Republican, Bachmann.

Wisconsin, 9—Democrat, Reilly; Republicans, Amle, Kading, Schafer, Stafford, Withrow, Bolleau, Schneider, Peavey.

DEATH AND TAXES

THE NEXT two weeks will see the most powerful pressure in all this nation's history directed against a tax bill.

With Burgoo King about the only business in the country that is running at a profit—except bootlegging—many of the industries at which the bill is especially directed are girding up their loins for the greatest battle of all, the battle for self-preservation.

The opening salvo comes from the movie industry. In a statement by Sen. Shortridge it is declared that 5000 theaters will be closed if the admissions above 10 cents are taxed; that this means hundreds of thousands added to the unemployed, and that all other related industries dependent upon this basic industry will be correspondingly affected.

This is but one of the many protests that will be pressed before the bill finally becomes law.

While many of the protests are subject to the discount that is applied to any contention from special interests protesting to their Government, nevertheless it is certain that no industry today is in a happy position to stand more taxes. And equally certain it is that when any industry is taxed to death, it thereby ceases to pay taxes. Therefore, insofar as the tax program spells ruin of any industry, just that far the bill will fail to yield what the estimates show.

During the coming fortnight the fight against this bill will include some industries to whom the bill may mean life or death. The pressure is already being felt in House, Senate and White House. It is being promoted in some cases with the zeal of a drowning man.

Our outlet of relief is open. It is an immediate tax on beer, thru amendment of the Volstead Act. From a third to a half of the burden could be removed by such a tax.

Therefore, those who are now congregating in Washington for the struggle are returning to the beer tax as the way out. Whereas once these industrialists looked upon prohibition as more or less an academic political issue they are now viewing it as one which holds the power of their economic survival.

Up to the last few days it has been regarded as political gospel that, while prohibition is ultimately doomed, the beer tax cannot be passed this session.

But with the pressure of tax protest mounting and the beer tax as the only avenue of relief, many of those who accepted the gospel are becoming skeptical.

An "eventually-why-not-now" feel is in the air and a straw in the breeze was the House petition on Saturday to vote on the O'Connor-Hull beer tax bill on May 23.

Because the pressure generated by the tax bill is so great, and the only way to relief is so clear, the thing that couldn't happen may happen.

Before this Congress adjourns beer may be legalized and its tax applied to prevent the increase of economic misery which otherwise will occur.

American Labor Banner
May 21-1932

House Vote Is Now Assured On 2.75 Per Cent Beer Bill

A roll call vote in the House on the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer bill is now assured. The vote will be taken on Monday, May 23.

The vote on the bill was made certain when Representative Bachmann of West Virginia stepped to the clerk's desk as the 145th signer of a petition to call up the O'Connor-Hull bill for a tax of 3 cents a pint on beer of not over 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight.

The bill would declare this percentage to be "nonintoxicating in fact."

Applause from antiprohibitionists greeted Bachmann. Only a few minutes earlier, Representative Kvale, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, who represents the district once held by Andrew J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, had signed.

It will be the second vote on a legalized beer tax this session, but the first on which the ballots of individual members will be recorded. Representative Cullen of New York was defeated in an attempt to attach a beer-for-taxation plan to the tax bill by a 216-to-132 vote.

The petition had been lying on the clerk's desk for over a month.

Sponsors attributed a large measure of their success in obtaining the 145 signatures to the recent Ohio primary, in which wets scored sweeping victories.

NY. American - May 19/32



HOME RUNS WANTED—Scrambling politics and baseball for this picture of the House of Representatives Democrats' baseball team, the home runs can't start

too soon to suit voters. They play Republican members June 4. Left to right are:

Ellzey (Miss.), Maloney (La.), Granfield (Mass.), Fernandez (La.), Vinson (Ga.), Boehne (Ind.), O'Connor (N. Y.), Ramspeck (Ga.), McMullin, Capt. (S. C.).
Associated Press Photo.

James J. Coyote
July 13/32

REP. O'CONNOR THINKS PUBLIC FUNDS USED

**Says Campaign Is
Financed From
U. S. Treasury**

(By The Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 13.—House Democrats have deferred their try for a congressional investigation of federal money activities but one of their number thinks that "the Republican campaign is financed out of the treasury of the United States."
Representative John J. O'Connor (D., N. Y.) made this statement on the House floor when explaining that he differed with Chairman Pou (D., N. C.) of the rules committee on the advisability of dropping the investigation.
"Watch the tax refunds and the campaign contributions between now and November if you want proof of what I say," O'Connor shouted. "I make this statement advisedly."
"Undersecretary Ballantine (of the treasury) appealed to us not to make the investigation until December," he went on. "He gave as his reason that the treasury had just undertaken the working out of the new tax law."
"Mr. Meyer (governor of the Federal Reserve Board) said the federal reserve system was working as well as it could; that there was nothing unusual about large

gold shipments leaving the country."

O'Connor inferred that there must be "other reasons" behind the desire for a postponement of the investigation, pointing out that the election would be over by December.

Representative Purnell (R., Indiana) defended the rules committee action as did Representative Cox (D., Ga.), the latter asserting testimony supporting the investigation simply was a reiteration of old charges "made on the floor of this House for years."

Pou explained the rules committee action had delayed the study but that "these great returns to corporations of taxes paid should be analyzed and examined by a committee of the House or a committee of both Houses." Speaker Garner, he continued, had shown a willingness to postpone the study "for the public interest."

The speaker's attitude was that if Republicans agreed the probe should be started. Some G. O. P.

members, however, objected, Representative Snell of New York, the Republican leader, congratulating "the Rules Committee for using such excellent judgment."

Congressman John J. O'Connor, Democrat, New York, is a native of Raynham, but spent most of his earlier life in Taunton. He is a graduate of Taunton High school, Brown University and Harvard Law School. He represented New York in the Assembly for many years and was floor leader in that branch at the time Alfred E. Smith was governor. Mr. O'Connor is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth A., and the late Daniel B. O'Connor of 158 Highland street. His brother D. Basil O'Connor, is the head of the law firm of O'Connor and Roosevelt, the Roosevelt being the Democratic candidate for president.

Labon
July 19. 1932

TREASURY INQUIRY BLOCKING NIPS BIG SENSATION IN BUD

**House Refuses to Probe
Charge Big Taxpayers Owe
U. S. a Billion Dollars**

What had every indication of being a first-class sensation was nipped in the bud last week when mysterious influences succeeded in blocking an investigation of the Treasury Department.

For weeks a story has been circulating that corporations and individuals have been permitted by the Treasury to hold back on the payment of their taxes, until the total in arrears is around a billion dollars.

It is asserted that those favored have submitted returns with some sort of protest but without checks, and that Treasury officials have permitted the cases to drag out interminably while they discussed the objections.

Dodgers Retain Cash

Meantime, according to the story, tax dodgers remained in possession of money that was sorely needed by Uncle Sam.

The matter came to a head dramatically and unexpectedly in the House last week.

McFadden, Old Guard Republican of Pennsylvania and former chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, set off the fireworks when he criticized Speaker Garner and the Democrats for their failure to act on a resolution calling for an investigation of "favoritism" and even graver charges.

McFadden said he introduced the resolution last December and that

since then it had been before the Rules Committee.

"I pointed out," said the Pennsylvanian, "that taxes were being fraudulently withheld or evaded with the knowledge of the Treasury Department. That situation exists today, and I want to know what the Speaker intends doing about it."

Four Billion "Refunds"

McFadden quoted from a speech by Garner in December, 1930, in which the latter asserted that the Treasury had "refunded" nearly \$4,000,000,000, or 10 cents on every dollar collected during the preceding 12 years, and that many refunds were "without a shadow of legality."

"Had the Treasury been honestly managed," McFadden declared, "all the ballyhoo about a balanced budget would have been unnecessary."

Speaker Garner promptly took up the challenge. He said he agreed with McFadden's strictures on the Treasury, but that he hesitated to call for an investigation because of a fear it "might destroy confidence in the government" and open the way for accusations during the campaign that it was for partisan purposes.

When Michener, Republican of Michigan, suggested the Speaker was evading the issue, Garner retorted:

Garner Accepts Challenge

"All right, if the gentleman wants an investigation, he shall have it. I trust he will cooperate in making the fullest exposure of the facts."

Garner requested the Rules Committee to report out the McFadden resolution, and the committee agreed to do so. However, the "mysterious influences" mentioned got to work and eventually they succeeded in sidetracking the probe. The Republican members of the Rules Committee voted solidly against it, and they won over to their side two Democrats—Chairman Pou of North Carolina and Cox of Georgia.

The committee's action resulted in a red-hot debate in the House.

Treasury Asks Delay

O'Connor of New York said that Eugene Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board and Arthur Ballantine, acting secretary of the treasury, appeared before the Rules Committee and admitted that "mistakes" had been made, but in the "most appealing" manner argued against an investi-

gation, or, at least that it be put over until "after the election." "We had information from many sources as to what is going on in the Treasury Department," O'Connor continued. "I say advisedly, and after long, sincere thought, that Republican campaigns have been financed out of the Treasury and an investigation will prove it. We know that during this campaign another refund will be made from which a huge contribution will be made to the campaign fund."

Robbery Is Admitted

La Guardia, Republican of New York, declared that Meyer had admitted that the people had been robbed of billions of dollars through "imprudent advice," but that the Treasury official had argued that this was "water over the wheel."

According to La Guardia, Meyer insisted that the country is now moving out of the depression and that to investigate the Treasury might cause an unfavorable reaction.

"It is time the people got the truth of how and why they were swindled," La Guardia said. "I have no patience with the excuse that the disclosure of wrong-doing will disrupt legitimate business."

"A plea of wrong-doers to defer investigation because it may shock public confidence reminds one of the defendant on trial for the murder of his parents who begs the mercy of the jury because he is a poor orphan."

Congressional Record Runs On for 10 Days at \$58 a Page

First Supplemental Issue, Despite Adjournment, Published at Cost of \$5,262—Contains All Sorts of Material, Including Talks on Economy

By HAROLD BRAYMAN

Staff Correspondent of Evening Post
WASHINGTON, July 20.—Government economy as practiced by various members of Congress is being exhibited in the Congressional Record which continues to flow on at \$58 a page for ten more days, despite the adjournment.

The first issue of the supplemental record is out—containing eighty-nine pages, with a total printing cost of \$5,262. In it various members exercise their privilege of extending their remarks by the inclusion of all sorts of material.

The record opens with \$522 of data on unemployment relief by Senator Edward P. Costigan, which includes numerous letters and exhibits commending his stand on that subject.

Senator Brookhart, a "lame duck" who was defeated in a primary, occupied \$203 of space by inserting a speech of W. Jett Lauck, an economist, made at the University of Virginia.

Representative Kent E. Keller of Illinois gave his detailed views on the income tax in an extension of remarks at a cost of about \$145.

Representative James M. Mead of Buffalo spent about \$116 of government money to have printed an article by a Postoffice Department employee on "The American Postoffice in Colonial Days."

Representative Eugene B. Crowe of Indiana used up about \$130 of space in an "extension" headed "Reduce Tax

Burden by Collecting European Debts." He did not state just how they could be collected.

About \$520 of space was utilized by Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin giving his views on "Pressing National Questions."

Senator Brookhart appeared again with \$58 in the form of a statement by the National Prohibition Board of Strategy.

Representative Howard W. Stull of Pennsylvania caused an expenditure of \$120 by printing a speech made at the Rotary Club of Johnstown, Pa.

Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle of North Carolina, spent \$58 to expatriate on "Economy in Government."

Then came Mr. Brookhart again with \$58 more for a prohibition speech by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson.

Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey must have thought his views on General Casimir Pulaski were worth \$174 to the Government, while Representative John J. O'Connor spent \$174 for old stuff about tax refunds.

And to climax the issue, Senator Peter Norbeck, with a profligacy strange to Scotchmen, put in \$290 of data on "Scots and Scottish Influence in Congress—an Historical-Anthropological Study."

This sort of thing is to go on for another week. If it continues at the present rate it will have cost \$36,834 by Saturday.

The Unknown Congressman

Mrs. KATHERINE T. MULLIN, who lives at 212 East Forty-eighth Street, lost her indifference to national politics during a recent visit to Washington. Some of her friends there urged her to write to her congressman about a certain matter, and she had to admit that she didn't know who her congressman is. Back in New York, she determined to find out. She phoned the National Democratic Club. They didn't know. She put in a number of other calls, which, with their results, we append: Tammany Hall, no answer; Police Headquarters, "don't know; Forty-seventh Street police station, don't know; Mayor's office, sorry, don't know. She called a couple of friends and also the corner drugstore, none of whom knew. At last she rang up a bootlegger whose number somebody gave her and who, she was told, knows everything. "Hold the wire a second, lady," said the bootlegger. Small pause. "Here y'are: call up Murray Hill 2-6636." The lady phoned that number, which belongs to a local political club. "You live in the Sixteenth District," said somebody there. "Your congressman is the Honorable John J. O'Connor?"

It's Not "O'Conn-ah," It's "O'Connor-r" Says Irate N. Y. Solon

By GEORGE ABELL

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, was the cause of some amusement in the House at the closing session of Congress.

When the clerk called the roll he—being a Southerner—pronounced the name of the New York Representative "O'Conn-ah."

Solemnly Representative O'Connor arose and stated:—

"That is not the way to pronounce my name."

"O'Conn-ah!" called the clerk.

"My name," declared the New Yorker, "is pronounced 'O'Connor-r.' It is a name that is descended from the kings of Ireland."

He delivered a brief but pungent discourse on the etymology and heraldic meaning of "O'Connor-r."

THE League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia entertained at a garden party at the country estate of Harley Peyton Wilson near Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Wilson's District street car merger bill is still before the Senate. It was not acted upon at the last session but will be reached when Congress convenes in December.

Hollin Hall, the Wilson estate, is famous for its box hedges, its ancient trees and its view of Mount Vernon. There is also a blue swimming pool. Republican visitors nibbled lettuce sandwiches in the guest house at the end of the walled garden.

Mrs. Dolly Gann, ever-active sister of Vice President Curtis, helped to pour Oolong tea and pass the cake. Mrs. Jim Watson, wife of the majority floor leader of the Senate, enlivened the party with her Indiana folklore tales.

Prominent among those sponsor-

ing the fiesta was Mrs. Luther Reichelderfer, acting president of the Republican Women's League, whose husband is president of the District Board of Commissioners.

THE death in Paris of Jules Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States for nearly a quarter of a century, brought condolences from official and diplomatic circles

and tributes from many friends who knew him here.

President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson sent messages to Mme. Jusserand. Ambassador Claudel expressed his deep sympathy.

So many anecdotes are told about Jusserand that one might write columns. Bearded, scholarly, possessed of a keen, humorous twist of mind, the French diplomat was a favorite

of President Roosevelt. In this connection an amusing instance of Jusserand's wit is cited.

ROOSEVELT, the tale runs, dared Jusserand to follow him in a swim across the Potomac.

When the swimmers reached the Virginia shore Roosevelt noticed that Jusserand had removed all his clothes but retained his chamouis gloves.

"Why the gloves, Mr. Ambassador?" inquired Roosevelt.

"Ah," returned Jusserand, "we might meet ladies."

There are two versions of the swim. One is that it took place near Anolostan Island, which the Roosevelt Memorial Association has just arranged to purchase from the Washington Gas Light Co. for \$364,000.

A second story has it that Major General Hugh L. Scott was also a member of the swimming party; that Jusserand retained not only his gloves but his high silk hat and that the swim occurred in Rock Creek Park.

Talented as an author, Jusserand wrote numerous books in French and English. He was a lover of birds, pursuing his ornithological studies in the French Embassy garden with kodak and field glasses.

COUNT ALBERTO MARCHETTI, Italian Counsellor, who last week gave the most sumptuous dinner which has regaled diplomatic palates in years, has been forced to abandon his rare wines and imported delicacies.

Alberto has been put on a strict diet by his physician.

The doctor's order:—
"No wines—white or red. No meat. No fish. No whisky. No liqueurs. Just milk and green salads."

N.Y. Times 7/20/32

N.Y. Sun 7/21/32

West. Post. July 21/32

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, personal refunds of \$5,199.28, and corporations in which he is interested approximately \$1,000,000.

"I know," Mr. Snell said, "that any contention that the Republican administered Treasury has financed Democratic campaign funds through tax returns is absurd. But it is no more absurd than Mr. O'Connor's claim that by the same means it has financed Republican campaigns."

PARTY FUND CHARGE RIDICULED BY SNELL

Answering O'Connor on "Financing From Treasury,"
He Discusses Tax Refunds.

CITES SOME TO DEMOCRATS

Roosevelt, Smith, Raskob and Davis
Interested in Concerns Which
Received \$9,000,000.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Snell, Republican leader of the House, replied today to Representative O'Connor of New York, who, in a speech in the House July 12, declared that "the Republican campaign will be financed out of the Treasury of the United States and an investigation will prove it."

Mr. Snell said his colleague apparently had based his assertion upon the fact that some Republican contributions in past campaigns had come from officers or directors in corporations which had overpaid their taxes and received refunds from the Treasury, and he pointed out that the refunds were obtained after approval by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of Congress. This committee, Mr. Snell said, was composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, and made its recommendations upon reports received from the Internal Revenue officials.

The Republican leader asserted that Democratic campaigns had been assisted by corporations which had enjoyed tax refunds, and gave as instances such contributions to the campaigns of Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis.

He assumed that it would be fair to say that Governor Roosevelt might benefit from such refunds, since he is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, whose tax refund amounted to \$44,856.10, and of the International Germanic Trust Company of New York, which has received a refund of \$2,013.12.

Continuing, Mr. Snell said the National Surety Company of New York, of which Mr. Smith is a director, had a refund of \$45,926.76. The records show, he asserted, that firms of which John W. Davis is a director, had received refunds amounting to nearly \$4,000,000 as follows: Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, \$1,817,769.74; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, \$2,021,908.20, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$3,389.58.

He mentioned that John J. Raskob, who was chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was interested in concerns whose tax refunds totaled \$5,000,000. These firms were E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, \$5,184,317.91; Bankers Trust Company, \$29,165.70, and Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, \$18,000.

"My sole purpose in referring hereto Governor Roosevelt, former Governor Smith and John W. Davis, is those who may have been beneficiaries under tax returns," Mr. Snell concluded, "is to show to the American people just how ridiculous is the recent statement of Mr. O'Connor on this subject, and the previous statements by Speaker John N. Garner and Senator C. C. Dill of Washington. All three of those gentlemen know, just as I know, and every other member of Congress knows, and every other responsible person knows, that refund of taxes are made in accordance with law and not in accordance with whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican."

TAX REFUND CHARGE ANSWERED BY SNELL

Calls 'Absurd' Accusation of
Party Financing.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (A. P.).—Republican Leader Snell has pondered a Democratic charge that the Republican campaign is financed out of the Federal Treasury and reached this conclusion—"absurd."

Thus did the New York Republican answer an accusation by a New York Democrat, Representative O'Connor, who saw a connection between the administration party's campaign chest and Federal tax refunds.

Said Snell:

"I know that any contention that the Republican-administered Treasury has financed Democratic campaign funds through tax refunds is absurd. But it is no more absurd than Mr. O'Connor's claim that by the same means it has financed Republican campaigns."

Furthermore, said the House Republican leader, several prominent Democrats have received personal tax refunds or returns to firms with which they were connected. Among these he listed:

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, \$46,869; Alfred E. Smith, \$45,926; John J. Raskob, \$5,000,000; Bernard M. Baruch, \$6,225; John W. Davis, nearly \$4,000,000; Pierre S. du Pont, \$283,238.

"Of course," Snell added, "I do not believe a Republican-administered Treasury, as wicked as Mr. O'Connor would have the country believe our Treasury is, would have been so politically-unwise as to take public funds to furnish sinews of war to the enemy."

Speaker Garner and Senator Dill, Snell recalled, have made similar accusations which the Republican leader termed "ridiculous," adding:

"Those refunds in excess of \$75,000 cannot be made until they have been approved by a joint congressional committee, of which Speaker Garner was a member for many years and of which a Democrat, Representative Collier of Mississippi, now is chairman."

U.S. Daily
June 16/32

Tax on Surplus Income Of Corporations Sought

Representative O'Connor (Dem.), of New York City, introduced a bill June 15 to tax surplus income of corporations, which he explained he is designed to reach large corporations' incomes "which they are concealing and withholding from both their stockholders and the Government through fanciful reserves for depreciation and depletion."

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS RECEIVE TAX REFUND

Snell Lists 26 in Reply to
Charge of G. O. P. Using
Treasury in Campaign.

By J. B. M'DONNELL.

Twenty-six widely known Democrats, including Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for the Presidency; former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, and John J. Raskob, former national Democratic committee chairman, were named yesterday by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (Republican), of New York, as having benefited from tax refunds made by the Treasury.

Representative Snell's statement was made in reply to Democratic criticism that the Republican campaign was being financed out of the Federal Treasury by way of enormous refunds made to wealthy Republicans who contribute heavily to their party's war chest.

Mr. Snell aimed specifically at a statement made on the floor of the House on July 12 by Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), of New York, who had been active in seeking to have the House approve the resolution proposed by Representative Louis T. McFadden (Republican), of Pennsylvania, providing for an investigation of the Treasury.

After reciting the names and amounts which several prominent Democrats had received in refunds of taxes, Representative Snell, leader of his party in the House, said that his "sole purpose" in referring to Roosevelt, Smith and Davis "is to show to the American people just how ridiculous is the recent statement of Mr. O'Connor on this subject and the previous statements by Speaker John N. Garner and Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, on this subject."

"Efforts of the Speaker—the now Democratic vice presidential candidate—Mr. O'Connor and other demagogues of the Democratic party to make political capital out of these refunds must, in the face of the facts, fail," Mr. Snell said.

Among the tax refunds enjoyed by the Democrats Mr. Snell enumerated:

Gov. Roosevelt, refunds of \$44,856.10 to the Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a director, and \$2,013.12 to the International Germanic Trust Co., of New York, of which he also is a director.

Former Gov. Smith, \$45,926.76 refunded to the National Surety Co., of New York, of which Mr. Smith is a director.

John W. Davis, refunds of \$1,817,769.74 to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York; \$2,021,908.20 to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, and \$3,389.58 to the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, in each of which Mr. Davis is a director.

Mr. Raskob, personal refund of \$3,361.90; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., \$5,184,317.91; Bankers Trust Co. of New York, \$29,165.70; Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., of St. Louis, Mo., \$18,000.

Pierre S. du Pont, of Wilmington, personal refund of \$283,238.15.

Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, personal refund of \$6,225.12.

GARNER WILLING TO DEFER INQUIRY INTO U. S. TREASURY

But He Will Go Ahead Now
if Republicans Call
for It.

WASHINGTON, July 9 (A. P.).—Speaker Garner told newspapermen today that if the Republican organization in the House thought it best for the country not to investigate the Treasury Department at this time because of the alarm which disclosures might cause he would defer it temporarily.

Mr. Garner made the assertion shortly after Representative Snell of New York, the Republican leader, had told newspapermen that the resolution calling for the investigation would not be passed. Mr. Snell said there was no reason for such an investigation.

"If the Republicans in the House are ready to support the investigation demanded by Representative McFadden, Republican, of Pennsylvania, then we are ready to go ahead," Mr. Garner said. "We have sufficient data on which to make the investigation."

Meanwhile Speaker Garner had a resolution drafted and submitted to the House Rules Committee calling for the inquiry. L. H. Parker of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue went before the committee to discuss it.

Explains His Position.

Mr. Garner said Representative Michener of Michigan, acting Republican floor leader, "demanded" on the floor yesterday that the investigation be made.

"Apparently my position was not made clear," the Speaker said. "I gave reasons for not pushing the investigation which I thought were patriotic and in the interest of the country. I was afraid the disclosures would hurt the country economically at this time."

"But the investigation has got to be made some time and will be made and if the Republicans still want it, we are ready to go ahead with it. If the Republicans admit that the investigation will bring about disclosures that will do harm to the country, we'll be willing to defer it at this time. If they feel that any disclosures made will not hurt the country, then they will have no objection to the investigation."

Mr. Garner said the investigation, if made, would be into the \$3,730,000,000 in tax refunds, rebates and credits made by the Treasury since 1922 up to the present time. The \$96,000,000 tax refund to the United States Steel Corporation and particularly a \$6,000,000 item would be looked into, he said.

Wide Scope Planned.

Mr. Parker presented the resolution drafted at Speaker Garner's direction to the Rules Committee. It would include within the scope of the investigation the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and any individual, corporation or estate that

It might be necessary to inquire into Representative McFadden also appeared before the committee, but a strenuous objection to his appearance without the presence of Treasury officials was made by Representative Purnell of Indiana, the ranking Republican member.

"You don't usually ask a defendant if he wants to be indicted," Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York remarked.

"In the last ten years \$3,733,000,000 has been refunded by the Treasury," Mr. O'Connor said. "That fact alone in my opinion warrants an inquiry."

"This matter smacks of an ex-parte political proceeding," Purnell retorted.

Representative Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, said he repeatedly had charged on the House floor that the Treasury had reversed rulings to make tax refunds when the taxpayers "secured the services of certain gentlemen with influence in the Treasury Department."

"Especially campaign contributors," Mr. O'Connor said.

Mr. Purnell said he believed the refunds were fairly and honestly made.

Over the objection of Representative Purnell and other Republican members, McFadden took the stand to testify.

N.Y. Times
June 16/32

OFFERS BILL TO TAX 'SURPLUS INCOMES'

Representative O'Connor Would Levy 33½ Per Cent on Corporation Reserve Funds.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A proposal to levy taxes of 33 1-3 per cent on the "surplus incomes" of corporations was made in a bill introduced today by Representative O'Connor of New York.

Surplus incomes are defined in the bill as reserves set aside by corporations and representing the difference between "actual" net income and "reported" net income. Its author estimates that the bill would raise between \$600,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 a year, but its enactment at this session is considered impossible.

Corporations having a net income of less than \$500,000 and banks and insurance companies would be exempt from the tax.

"The proposed act offers the advantages of a sales tax without some of its disadvantages," Mr. O'Connor said. "A sales tax, unless shifted to the consumer, is simply a tax on gross income without deductions. This act permits deduction of all direct costs and also all actual overhead expenses, disallowing only certain overhead reserves which have been abused and are unnecessary."

"The tax on corporate surplus income cannot be pyramided or shifted to the consumer. It will not add one cent to the cost of doing business. It will encourage liberal dividend and wage increases, thereby enlarging the buying power of the public. Without any inflation it will presently force a half-billion dollars of existing money into circulation, money now held in stagnant surpluses of giant corporations."

"Careful study has shown that it will not impose undue strain on corporate finances to pay the tax for 1931 or later years, but the act contains novel provisions to insure against exceptional hardship in any case."

"The tax is needed to relieve stockholders, rectify injustices, restore the national credit, provide for necessary relief measures and relieve the pressure for Federal and corporation wage cuts. It is submitted that at this time few other measures could do more to restore confidence, revive business and stimulate the normal flow of money and commodities in commerce."

As noted by Mr. O'Connor, the bill would be retroactive to the taxable year of 1931, but would, he said, affect only about 1,000 out of the 500,000 corporations in the United States.

N.Y. Times
July 13/32

TREASURY INQUIRY IS OFF FOR SESSION

House Rules Committee Defers Action on Proposal Until December at Least.

BRISK DEBATE FOLLOWS

Pou Attacks Refunds and O'Connor Says Public Money Finances Republican Campaign.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The House Rules Committee voted today to defer action on the proposed investigation of the Treasury Department, the Controller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board until next December, at least.

The decision was announced by Acting Chairman O'Connor after the committee had spent an hour in partisan discussion.

Information that the session was "political" came to newspaper men in a peculiar way. A young grandson of Representative Pou, who has the free run of the committee room, came excitedly from the committee.

"They are not talking about any bill," he said. "They are just talking about each other."

The committee's decision followed a suggestion by A. A. Ballantine, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who told the committee that, although the Treasury had nothing to hide, Congressional investigation at this time would cause unrest. He urged that action be delayed until December. Mr. Ballantine's suggestion was supported by Eugene Meyer, governor of the Reserve Board.

The decision was revealed later to the House by Representative Pou, who said he was glad to say that the Rules Committee had decided against acting now on the inquiry.

"This is hardly the time for such an investigation," Mr. Pou declared. He brought up the topic of tax returns to corporations and added: "The refund of more than \$3,000,000,000 will be investigated by a committee from this House—from both houses."

"My colleagues did not agree with me that the investigation should not be approved," he went on. "I conferred with the Speaker, however, and we decided against it. But I want to say that if I thought such an investigation was needed now—that it was in the interest of the whole country—I would have voted for it right now."

Representative Snell, ranking minority leader, said he thought the committee had used "good, sound judgment."

During the discussion on the floor which followed the announcement each speaker tried to fix the responsibility for the proposal on his opposing political party.

Mr. O'Connor charged that "the Republican campaign is financed out of the Treasury of the United States."

"Watch the tax refunds and the campaign contributions between now and November," he said.

Representative Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, said:

"If one-half of what the gentleman says is true, he owes it to the people to bring an investigating resolution out of the Rules Committee."

The McFadden resolution proposing the investigation was introduced on June 4, but it did not find its way to the committee until last Friday, after Speaker Garner and Representative Michener had engaged in a heated political debate. There has been a tendency on the part of Mr. Garner and Republican leaders since to reject the resolution as soon as practicable.

N.Y. Tribune
July 21/32

Democrats Also Get Taxes Cut, Snell Reveals

He Lists Refunds by Republican Regime to Roosevelt, Smith, Davis and Raskob

Meets Partiality Charge

If U. S. Finances 1 Party, It Finances 2, He Asserts

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, made public today a list of Democrats who, as well as Republicans, have received large tax refunds in recent years as the result of adjustment of returns and court decisions under the income tax law.

Representative Snell's statement, issued by the Republican National Committee, was provoked by the Democratic charge in the House on the day of adjournment that Republican campaigns had been "financed out of the Treasury." The charge was made by Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, in the course of debate over the refusal of the Rules Committee, of which Mr. O'Connor is a ranking member, to recommend an investigation of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board.

Republicans Listed by O'Connor

Mr. O'Connor placed in the record at the time a list of contributors to Republican campaigns who also had received tax refunds, contending it proved his assertion that investigation of the Treasury would show how Republican war chests had been raised.

"If that is true," said Representative Snell today, "then I assert that by the same reasoning this same Republican-administered Treasury has assisted to finance the campaigns of the present Democratic candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the last two Democratic Presidential candidates, Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis."

As a matter of fact, Representative Snell added, Mr. O'Connor knew that officers and directors of corporations who have overpaid taxes are entitled to receive tax refunds from the Treasury after their approval by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

Roosevelt Banks Benefit

"The records show," said Representative Snell, "that Governor Roosevelt is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which received a refund of \$44,856.10 from the Federal Treasury, and International Germanic Trust Company of New York, which received a refund of \$2,013."

"Records also show in the case of former Governor Smith that the National Surety Company of New York, of which Mr. Smith is a director, has received a refund from the Treasury of \$45,926.76."

"In the case of John W. Davis, the records show that firms of which he is a director have received refunds in the aggregate of nearly \$4,000,000. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has been refunded \$1,817,769.74; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, has received refunds of \$2,021,908.20, and the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, \$8,389.58."

"I think it is conceded on all sides that the national Democratic party has been financed over the last three years almost exclusively by John J. Raskob, of New York. . . . Mr. Raskob's total advances to the Democratic party, in outright donations, loans and indorsed notes aggregate approximately \$1,000,000. Official records show that corporations in which Mr. Raskob was interested have received refunds totaling more than \$5,000,000, and in addition, Mr. Raskob received a personal refund from the Treasury of \$32,361.90. The corpora-

tions in which he was interested have received these refunds:

"E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. \$3,184,317.81

"Bankers Trust Company, New York 29,163.79

"Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, St. Louis 18,000.00

Du Pont Himself Has Refund

"Another huge contributor to the Democratic campaign fund has been Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del. He gave \$50,000 in the 1928 campaign alone. He received a personal refund from the Treasury of \$283,238.15. The company in which he is largely interested, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., received a refund in excess of \$5,000,000, as I have already pointed out."

"Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, received a personal refund from the Treasury amounting to \$6,225.12. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, whose gifts have totaled \$260,000, received \$5,199.28 in refunds, while corporations in which he is interested have received refunds totaling approximately \$1,000,000 as follows:

Studebaker Corp., Indiana \$202,366.97

Jewell Tea Co., Inc. 138,976.59

Van Raalte Co., New York 31,106.38

Spear & Co., Pittsburgh 248,117.53

"Other contributors to the Democratic campaign funds whose companies have received large refunds from the Federal Treasury during Republican administrations are:

"Frank L. Polk, former Secretary of State; John D. Ryan, Charles H. Sabin, Rudolph Spreckels, Percy S. Straus, Paul M. Warburg, Gerard Swope, Cleveland E. Dodge, Charles S. Guggenheim, Arthur Curtiss James, Joseph P. Grace, Herman A. Metz and Junius Parker, all of New York; Jesse Jones, of Houston, Texas; Harvey Couch, of Arkansas; Samuel W. Fordyce, of St. Louis; former Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island; Howard Bruce, of Baltimore; Ed N. Hurley, of Chicago, and many scores of others."

Nash Post
July 13/32

PROPOSED TREASURY INQUIRY POSTPONED

Rules Unit Defers Action Till Next Session on Plea of Leaders.

(Associated Press.)

An investigation of the Treasury Department, proposed suddenly in the House last Friday, yesterday was shunted aside.

The rules committee to which this and other resolutions for inquiries had been referred, voted to postpone action on them all until the December session.

Chairman Pou (Democrat), North Carolina, announced this decision after members had discussed the matter for an hour in closed session.

Monday, Undersecretary Ballantine, of the Treasury and Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, testified such an inquiry would be unsettling to Government functions and delaying to economic improvement.

In view of this testimony, Pou said "I could not divest myself of the feeling it was an inopportune time to investigate."

But later he told the House that the "great returns to corporations of taxes paid should be analyzed and examined by a committee of the House or a committee of both houses."

Pou said Speaker Garner had not urged the investigation, but had told the committee to use its best judgment in the matter.

Representative Snell, Republican floor leader, said he wished to congratulate "the rules committee for using such excellent judgment."

In ensuing debate Representative O'Connor (Democrat), New York, charged that the Republican campaign "is financed out of the Treasury of the United States."

"Watch," he said in support of this statement, "the tax refunds and the campaign contributions between now and November."

He was immediately assailed by Representative Woodruff (Republican), Michigan, who said if half the charge were true O'Connor "owes it to the people" to bring out an investigating resolution.

House Record
May 24-32

giving the people a right to act on the question.
LIBERALS JUBILANT
 While antiprohibition leaders fully expected defeat of the O'Connor-Hull bill, providing a tax of three cents a pint on beer up to 2.75 per cent in alcoholic content, they were jubilant over

How House Members Voted

◆ ◆ Members of the House Who Have Been Outstanding In Upholding Cause of Workers ◆ ◆

Committee, voted for beer.
 By comparison, it appears that the resubmission demand was stronger, but this was accounted for to some extent to ability of dyes to vote for resubmission on the theory they were merely

May.
 Against: 8 — Republicans: Thatcher, Finley. Democrats: Gregory, Gary, Moore, Carden, Gilbert, Vinson. Paired against, Democrat, Chapman.

Van, Sirovich, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Gavagan, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Mead.
 Against: 10 — Republicans: Harcourt, J. Pratt, Parker, Crowther, Snell, Culin, Clarke, Stalker, Whitley, Sanders, Reed. Paired for, Democrat, Boylan. Not voting, Republican, Devenport; Democrat, Corning.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 19)

cational grants—and assembling all of these various schemes in a manner that, inviting heated protest over some of them, endangered them all. The leadership of both parties in the House bit off more than it could chew, and the result was that the House choked.

More than one writer has commended on the spirit of "leave it to the Senate" that marked final action in the House on the economy bill. And there is still hope that the Senate may yet come to the rescue in some fashion that will allow a new economy bill to be worked out in conference. The nature of the task awaiting the Senate remains, however, to be determined by the House action in agreeing to the latest ten per cent cuts on the appropriations for the Departments of Justice, Labor, Commerce and State. If the House ratifies this policy, it will mean that Congress, as the easiest way out of its dilemma over economy, has passed the buck to the departments. Instead of careful and deliberate choice of where cuts can best be made, the economy program of Congress will resolve itself into a blind ten per cent slash on everything.

If this becomes the policy, it is necessary to give new consideration to the President's furlough plan, perhaps in some modified form, that will prevent the demoralizing spectacle of ruthless discharge of Government personnel, and it is necessary to reinstate in the bill the provision for allowing fifteen per cent of appropriations to be interchanged with departments.

In other words, if the burden of effecting economies is to be placed on the departments, the department heads must be granted authority commensurate with such responsibility. To withhold this authority and to fail to safeguard the jobs of thousands of employees will be to plunge the governmental machine into unprecedented chaos, and in the desire for economy making a gesture that will be as damaging as it is futile.

* * *

Washington (D. C.) Star: It is of little consequence to the man who has just been saved from a fall over a precipice whether the fellow who saved him was acting after mature deliberation or was acting on impulse or whether the rescue was the result of an accident pure and simple. The big thing is that he has been saved and he is grateful.

The government employee on a salary of \$2,500 or less is not for the moment concerned over the manner of his rescue from an 11 per cent pay cut, an enforced furlough and the loss of his Saturday half-holiday. The big thing is that a revolting House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole has saved him and the rescue may be duly attested by the House proper.

The fact remains, however, that the Government employee so lately rescued from one fate must yet make his way back to safer ground before he can receive all the congratulations that are due. If for the moment he has been thrust back from the brink of the precipice, he remains on treacherous ground and the dangers of a landslide have not been averted.

The action of the House on the pay cut has been of vast benefit in emphasizing the nature of the savings that were contemplated, through this expedient, by the Economy Committee. A straight cut of 11 per cent in salaries above \$1,000 would have "saved"—after the Economy Committee's manner of speaking—a total of \$67,000,000. But by raising the exemption from \$1,000 to \$2,500 the savings have been cut from \$67,000,000 to a possible \$15,000,000. The demonstration here is that the chief benefits in savings to be derived from the ill-conceived pay cut plan would come from slashing the pay of men and women whose annual compensation is less than \$2,500 a year. In other words, no savings worth considering can come from a pay cut plan that does not reach down and ransack the slim pockets of the vast army of low-salaried Federal workers. The demagogue's picture of the Federal

MISREPRESENTATIONS
HIT IN ADDRESS

The widespread attack now being made upon Federal operations and the Government workers who handle them was revealed in its true light and was shown to involve many misrepresentations when Victor L. Lowe, Associate Editor of *The Federal News*, delivered a radio address over Station WMAL in Washington.

The title of the address, delivered in conjunction with the radio forum conducted by the Washington Chamber of Commerce, was "The Misrepresented Federal Employee."

Mr. Lowe cited several specific instances of misrepresentations which have been circulated widely over the country through the medium of the propaganda issued by special interests which are intensively attempting to effect special gains under the guise of a campaign for "governmental economies."

In addition to citing the cases of misrepresentation, Mr. Lowe presented the radio audience with many instances wherein Federal employees have performed highly valuable work concerning which the general public has had little knowledge.

employee is a public servant grown fat and lazy at the expense of the taxpayer. The action of the House so far has shown clearly enough that no substantial savings to the Government can be obtained through salary slashing unless the Federal Government is to sandbag the low-salaried men and women who constitute the vast majority of Federal employees. The House has saved from the salary slash, in raising exemptions by \$1,500, approximately 891,863 employees out of a total of 1,033,373, counting both civil and military. Counting only the civil employees, the original \$1,000 exemption would have left untouched 124,678 employees. By increasing the exemption to \$2,500 the number left unaffected in the civil establishment has been increased to 619,711. The number who now would be affected by the salary slash has been reduced in the civil establishment from 607,782 to 112,649.

But by retaining the modicum of the salary-slash plan, and by defeating the President's furlough plan and the elimi-

nation of Saturday half-holidays, the House leaves the issue confused. If the Senate's 10 per cent cut policy on appropriation bills is allowed to stand—this policy already having been approved on the Interior Department bill—the President's furlough plan, or some modification thereof, is the only safeguard against a drastic reduction in Government personnel, which means the outright discharge of tens of thousands of employees. And it is probable that most of them would be those who were "saved" from a salary cut.

The Senate committee is marking time on the Treasury-Post Office bill, obviously holding up action on that measure to watch the fate of the economy bill in the House. The fate of that bill depends now on the formal action of the House in passing—through record votes—on the amendments and changes made in Committee of the Whole. The uncertainty of what these record votes may show is illustrated by the manner in which the Committee of the Whole apparently reversed itself yesterday on the President's furlough plan, first approving it, on a standing vote, then defeating it overwhelmingly when tellers were asked.

The policy on treatment of Federal personnel in the economy program is far from being clarified by the last two days of consideration in the House.

* * *

Washington (D. C.) Herald: The tide of American public opinion is running strongly against the proposals in Congress for reducing the pay of the minor employees of the Federal Government.

The futility of balancing the budget at the expense of the small salaried class in the Federal service has become apparent to all.

It needed but a little time for reflection for the absurdity of the proposal to sink into the consciousness of the people. What economy can be accomplished by petty saving at the spigot, when the bung of governmental extravagance is wide open?

The reaction against this cheese-paring policy has been nation-wide. The people of this country entertain no feeling of animosity toward the Government employees, for these employees came from the country, and are themselves of the people. That this animosity exists is an hallucination of Congress.

These employees have been thirty years in trying to induce Congress to give them an adequate wage scale. A reduction in pay at this time will put the whole service back a third of a century, and set an unwholesome example to industry and business.

Moreover, the Government has a moral obligation to these employees. Many have served the nation faithfully, for years, at small pay, because of the implied pledge of the Government that, if they worked faithfully, and conducted themselves properly, their jobs would be secure. Many accepted and held these positions, rendering devoted service, because they preferred security to the gamble for larger stakes in private enterprises.

To discharge these people now, or to reduce their pay would be to convict Congress of bad faith with honorable and conscientious public servants.

In Washington it was not until the Government clerks were called upon, that the Community Chest was made a success.

(Continued on page 34)

Harsh Herald
May 24-32

HOUSE REJECTS 2.75 PCT. BEER BILL, 288-169

Both Parties Split Widely on
Revenue Measure; Antis Are
Jubilant as 8 Drys Switch

By ARTHUR HACHTEN
Universal Service

By roll-call vote of 228 to 169, the House yesterday defeated a motion to consider the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer-for-revenue bill.

Stopped by only 59 votes on this first clear-cut roll call test of sentiment on legalizing beer, antiprohibition forces hailed the result as a reflection of a steady trend against prohibition. A switch of only 30 votes would have turned the scale.

BOTH PARTIES SPLIT

Showing how both parties are split wide open on the prohibition issue, the vote was:

For Beer—82 Republicans, 86 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite.

Against—119 Republicans, 109 Democrats.

There were nine pairs. From the antiprohibition East came the bulk of Republican and Democratic beer votes. The South and West went overwhelmingly dry, but antiprohibitionists pointed to their showing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and California as significant.

In comparison to the teller vote, March 25, by which the House defeated the Cullen tax bill amendment to provide for beer, 216 to 132, yesterday's vote showed a gain of 37 for the beer side. This was attributed in part to recent primary elections showing an uprising against prohibition.

In the previous vote on the Beck-Linthicum resolution to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment to the States, the vote was 227 to 187, antiprohibitionists losing by only 40 votes.

17 MEMBERS SWITCH

Seventeen members who voted for the resubmission amendment voted against the beer bill, while eight who voted against resubmission voted for beer.

Those voting for resubmission but against beer, were:

Barbour (R.), California; Buckbee (R.), Rainey (D.) and M. D. Hull (R.), Illinois; Hadley (R.), Johnson (R.), Washington; Hooper (R.), Woodruff (R.), Michigan; Kniffin (D.), West (D.), Ohio; McDuffie (D.), Alabama; Montague (D.), Smith (D.), Virginia; Perkins (R.), New Jersey; Mrs. Rogers (R.), Underwood (R.), Massachusetts; Smith (D.), West Virginia.

The eight who voted against resubmission but for beer:

Canfield (R.), Crowe (D.), Larrabee (D.), Ohio; Haines (D.), Pennsylvania; Loofbourow (R.), Utah; Overton (D.), Kemp (D.), Louisiana; Kvale (Farmer-Labor), Minnesota.

There were cheers when Representative Wil R. Wood (R.), of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, voted for beer.

By comparison, it appears that the resubmission demand was stronger, but this was accounted for to some extent to ability of drys to vote for resubmission on the theory they were merely

giving to people a right to act on the question.

LIBERALS JUBILANT

While antiprohibition leaders fully expected defeat of the O'Connor-Hull bill, providing a tax of three cents a pint on beer up to 2.75 per cent in alcoholic content, they were jubilant over forcing the House to go on record and in forcing pussyfooters to take a definite stand.

Antiprohibition organizations announced a fight with renewed vigor to replace prohibition members.

That the House is more antiprohibition than the Senate was shown by the fact that a motion by Senator Tydings (D.), of Maryland, to tack a 2.75 per cent beer amendment on the revenue bill, was defeated 61 to 24, or nearly three to one.

With only 20 minute's debate permitted, the time was divided equally between friends and foes of the motion.

Most of the speeches for beer were hinged on an appeal for revenue to balance the budget. Representative Fred A. Britten (R.), of Illinois, said adoption would net the Federal Government \$500,000,000 in revenue.

A tax on beer would make it unnecessary to raise the postage rates and put special taxes on industries to balance the budget. It would eliminate the bootleggers and the train of evils they have brought the country, Linthicum (D.), of Maryland, argued.

Howard Leaves Drys' Ranks To Vote for Beer

REPRESENTATIVE ED. GAR HOWARD (D.), of Nebraska, one-time secretary to William Jennings Bryan, a leading prohibition advocate in his day, voted for the O'Connor-Hull beer bill in the House yesterday.

Howard received an ovation from the anti-prohibition members when he made his maiden anti-prohibition speech.

How House Members Voted On Move to Call Up Beer Bill

Following is the vote in the House yesterday on the 2.75 per cent beer resolution sponsored by Representatives O'Connor (D.), of New York, and William E. Hull (R.), of Illinois:

ALABAMA

For: None.

Against: 8—Democrats: McDuffie, Hall, Steagall, Jeffers, Patterson, Almon, Huddleston, Bankhead. Not voting, Oliver. Paired against: Algood.

ARIZONA

For: 1—Democrat: Douglas.

Against: None.

ARKANSAS

For: None.

Against: 7—Democrats: Driver, Miller, Fuller, Wingo, Ragon, Glover, Parks.

CALIFORNIA

For: 5—Republicans: Englebright, Curry, Kahn, Welch, Carter.

Against: 5—Republicans: Barbour, Free, Evans, Crail, Swing. Paired for, Lea, Democrat.

COLORADO

For: None.

Against: 4—Republicans: Eaton, Timberlake, Hardy. Democrat: Taylor.

CONNECTICUT

For: 5—Republicans: Freeman, Tilson, Goss. Democrats: Lonergan, Tierney.

Against: None.

DELAWARE

For: None.

Against: One—Republican: Houston.

FLORIDA

For: None.

Against: One—Democrat: Green. Not voting, Drane, Von, Owen.

GEORGIA

For: None.

Against: 12—Democrats: Parker, Cox, Crisp, Wright, Ramspeck, Mobley, Tarver, Brand, Wood, Vinson, Lankford, Larsen.

IDAHO

For: None.

Against: 2—Republicans: French, Smith.

ILLINOIS

For: 14—Republicans: De Priest, Britten, Chindblom, William E. Hull. Democrats: Kelly, Beam, Sabath, Igoe, Schuetz, Kunz, Major, Karch, Arnold, Dieterich.

Against: 13—Republicans: Morton D. Hull, Reid, Buckbee, Johnson, Allen, Chipfield, Hall, Holaday, Adkins, Yates. Democrats: Rainey, Parsons, Keller.

INDIANA

For: 6—Republican: Wood. Democrats: Crowe, Canfield, Larrabee, Griswold, Pettingill.

Against: 5—Republicans: Purnell, Hogg. Democrats: Greenwood, Giller, Ludlow. Paired for, Democrat, Boehne.

IOWA

For: 1—Democrat: Jacobsen. Against: 10—Republicans: Robinson, Hogan, Cole, Ramsayer, Dowell, Thurston, Swanson, Gilchrist, Campbell, Kopp.

KANSAS

For: None.

Against: 8—Republicans: Lambertson, Guyer, McGugin, Hoch, Strong, Sparks, Hope. Democrat: Ayers.

KENTUCKY

For: 2—Democrats: Spence, May.

Against: 8—Republicans: Thatcher, Finley. Democrats: Gregory, Gary, Moore, Carden, Gilbert, Vinson. Paired against, Democrat, Chapman.

LOUISIANA

For: 6—Democrats: Fernandez, Maloney, Montet, Kemp, Derouen, Overton.

Against: 2—Democrats: Sandlin, Wilson.

MAINE

For: None.

Against: 4—Republicans: Beedy, Partridge, Nelson, Snow.

MARYLAND

For: 5—Democrats: Cole, Palmisano, Linthicum, Gambrill, Lewis.

Against: 1—Democrat: Goldsborough.

MASSACHUSETTS

For: 12—Republicans: Treadway, Foss, Holmes, Andrew, Tinkham, Wigglesworth, Martin, Gifford. Democrats: Granfield, Connery, Douglass, McCormack.

Against: 4—Republicans: Rogers, Dallinger, Underhill, Luce.

MICHIGAN

For: 6—Republicans: Clancy, Person, Wolcott, James, McLeod. Democrat: Hart.

Against: 6—Republicans: Michener, Hooper, Ketcham, Mapes, McLaughlin, Woodruff. Not voting, Republican, Bohn.

MINNESOTA

For: 5—Republicans: Andresen, Maas, Knutson, Pittenger. Farmer-Labor: Kvale.

Against: 3—Republicans: Christgau, Nolan, Selvig. Paired against: Republicans: Clague, Goodwin.

MISSISSIPPI

For: None.

Against: 7—Democrats: Rankin, Doxey, Whittington, Busby, Collins, Hall, Elzey. Not voting, Democrat: Collier.

MISSOURI

For: 5—Republicans: Niedringhaus, Dyer. Democrats: Shannon, Cochran, Williams.

Against: 9—Republicans: Hopkins, Manlove. Democrats: Romjue, Lozier, Dickinson, Johnson, Nelson, Fulbright, Barton. Not voting, Democrats: Milligan, Cannon.

MONTANA

For: 1—Democrat: Evans. Against: 1—Republican: Leavitt.

NEBRASKA

For: 2—Republican: Baldridge. Democrat: Howard.

Against: 3—Republican: Simmons. Democrats: Morehead, Norton. Paired against, Democrat: Shallenberger.

NEVADA

For: 1—Republican: Arentz. Against: None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For: 1—Democrat: Rogers. Against: 1—Republican: Watson.

NEW JERSEY

For: 11—Republicans: Wolverton, Bacharach, Eaton, Segar, Hartley, Caviocchia, Lehlbach. Democrats: Stewart, Sutphin, Auf der Heide, Norton.

Against: 1—Republican: Perkins.

NEW MEXICO

For: 1—Republican: Chavez. Against: None.

NEW YORK

For: 30—Republicans: Bacon, Ruth Pratt, LaGuardia, Millard, Fish, Hancock, Whitley, Andrew, Cooke. Democrats: Bruner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Carley, Rudd, Celler, Prall, Dickstein, Sullivan, Sirovich, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Gavagan, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Mead.

Against: 10—Republicans: Harcourt, J. Pratt, Parker, Crowther, Snell, Culkin, Clarke, Stalker, Whitley, Sanders, Reed. Paired for, Democrat, Boylan. Not voting, Republican, Devenport; Democrat, Corning.

NORTH CAROLINA
For: 1—Democrat: Hancock.
Against: 7—Democrats: Warren, Pou, Clark, Lambeth, Doughton, Bulwinkle, Weaver. Paired against Democrat, Kerr. Not voting, Democrat, Abernethy.

NORTH DAKOTA

For: None.
Against: 3—Republicans, Burt-ness, Hall, Sinclair.

OHIO

For: 7—Republicans: Hol-
lister, White, Bolton, Hess.
Democrats: Harlan, Sweeney,
Crosser.

Against: 11—Republicans:
Cable, Brand, Mouser, Jenkins,
Moore, McClintock, Cooper.
Democrats: Kniffin, Polk, Un-
derwood, West. Paired for,
Democrats: Lamneck, Fleninger.
Not voting, Republicans: Sieber-
ling, Murphy.

OKLAHOMA

For: None.
Against: 7—Republican: Gar-
ber. Democrats: Disney, Hast-
ings, Cartwright, McKeown,
Swank, Johnson. Not voting,
Democrat: McClintic.

OREGON

For: 1—Democrat: Martin.
Against: 2—Republicans:
Hawley, Butler.

PENNSYLVANIA

For: 18—Republicans: Beck,
Stokes, Ransley, Golder, Con-
nelly, Darrow, Wolfende, Wat-
son, Turpin, Brumm, Dautrich,
Erk, Sullivan, Estep, Campbell.
Democrats: Boland, Lichten-
walner, Haines.

Against: 12—Republicans:
Kinzer, McFadden, Rich, Ma-
grady, Stull, Kurtz, Temple,
Swick, Strong, Cochran, Wyant,
Kelly. Paired for, Republican:
Coyle. Not voting, Republicans:
Welsh, Chase, Kendall, Shreve.

RHODE ISLAND

For: 3—Republicans: Burdick,
Aldrich; Democrat: Condon.
Against: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For: 1—Democrat: McMillan.
Against: 5—Democrats: Domi-
nick, McSwain, Stevenson,
Gasque, Fulmer. Paired against,
Democrat, Hare.

SOUTH DAKOTA

For: 1—Republican: John-
son.
Against: 2—Republicans:
Christopherson, Williamson.

TENNESSEE

For: 1—Democrat: Crump.
Against: 8—Republicans: Lov-
ette, Taylor; Democrats: Mc-
Reynolds, Davis, Burns, Eslick,
Browning, Cooper. Not voting,
Democrat, Mitchell.

TEXAS

For: 3—Democrats: Mans-
field, Buchanan, Kleberg.
Against: 13—Democrats: Pat-
man, Dies, Sanders, Sumners,
Johnson, Briggs, Garrett, Cross,
Lanham, Williams, Thomason,
Blanton, Jones. Paired against,
Democrat, Rayburn. Not voting,
Democrat, Garner.

UTAH

For: 1—Republican: Loof-
bourrow.
Against: 1—Republican: Col-
ton.

VERMONT

For: None.
Against: 2—Republicans:
Weeks, Gibson.

VIRGINIA

For: 1—Democrat: Drewry.
Against: 8—Republican: Lank-
ford. Democrats: Bland, Mon-
tagne, Burch, Woodrum, Fish-
burne, Smith, Flanagan. Paired
for, Democrat, Tucker.

WASHINGTON

For: 1—Republican: Horr.
Against: 4—Republicans:
Hadley, Johnson, Summers,
Democrat: Hill.

WEST VIRGINIA

For: 1—Republican: Bach-
mann.

Against: 5—Republicans:
Bowman, Hogg, Shott, Demo-
crats: Hornor, Smith.

WISCONSIN

For: 8—Republicans: Amlie,
Kading, Schafer, Stafford,
Withrow, Boileau, Schneider.
Democrat: Riley.

Against: 2—Republicans: Nel-
son, Frear. Paired for, Republi-
can, Peavey.

WYOMING

For: 1—Republican: Carter.
Against: None.

How This Area's Representatives In Congress Voted Last Week

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The votes in the Senate and House by the delegations from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on important roll-calls of the past week are given in the appended tabulation. The symbol Y stands for yea, N for nay, NVP for not voting but paired, and NV for not voting and not paired. The subjects of the roll-calls, designated A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K, were as follows:

A—May 16: On the Couzens amendment to the tax bill to restore wartime income tax rates, rejected by the Senate, 49 to 31.

B—May 16: On the Trammell amendment to the tax bill for rates of 3 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income and 6 per cent on from \$4,000 to \$6,000, rejected by the Senate, 76 to 4.

C—May 17: On the Connally amendment to the tax bill to restore the 1922 income tax rates, rejected by the Senate, 46 to 31.

D—May 17: On the Long amendment to the tax bill to re-enact the wartime surtax rates alone, rejected by the Senate, 49 to 24.

E—May 18: On the Tydings amendment to the tax bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer for revenue, rejected by the Senate, 61 to 24.

F—May 18: On the Copeland amendment to the tax bill to tax malt and eliminate the tax on wort, rejected by the Senate, 68 to 7.

G—May 20: On the Finance Committee amendment to the tax bill for a tariff duty on oil imports, adopted by the Senate, 43 to 37.

H—May 19: On the motion to recommit the War Department appro-
priation bill, rejected by the House, 201 to 182, thereby passing the measure.

I—May 19: On the Barbour amendment to the War Department appropriation bill to restore \$2,109,768 for fourteen-day training pay for Organized Reserves, adopted by the House, 218 to 167.

J—May 19: On the Barbour amendment to the War Department appropriation bill to restore \$1,080,773 for reserve officers' training camps, adopted by the House, 236 to 151.

K—May 19: On the Barbour amendment to the War Department appropriation bill to restore \$2,603,624 for citizens' military training camps, adopted by the House, 243 to 141.

The Senate.

NEW YORK.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Democrats—2.							
Copeland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Wagner	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	NVP

NEW JERSEY.

Republicans—2.							
Barbour	N	N	NVP	NVP	Y	Y	N
Kean	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP	Y	Y	N

CONNECTICUT.

Republicans—2.							
Bingham	NVP	NVP	NV	N	Y	N	Y
Walcott	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

The House.

NEW YORK.

Democrats—23.							
Black	H	I	J	K			
Bloom	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Boylan	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP			
Brunner	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Carley	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Corning	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Cullen	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Dickstein	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Fitzpatrick	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Gavagan	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Mead	N	N	Y	Y			
O'Connor	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Oliver	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Prall	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Rudd	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Sirovich	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Somers	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y			

Republicans—20.							
Andrews	Y	Y	NVP	Y			
Bacon	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Clarke	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Cooke	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Crowther	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP			
Culkin	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Davenport	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Fish	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Hancock	Y	Y	Y	Y			
La Guardia	N	N	N	N			
Millard	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Parker	Y	Y	Y	Y			

Republicans.

	H	I	J	K
H. J. Pratt	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ruth Pratt	Y	Y	Y	Y
Reed	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sanders	Y	N	Y	Y
Snell	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stalker	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taber	Y	N	Y	Y
Whitley	Y	N	Y	Y

NEW JERSEY.

Democrats—4.				
Auf der Heide	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP
Norton	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stewart	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sutphin	Y	Y	Y	Y

Republicans—8.

Bacharach	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cavicchia	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eaton	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartley	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehlbach	Y	Y	Y	Y
Perkins	Y	Y	Y	NVP
Seger	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wolverton	Y	Y	Y	Y

CONNECTICUT.

Democrats—2.				
Loneragan	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tierney	Y	Y	Y	Y

Republicans—3.				
Freeman	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP
Goss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tilson	NVP	NVP	NVP	NVP

WOOD DECLARES SELF FOR HOUSE BEER BILL

Republican Leader Tells Indiana
Constituents That Deficit Jus-
tifies Vote for the Measure.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—Rep-
resentative Will R. Wood told his
home constituents today that he
would vote for the O'Connor beer
revenue bill, coming up Monday in
the House. Mr. Wood is chairman
of the Republican Congressional
Campaign Committee and ranking
member of the Appropriations Com-
mittee and has always been listed
as a dry.

In his statement he said:
"The O'Connor bill can, if for no
other reason, be justified upon the
ground of raising additional revenue.
It is estimated that it will produce
\$500,000,000 annually. The country
is facing a deficit of \$2,000,000,000
and it is increasing at the rate of
\$7,000,000 daily.

"The farmers of the country seem
to be largely in favor of the bill. The
materials to be used in the beer and
ale of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content,
as provided in the bill, are to be
solely of home production. It pro-
vides that the beer or ale authorized
under the act shall not be sold in any
dry State.

"The government gets three cents
for each pint sold and the Supreme
Court has ruled that Congress has
the right to define what beverages
are not intoxicating. This bill pro-
vides that 2.75 per cent beer or ale
is not intoxicating."

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—In
the belief that five votes will be
gained by the change, Senator Bing-
ham today amended his proposal for
legalizing beer as a source of taxa-
tion to call for a brew of 2.75 per
cent by weight rather than 4 per
cent by volume. He said he hoped to
get thirty votes for his plan.
Meanwhile, the House met for 25
minutes today just to make sure of
a record vote on the O'Connor-Hull
beer-for-revenue issue Monday. The
session was necessary to meet parli-
amentary requirements for a Mon-
day ballot.

SIROVICH BILL BEATEN; REDRAFT IS ORDERED

Copyright Measure Is Rejected,
71 to 18, in House After Bloom
Speaks in Opposition.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The
House voted today, 71 to 18, to kill
the Sirovich copyright bill, and then,
on a preferential motion offered by
Representative O'Connor, agreed to
send the measure back to the Pat-
ents Committee, of which Mr. Siro-
vich is chairman, for redrafting. The
vote probably meant the death of the
bill, at least during the present
session.

The bill was prepared after hear-
ings before the committee, during
which Mr. Sirovich charged dra-
matic critics with "destroying" the
theatre.

He and Representative Bloom took
opposite sides on the measure today,
with Mr. Bloom urging the House
to defeat the bill "because, if it
passes, it will mean that you dare
not write a personal letter for fear
it will be printed and you will have
no recourse against the publishers."
In pleading for the bill, Mr. Siro-
vich said it offered greater protec-
tion than ever before to authors and
playwrights as well as artists and
scientists.

New York Post June 29/32

Some Convention Sidelights As Democratic Hosts Battle

Chicago, June 28 (A.P.).—Alfred E. Smith likes hot dogs and lunched on them today during the Democratic convention. The former New York governor and presidential candidate went with Representative O'Connor, of New York, to a hot dog stand in the rear of the stadium.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth came to see the Democratic national convention. Dressed in a cool summer silk print frock, Mrs. Longworth reiterated to a newspaperman her oft-repeated "Of course, I never grant interviews," but generously added: "Previously, I am."

whether she expected victory, she laughed: "No; there are too many others."

Huey Long's wife is letting the kingfish do all the family's loud speaking. Mrs. Long went to the floor fight on the Louisiana senator's followers as an "acting alternate delegate."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels thinks the wives of public men "are like Halloween pumpkins." "They have and ears," she said, "but they are not."

of the members of that party will be wielding a sway over the House which will not be much more lenient than that exercised by the Republican leaders. If anything, the Democrats are more prone to try to exercise party discipline than the Republicans, and those who saw a Democratic House and Senate in operation in the days of the Wilson administration do not forget that in those times party insurgents were on some occasions roughly dealt with.

Garner One of Few Well Known

Representative John Nance Garner of Texas, who will be the new Speaker if the Democrats realize their hopes, is one of the few members of his party in the House who may be said to be nationally known. That comes about from the fact that he has served in Congress for almost a generation and, as minority leader and ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, has been much in the limelight.

"Jack" Garner, as he is always called in House circles, and who was the bosom friend of the late Speaker Longworth, is not, thus far at least, entitled to rank as a statesman, but he is a practical and able politician. Naturally conservative, Mr. Garner has little sympathy for the progressives, but in so far as he can influence the members of his party, he will seek to have the game played in a way to contribute most to the embarrassment and difficulty of the Republicans.

As Speaker, provided the Democrats control, Mr. Garner will in some respects have less influence than he would have as minority leader and ranking Democrat on Ways and Means. Nevertheless, if he gets the Speakership he will have a large hand in shaping the program and policies to be followed by the House Democrats.

Byrns May Decline Leadership

In all probability, however, the real leader of the House under Democratic control would be Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, long a member from the Nashville district. Representative Byrns is to some extent known to the country, because he is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and is the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Byrns is able, inclined to be conservative, personally popular, a good debater and well informed on governmental financial matters. He could in all probability have the Democratic leadership if he wanted it; but the belief here now is that he will prefer to take the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee if his party is in the ascendant and to continue to serve as chairman of the Congressional committee.

Byrns has come out as an advocate of rigid economy in appropriations and it is the understanding that if he does become the head of the powerful Committee on Appropriations he will make an attempt to curb expenditures in a

fashion more than nominal. If he should prove able to carry out such a program in these times when the country wants to see governmental outlay checked, it would make him a foremost figure in Congress.

Sumners Is Able Lawyer

The country at large knows little of Representative Hatton W. Sumners, of Dallas, Tex., but it is likely to hear a good deal of him this winter. Mr. Sumners, a veteran in the House, is the ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee. He has come to be known in Congressional circles as one of the ablest lawyers in the lower legislative branch. He will be chairman of the Judiciary Committee if there is a Democratic regime.

This is the committee which has charge, among other things, of prohibition legislation and, in view of all the agitation over this question, the committee will be continuously under the public gaze. Sumners will have to be taken into account as one of a small group of Democrats largely responsible for the direction of things if Republican control should go by the boards.

Another Texan who will be at the fore is Representative Sam Rayburn, long on the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. He will be chairman of the committee if his party organizes the House. That committee will be of great importance this winter, with railroad and other interstate commerce questions pressing for consideration. Rayburn, who writes his name as Sam and not Samuel, is an able lawyer and is steeped in knowledge of railroad and interstate commerce affairs.

Collier Expert on Tariff

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee under Democratic control will be Representative James W. Collier, of Mississippi. Collier has had much experience with tariff and tax matters and, although modest and unassuming, is an astute politician. If there is a tax bill, or a tariff measure of any kind, he will have charge of it and will be accounted one of the small group which runs the affairs of the House.

Ranking next to him on Ways and Means is Representative Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, a man of long service in Congress, a son of the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Representative Crisp was House parliamentarian under the late Speaker Champ Clark. He is certain to be rated as one of the leaders of the House if the Democrats dominate it.

Standing next to Crisp on Ways and Means is Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, graduate of Amherst and long a fighting figure in Congress. Rainey is an old-fashioned Democrat of the militant type. He is too radical to suit Southern conservatives of his party, but he may be made floor leader, as the Democrats are embarrassed by the talk of the "South in the saddle" if they organize the House, and may feel it politic to make a Western man leader. Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, would like the leadership, but because the South will have so many of the important chairmanships under Democratic control he will be handicapped.

O'Connor to Have Important Role

A northern Democrat who will be a large factor under Democratic control is Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York. He is now third on the minority side of the Rules Committee. He will be considered the active head of the Rules Committee if his party organizes the House. Representative Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, will be chairman of rules. Mr. Pou is a man of capacity and experience, but his health will probably make it necessary for him to refrain from much activity.

The New York member under those

conditions will be regarded as the working head of this important committee. Of long service in the House, he is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and one of the ablest of the Tammany force in Congress. Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, also on the Rules Committee, will have to be taken into account in considering the men who will have responsibility for policies under the Democrats.

While the real leadership of the House in a broad sense will probably be found in the list of men already mentioned, if there is Democratic control, one must also consider about a score of other Representatives who by reason of their qualifications or experience or their rank on committees will be influential. While the Democratic leaders seek to brush aside the talk of southern domination, the fact cannot be overlooked that the large majority of Democrats in the House are from the South and the members of longest service also are from that section.

Steagall May Head Banking Group

Moreover, a good deal will depend on what measures receive chief attention in the House this winter. For instance, if railroad questions are at the front, that will give opportunity for activity by members on the Interstate Commerce Committee. If there is a great fight over taxes, that will bring to the front the members on Ways and Means.

Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, will be chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee if his party organizes. That committee will play an important role, and Steagall will doubtless be much mentioned. He is a lawyer and accounted one of the able members of the Banking Committee.

Some others to be reckoned on under Democratic organization of the House are Representative Marvin Jones, of Texas, who will be chairman of Agriculture; Representative Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, one of the foremost parliamentary authorities and a member of the Appropriations Committee; Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, slated for chairman of Foreign Affairs; Representative William P. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts, who will be chairman of Labor; several of the members of the Appropriations Committee, including Representatives William B. Oliver, of Alabama; W. A. Ayres, of Kansas; Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi; Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia, and John J. Boylan, of New York; Representative Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers, on Judiciary, and Representative Gordon Browning, of Tennessee, also on Judiciary; Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, who will be chairman of Merchant Marine, and Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, who will be head of the committee on World War veterans' legislation.

Patman Also on Committee

Representative Wright Patman, of Texas, also on that committee, will be conspicuous in connection with bonus questions and veterans' legislation in general, and Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, who is on this committee, and also on the Labor Committee, will be in a position to wield considerable influence.

While study of the Democratic list in the House reveals a number of other names almost sure to be heard from under Democratic organization, those mentioned are entitled to be put in the front rank. To many of the Democrats control of the House will mean the opportunity of a lifetime to gain national prominence in the public service. That is one of the large and compelling reasons why talk that the Democrats do not want to organize the House has to be taken with reservations. The fact is, most of the House Democrats are eager to take over control, and they will be greatly disappointed if the Republicans effect a combination to defeat them.

Smith Joins 'Hot Dog Club'

CHICAGO, June 28 (UP).—Alfred E. Smith joined the "hot-dog-for-lunch club" today at the convention stadium. The 1928 Presidential candidate, unable to leave the hall on account of the permanent chairmanship fight in which he is interested, stood at the counter alongside a strong Roosevelt supporter, Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, for a quick lunch.

N.Y. Herald-Trib. Oct 11-1931

New House Set To Win Power if Democrats Rule

Few of Potential Leaders Are Known Nationally; South to Have Dominant Place

By John Snure

WASHINGTON, October 10.—A new galaxy of leaders will run the affairs of the House of Representatives if the Democrats elect the Speaker and gain control of the committees. Instead of the Republican chieftains for years who have been dominant in the management of the lower branch of Congress, men like Representatives John D. Tilson of Connecticut, Bertrand A. Snell of New York, and William B. Wood of Indiana, there will be in power a group of Democratic members, few of whom are widely known outside their own states or the immediate circles of Congress.

The country, in other words, if the Democrats take over the organization, as they now expect to do, will have to be introduced to a new set of leaders. Men but little recognized in a national sense, will come into positions of power, where they will almost inevitably be a great influence on legislation.

Liberalization of Rules Due

When the late Speaker of the House, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, was alive, it was said that the House was in the grip of a triumvirate, consisting of the Speaker and Representatives Tilson and Snell. Of course, this was not entirely accurate. What did obtain was that these three Republican leaders, plus a number of heads of important committees practically ran the House, thus giving rise to charges that this body was under rule more inflexible than that of Uncle Joe Cannon and his historic gardom.

Now that the Democrats hope to get their hands on the organization, there is much talk of liberalization of the rules, with a view to giving the average member a greater chance for a hearing and for the consideration of the measures in which he is concerned. This liberalization undoubtedly will come about, whether the Democrats or Republicans get control.

It is a safe prediction, however, that if the Democrats capture the organization, it will not be long before a group

Herald-Trib. June 29/32

N.Y. Times - Tel.
Oct. 6/32

O'CONNOR LEADS WETS ON DEATH OF LINTHICUM

Baltimore Representative, in
House 11 Terms, Succumbs
to Diabetes.

MUST HOLD AN ELECTION

Democrats to Meet Tuesday
to Pick Candidate Against
Charles L. Wiegand.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—With the death of Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Baltimore, the leadership of the Democratic wet forces in the House passes to Tammany Representative John J. O'Connor.
Mr. Linthicum, who had been elected eleven times, died yesterday afternoon in Maryland General Hospital from diabetes complicated by a blood-stream infection that followed a carbuncle.

Must Hold Election.

His death makes it necessary to elect a Representative to complete his unexpired term and also to fill the regular term beginning in 1933, at the election next month. The Democratic State Central Committee will meet Tuesday to choose a candidate. Charles L. Wiegand, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, is the Republican candidate for the long term.

Mr. Linthicum's chairmanship of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by the rule of seniority will go to Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D., Tenn.).

Mr. O'Connor unsuccessfully challenged Linthicum's leadership of the Democratic "wet bloc" in the last session.

Mr. Linthicum's strategy was to keep the anti-prohibition battle on the high-sounding plane of State's rights, plead gently for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and bide his time until a shift of public sentiment would send a majority of Representatives into his camp. But Mr. O'Connor insisted on action and demanded immediate modification and beer.

Republicans Also Divided.

The Republicans likewise were divided on whether a repealist or a modificationist attack should be the wet offensive.

Representative James M. Beck, Philadelphia lawyer, sided with Mr. Linthicum in favor of a steady repeal fire. Representative William E. Hull (R., Ill.) threw his support behind Mr. O'Connor's modification flank movement. The other Republican wet leader, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, real leader of the combined wet bloc, cheered on both sides.

Representatives O'Connor, Beck and LaGuardia and Senators Tydings (D., Md.) and Bingham (R., Conn.) will be leaders now. Indications are it will be a Democratic rather than a Republican parade which means that Mr. O'Connor and Senator Tydings will be the standard bearers.

N.Y. Times 10/25/32

MRS. ROOSEVELT GUEST OF SORORITY WOMEN

She Grooms 400 at Reception—
Miss Brandeis Defends Rise in
State Budget Since 1922.

More than 400 women attended the Democratic reception in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night in the Panhellenic apartment building, First Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, at which Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and Representative John J. O'Connor spoke. The Panhellenic is the headquarters of twenty national college sororities.

In a few words of greeting to the audience, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she would make no speeches in the national campaign and would make "only one or two" in the State campaign. She had come merely to meet the guests, she said.

Miss Brandeis began by contradicting the "ten points" enunciated by President Hoover in his Detroit speech and advised women of Republican leanings to think twice before casting their ballots for him. She praised Governor Roosevelt's record as Governor of New York and defended the increase in the State budget during the last ten years as a natural result of the increase in State aid to various projects not considered within the province of government in 1922. She also cited the "enormous increase" in the Federal budget during the Hoover administration and the present deficits, partly caused by "premature tax remittances."

Representative O'Connor was applauded when he declared that two things were needed to "pep up" the American people: "A change of administration, and beer."

Mrs. Daniel O'Day, vice chairman of the Democratic State Committee, presided.

N.Y. Journal
8/8/32

Eugene S. Taliaferro, an industrial engineer, of 155 E. 47th St., Manhattan, will be Congressman John J. O'Connor's Republican opponent. That is, if O'Connor, who spent several hours with Governor Roosevelt at Albany last week, doesn't think he ought to be a Congressman-at-Large so as to enhance his ambition of becoming either Democratic leader of Congress or possibly succeeding the Vice-Presidential nominee, John N. Garner, as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Hash News
Aug. 8. 32

MARTY M'CUE'S CONDITION 'FAIR'; LEG AMPUTATED

Former State Senator Marty McCue, one of the last of the old school Tammany leaders, was reported in "fair condition" at the French Hospital yesterday, where his gangrenous left leg was amputated on Saturday. He is not out of danger.

Isolated in a private room on the tenth floor, McCue was not permitted to see any of the

scores of visitors.
McCue, leader of the 12th District and clerk of Surrogate's Court, was admitted to the hospital Thursday.



Former State Senator McCue

N.Y. American

FARLEY TURNS DOWN CONGRESS SEAT OFFER

Assemblyman Higgins
Designated by Tiger
for Sheriff.

Thomas M. Farley, whom Gov. Roosevelt removed from the office of sheriff because he could not explain his swollen bank accounts, today received from Tammany Hall the offer of the nomination for Congress from the 16th District.

He turned it down, leaving the incumbent, John O'Connor, practically assured of a return to Washington.

At the same time, Assemblyman Joseph T. Higgins, who is engaged to marry Farley's daughter, was designated for the nomination for the sheriff's job from which Farley was ousted.

It took the Tammany executive committee just two minutes to agree on the selection of Higgins, who is an active member of Farley's own political club.

He is assemblyman from the 14th A. D. in Yorkville, of which Farley is leader.

The present sheriff is John E. Sheehy, who took the office through an interim appointment after Farley's removal.

PLEASES ROOSEVELT

In Albany today Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Walker hailed the reported designation of Assemblyman Higgins.

Ever since Governor Roosevelt organized his Monday afternoon "Turkey cabinet," at the Executive mansion, Higgins was a constant attendant. These intimate contacts between the two established a strong bond of affection.

Even though Higgins is sponsored by the deposed sheriff, it was not regarded here as an affront to the State administration. "I am very happy to hear it," said Mayor Walker, when he was informed by the Evening Journal, "but why didn't he tell me about it when he was here yesterday? It is a splendid selection."

Higgins, who is in his middle thirties, is probably the youngest candidate who has ever run for the office of Sheriff in New York County. An attorney with a law office with his brother, Edward Higgins, at 261 Broadway, he has defended countless tenants in rent and dispossession actions in the Yorkville section, often without fee.

A graduate of Holy Cross College and Fordham Law School, Higgins began to practice law about 1920. He was at one time a middle distance champion runner and formerly represented the Irish-American Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club in field games.

CONGRESSMAN O'CONNOR SHOULD BE LICKED

To the Editor of the Evening Post:
Sir—Some weeks ago I asked my Congressman, Mr. John J. O'Connor, over the telephone if he would support the veterans' bonus bill if it were presented at the next session of Congress. He said, "I have already voted for it once and if it comes up again I will vote for it again."
Here is one Congressman who should be retired.

GEO. L. ROBINSON.
New York, Oct. 27, 1932.

N.Y. Times July 12/32

Senate Beer Vote Was Sixth In Both Houses This Session

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—The vote taken indirectly on beer in the Senate this afternoon was the last of a series on prohibition changes attempted at the present Congressional session. The others were:

HOUSE.

To take from Judiciary Committee proposal to submit to the States revision of Eighteenth Amendment, March 14, 1932—187 aye, 227 no.

To take from Ways and Means Committee bill to legalize and tax 2.75 beer, May 23, 1932—169 aye, 228 no.

SENATE.

To legalize 4 per cent beer for taxing purposes, May 18, 1932—23 aye, 60 no.

To legalize 2.75 beer for taxing purposes, May 18, 1932—24 aye, 61 no.

To legalize 2.75 beer for taxing purposes, May 25, 1932—26 aye, 55 no.

Other important prohibition votes have been:

SUBMISSION OF DRY AMENDMENT.

Senate, Aug. 1, 1917—65 aye, 20 no, 11 not voting.

House, Dec. 17, 1917—282 aye, 128 no, 23 not voting.

ENACTMENT OF VOLSTEAD LAW.

Original passage, House, July 22, 1919—287 aye, 100 no.

Original passage, Senate, Sept. 4, 1919—passed without roll-call.

Passage over President Wilson's veto, House, Oct. 27, 1919—173 to 55.

Passage over President Wilson's veto, Senate, Oct. 28, 1919—65 to 20.

N.Y. Tribune
Nov. 13. 32

ews do not find favor with the Western Republicans. It may be that some of the newer Western Republicans, not known as insurgent, will come to the front. If Senator McNary can hold together the conservative Eastern Republicans and most of the Western group, he will make the Republicans an important factor in the new Senate despite the large Democratic majority.

The sweeping changes in the House which will come out of the election of last Tuesday largely affect the Republicans. Many of the old-time Republican members have been cut down by the political storm. Speaker John N. Garner's election as Vice-President will leave the way open for election of a new Speaker and there will be sharp if not bitter rivalry over this new position.

Already there are about a dozen aspirants, including Representatives Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, now Democratic leader; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; John McDuffie, of Alabama; William B. Bankhead, of Alabama; John E. Rankin, of Mississippi; and John J. O'Connor, of New York. While the new Speaker will be a power in shaping House policies, provided he is sufficiently capable, the real leadership in the House will be in the hands of a group of the abler heads of committees and a few others.

O'CONNOR SEEN AS WET LEADER

New Yorker Likely to Take Linthicum's Place.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The death of Representative Linthicum, long a member of the House from Maryland, immediately gave rise to speculation as to who would succeed him as leader of the anti-prohibition bloc in the House.

Linthicum had clung to his leadership of this group for many years. Aligning himself with the bloc back in the days when anti-prohibition sentiment was not rated so strong as it is to-day and at a time when most members of Congress eyed the organization with some misgivings, he had fought quietly but persistently for a prohibition change.

It was the dignified, gray-haired Marylander's idea that the fight should be kept on a high plane always. His strategy was to attack prohibition on such issues as infringement of state's rights, await a possible shift in sentiment, and take advantage of every opportunity to impress on the country the need for a change.

Representing a district opposed to prohibition, he fought constantly to retain his leadership of the wet bloc.

Three men loom as his possible successors—O'Connor, of New York, a Democrat; Beck, of Pennsylvania, a Republican; and LaGuardia of New York, an independent Republican.

O'Connor, however, seems to have the inside track. In all probability the majority party will continue to furnish the leadership. The House, regardless of the November elections, will remain Democratic during the rest of the 72nd Congress.

O'Connor, who was author of a bill for the legalization of beer before the last session of the House and who contested with Linthicum at one time for the leadership of the wets, appears to be the choice.

Red-haired, broad-shouldered and stocky, O'Connor would furnish a different type of leadership than that of Linthicum's. He loves a fight on any question and on prohibition in particular.

He can talk as long and loud as any of them. He is aggressive, believes in carrying the fight to the opponents for a showdown whenever possible.

REP. LINTHICUM OF MARYLAND EXPIRES AT 65

Had Been Ill in Baltimore Hospital Since September 23; Death Hits House Wets

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5 (U.S.).—J. Charles Linthicum, elected eleven times to Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, died today in Maryland General Hospital, where he had been a patient since September 23. He was 65.

His wife was with him at the end. He died of diabetes, complicated by a blood stream infection. His brother, Dr. G. Milton Linthicum, who had been assisting in treatment of the Representative, arrived at the hospital a few minutes after he died.

Death of Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.), of Maryland, in Baltimore yesterday will force reorganization of the House Democratic antiprohibition bloc of which he was chairman.

Election of Representative Samuel D. McReynolds (D.), of Tennessee, to succeed Linthicum as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee also appeared likely.

When Congress reconvenes in December the Democratic antiprohibition forces will meet to name a new chairman. Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, member of the powerful Rules Committee, was mentioned as a possible successor. Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D.), of Illinois, also was boomed.

Though the Republican and Democratic antiprohibition forces seek the same goal, they have acted separately in the House, having a joint committee for liaison service.

Linthicum, who was serving his twenty-second year in Congress and was a candidate for re-election November 8, had been chairman of the antiprohibition forces for years.

He was co-sponsor of the Beck-Linthicum resolution providing for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the States. It was defeated, 227 to 187. With anti-prohibition sentiment showing a marked increase since that vote, the issue will be forced again at the forthcoming session. Efforts will be made to adopt a repeal resolution and to pass a beer bill.

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE TO ELECT SPEAKER

Almost Complete Realignment Is Necessary.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Almost complete realignment of the Democratic organization in the House of the Seventy-Third Congress will be necessary as a result of John N. Garner's election.

First among the important problems facing the Democratic majority will be the selection of a Speaker. Upon that choice will depend largely the basis of the new organization. Involving the leadership, the post of whip, and committee chairmanships.

The field for the Speakership nomination includes Henry T. Rainey, Joseph W. Byrns, John McDuffie, William Bankhead, Sam Rayburn, John J. O'Connor, Hattin W. Sumners, Lindsay C. Warren, John E. Rankin, Jacob L. Milligan and Fritz G. Lanham.

WARM FIGHT LOOMS OVER SPEAKERSHIP

Byrns Is Boomed for Post Garner Will Vacate, With McDuffie and Rainey in the Race.

O'CONNOR ALSO MENTIONED

Wide Reorganization of Chairmanships Is Expected to Result From Democratic House Gains.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The large preponderance of Democrats in the new House of Representatives will necessitate a general reorganization in committee chairmanships, and at the same time cause a warm contest for the Speakership.

There are now three candidates for the chair Mr. Garner will leave vacant when he assumes the Vice Presidency, but numerous other members have been mentioned as having a possible chance.

A conservative element supporting the candidacy of Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is led by Representative Browning of Tennessee and is actively supported by various other delegations.

The most heated contest is being waged by supporters of Representative McDuffie and Representative Bankhead, both of Alabama. Mr. Bankhead has been conducting his own campaign through letters to the House membership, while Speaker Garner is said to be interested actively in the selection of Mr. McDuffie, one of his chief lieutenants in the past.

Byrns Backers Confident.
Some observers believe that the McDuffie-Bankhead contest will eliminate both candidates, and they predict that Mr. Byrns will be the choice of the new organization. He has served continuously for twenty-four years and is one of the most universally respected members of the House.

Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, majority leader, is now ranking member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee because of the defeat of Representative Collier of Mississippi and the resignation of Representative Crisp of Georgia. He has also been suggested as the logical choice for Speaker, but he has not the combined support so far promised Mr. Byrns.

Whether Mr. Rainey will elect to continue as majority leader or take over the Ways and Means Committee is causing much speculation among the few members now in Washington, but the consensus is that he will accept the chairmanship of the committee.

It is regarded as certain that Representative O'Connor of New York, now a member of the Rules Committee, will enter the race for the Speakership, although he has not yet indicated such intention.

In the closing hours of the last session Mr. O'Connor, publicly and from the floor of the House, criticized Speaker Garner's action in leaving Mr. McDuffie in the chair when Mr. Garner departed for home before adjournment.

Others who have been mentioned as possible candidates include Representatives Warren of North Carolina, one of the young but brilliant parliamentarians; Ragon of Arkansas, Rankin of Mississippi and Lanham of Texas.

McCormack Urged for Post.
Powerful influence to name Representative McCormack of Massachusetts majority leader, in the event that Mr. Rainey gives up that position, was put into action shortly before the last Congress adjourned.

Several of the most prominent leaders are behind the move to elect Mr. McCormack. They say privately that, in addition to his being a competent leader, it would be wise to select a man from his section of the country.

New England now boasts of only two chairmanships, that of the Labor Committee, held by Representative Connery, and the Education Committee, held by Representative Douglass. The South holds the majority of committee chairmanships, and some of the best, although New York State received six committees in the last session.

The distribution of chairmanships now gives North Carolina, 4; Texas, 6; Tennessee, 3; Alabama, 4; Missouri, 2; New York, 6; Ohio, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Nebraska, 2; South Carolina, 4; Florida, 1; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Georgia, 2; Montana, 1; Illinois, 1; Mississippi, 3, and West Virginia, 1.

Just how the committees will be rearranged so as to give the normally Republican States which swung into the Democratic column yesterday a few of the "plums" is a matter that will cause concern to the House leaders, but not particularly until after the "lame duck" session is concluded.

THE SOUTH LOSES CONTROL.

Due to the habit of keeping its Representatives and Senators long in office, the South gets most of the Congressional honors when the Democrats carry the country. This has often been used as a Republican bugaboo. The rule of seniority, which is responsible for Southern ascendancy, has its foundation in the "you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you" philosophy. New members seeking consideration for pet bills, and hoping one day to become chairmen themselves through long service, hesitate to oppose the House machine.

In the Seventy-third House the numerical representation of the two sections of the country will be so changed that it appears certain there must be a greater division of chairmanships and other places of power with the North, East and West than the South has ever had to accept in a Democratic Congress. There will be 109 Representatives from the South (that is, from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). But there will probably be 202 members from non-Southern States, including Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri, because they are accustomed to range themselves with the non-Southern delegations. Such a preponderance means that the Southern members may not be able to hold the Speakership, the offices of party whip and chairman of the committee of the whole and the chairmanship of the great committees and most of the others. The North, East and West will probably make demands which will have to be met. If these State delegations could agree on a slate, they have the votes to put it through.

Compromise is more likely. There are at least two candidates for Speaker: Representatives MCDUFFIE of Alabama and RAINNEY of Illinois. A similar ambition is supposed to be entertained by Representative O'CONNOR of New York City. In the present House, the South has twenty-seven chairmen and thirty-two ranking members of committees, while the North has but twenty chairmen and fourteen rankers. The disproportion is greater than the figures show, because of the relative importance of the Southern and Northern chairmanships.

The Senate rule of seniority is harder to break because, with its smaller membership, there are enough chairmanships to go round.

TO OFFER DISTRICTING BILL.

O'Connor Will Ask Congress to Re-enact 1911 Measure.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, discussing the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Congressional reapportionment in Mississippi, said that he would offer a bill in the next session of Congress to re-enact the reapportionment act of 1911. This act required that all Congressional districts shall be "composed of a contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practical an equal number of inhabitants."

Mr. O'Connor said the debates in the House in 1929 indicated that there was no intention to repeal the 1911 act. As the Supreme Court decided it had been repealed, he said, it was necessary to re-enact it so that the entire country would be on the same basis.

O'Connor Presses Drive to

SOLON MOVES TO WIN BEER NEXT MONTH

Congressmen Asked for Views to Speed Passage of Bill

Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York served notice today upon all members of the present Congress and every member-elect of the next House that he will press for passage of a beer bill next month, and asked his associates in the existing Congress to get together on a measure to legalize beer immediately.

He asked what percentage of alcohol should be permitted, whether Congress should dictate to States as to the manner or method of manufacture or sale, whether beer should be sold on draught or only in bottles, whether light wines should be legalized and what tax should be imposed on beer.

He invited his fellow-members to advise him frankly, "and confidentially if you so desire," he added, of their views on all these questions. He notified them that he is determined to press for passage of a beer bill immediately after Congress convenes on Dec. 5.

REPEAL DRIVE, TOO.

"Of course," he added, "we shall also immediately attempt to pass a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Now that the 'battle' has

ended and we 'wets' will be in overwhelming control of the next House of Representatives," he wrote. "I shall greatly appreciate your views as to the precise manner in which we shall carry out the mandate of the Democratic platform for 'immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.'"

O'Connor's own beer bill in the last session called for 2.75 per cent beer with a tax of 3 cents a pint.

"Is this percentage high enough?" he asked his fellow-members today.

He pointed out that it was believed the Supreme Court would permit such a percentage of alcohol as not "intoxicating in fact" and that most good beers sold before prohibition were not much stronger. Therefore, he wrote, it would be possible to avoid delays of litigation.

As far as Congressional dictation to States about the manner or method of manufacture and sale is concerned, O'Connor pointed out that there is a demand for draught beer and not all workmen have ice boxes in which to cool bottled beer.

3-CENT TAX ON PINT.

"As to the tax of 3 cents per pint," he wrote, "it is estimated

that this tax will raise about \$500,000,000 in revenue and still permit a pint bottle or at least the usual 12-ounce bottle to be sold at 10c. Is this tax too high or too low?

"The sentiment as now crystallized seems to be for an outright repeal of the 18th Amendment, with no federal prohibitory provisions in the United States Constitution, but rather to leave all regulation to the States. So in connection with modifying the Volstead Act, pending the repeal of the 18th Amendment, the question of any regulations or prohibitions by Congress invite the most serious consideration."

AS TO ENFORCEMENT.

In a supplementary statement, O'Connor asserted that any further appropriations for prohibition enforcement would be an indefensible waste of public funds in view of the clear mandate of the American electorate.

But Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican wet defeated for re-election last Tuesday, retorted with a claim that complete stoppage of appropriations might antagonize the drys and delay repeal legislation. He suggested that such action be taken only as an extreme measure to force ratification of repeal by the States.

SEEK QUICK ACTION.

Meanwhile the possibility of Volstead Act modification in the "lame duck" session of Congress next month was strengthened as business interests and legislative leaders of both parties prepared to exert pressure on the Hoover Administration for immediate action.

The brewing industry, already equipped to manufacture beer the day the Volstead act is modified, is preparing to press the President for a promise to sign any beer bill that may be passed by both houses in Congress.

Republican legislative and party leaders probably will urge the President to sign a beer bill as a strategic political move which would steal the Democrats' thunder.

Democratic Senators and Representatives, committed now to the dripping wet platform of the party, are virtually certain to join wholeheartedly in a modification fight in an effort to make good at once the party's pledge.

Even Democratic Senators from the driest of Southern States have admitted, albeit cautiously, that they see no reason why the short session next month should not "consider" a beer bill.

Tammany Hall is determined to seize the leadership in the fight for beer. Its Congressional delegation is considering a proposal to cut down the tax on beer, if legalized, so low that the operations of the thriving bootleg breweries will be discouraged.

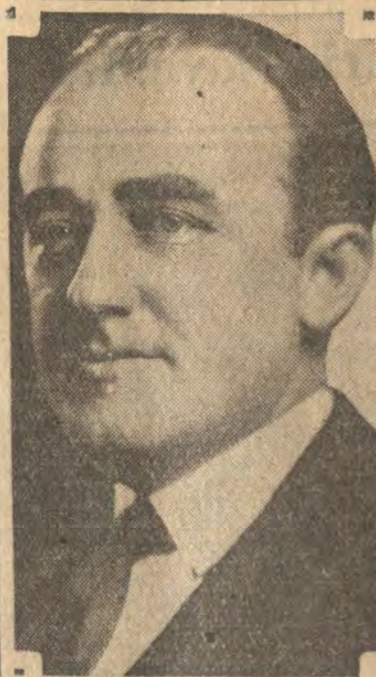
Drys Fight Low Tax.

The existing tax on beer prescribed by physicians is one cent a pint. Speaker John N. Garner, the Vice-President-elect, is known to favor a reduction as a means of encouraging manufacturers to brew in larger quantities when the law is changed.

The drys, however, are nearly certain to fight for retention of the \$3 per quart tax on medicinal whiskey, while the Democrats will seek to have it slashed to a point which would discourage bootleggers.

To protect and encourage American brewers, the Democrats are known to be considering a high tariff to discourage importation of European wines and beer. In brief, every feasible measure

O'CONNOR SEES HALF-BILLION



REP. J. J. O'CONNOR.

George Schwind, of the John Eichlers Brewery, the heads of the Lion and Loewer's breweries and Joseph M. McGowan, veteran up-State brewer, all promised to hire men and spend large sums for equipment as soon as there is action in Congress.

Hotels are preparing for the change, too. J. E. Frawley, general manager of the Ritz Towers, the Lombardy, the Warwick and

the Devon, has made arrangements to install grill rooms, service bars and wine cellars.

Everybody believes the Volstead Act modification is coming except Prohibition Administrator Andrew McCampbell.

He consulted with his staff and announced he didn't believe prohibition would be repealed and didn't see "how prohibition can be modified under the laws of the Constitution."

Thos. L. Herald

Oct. 20. 32

is being considered for the revival of the brewing industry as a means of producing revenue for the Government and reducing taxes.

There is, of course, a strong anti-modification bloc which will battle desperately in the "lame duck" session of Congress to sidetrack all anti-prohibition proposals on the ground that it is more essential to give consideration to a sales tax bill and other revenue-raising measures. The threats of this bloc form the chief obstacle to immediate modification.

The argument will be advanced that prohibition proposals would arouse so much debate that no other business could be transacted in the brief session and that, therefore, they should be carried over for consideration of the Democratic-controlled new Congress in the Spring.

REVENUE AS ARGUMENT.

But the beer proponents feel the necessity of immediate revenue through taxation of the brew is so great that they will be able to prevail upon the President for a promise to sign a beer bill and, possibly, a public utterance which would crush anti-modification sentiment in Congress.

Should the drys succeed in blocking action on beer at the short session, they would be but postponing the inevitable for the wets will have an overwhelming majority in the new House next Spring and may control the Senate.

So confident are New York brewers in the early legalization of beer that they have put their plants in shape for immediate operation and would be able to begin manufacture within a few hours.

"When beer is legalized, we'll hire 1,000 men and spend \$5,000,000 on new equipment," said Jacob Ruppert, one of the biggest brewers in the country. "We'll be able to turn out beer the day the law is passed."

Norman S. Goldberger, of the Fidelio Brewery, predicted that modification of the Volstead Act would be the first step on the path back to prosperity.

Ford Wage Cuts Cited in Attack On Hoover Plea

Democrat Also Points to His Foreign Plants Competing in U. S.

Henry Ford, Detroit automobile magnate, urges votes for re-election of President Hoover with poor grace since the motor king three times has reduced wages of his "industrial slaves during the panic," John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, charged today.

O'Connor said:

"Henry will no doubt stress Americanism and the plight of employment here which can only be remedied by the continuance of the present Administration."

"He will undoubtedly urge all employers to maintain the high standard of wages existing before the panic of 1929 when he has three times reduced the wages of his industrial slaves."

"Henry will no doubt preach 'America first' when he has established factories in Canada, Ireland and on the Continent where he built his tractors and imported them back into the United States, duty free, selling them at prices way below the cost of production in the United States because of the cheapness of the foreign labor he employed."

Speed Beer

REVENUE ON 3c A PINT BEER TAX

N.Y. Herald-Trib
Nov. 12. 32

Herald-Trib
Nov. 13. 32

BEER FORCES WILL UNITE TO SPEED ACTION

Various Supporters of Modification Realize Necessity of Combining Their Forces

Anti-prohibition forces in the House will meet shortly after Congress convenes in December to map their campaign for legalized beer before March 4.

With victories closer than at any time since adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the anti-prohibition forces realize they must get together on a specific program—one beer bill behind which they can throw their strength.

Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, a leader in the anti-prohibition forces and mentioned as likely chairman of the unofficial wet bloc, revealed steps were being taken for the impending showdown.

Hearings will be held by the House Judiciary or Ways and Means Committee soon after Congress convenes. While all prohibition legislation heretofore has been considered by the Judiciary Committee, the fact that revenue will be a major reason for modification may cause the tax phase to be handled by the Ways and Means Committee.

Democratic leaders pointed out that if the tax is too high the price of legal beer may be so prohibitive as to give bootleggers an opportunity to undersell.

The problem of maximum alcoholic content to come within the definition of the Eighteenth Amendment against intoxicating beverages, also will be threshed out at the forthcoming meeting of the wet bloc.

As the showdown approaches, rumblings of a fight between the forces demanding outright repeal and those favoring only modification have begun.

SEEN AS WEDGE

Some Congressmen believe that if beer is legalized much of the dissatisfaction over prohibition will disappear and it will be impossible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Others counter that beer would serve as an entering wedge for ultimate repeal.

Sentiment in the anti-prohibition bloc is that there should be immediate modification and simultaneous submission of a resolution for repeal.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Saloon League warned it will give no quarter in the prohibition battle. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, said his organization will fight "to the last ditch" against legalizing beer or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

SWEEP TO DOOM POWER OF CZARS IN LOWER HOUSE

One-Man Control by Southern Democrat Passes with Section in Minority.

SCRAMBLE FOR SPEAKER

North Has First Chance to Fill Post for Party in Many Years.

By RAY TUCKER,

World-Telegram Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An end to Southern domination and one-man control of the House may result from the election of so many Northern Democrats Tuesday and from the personalities of the men who seek to succeed John N. Garner as Speaker.

With a scramble for the Speakership as the first business before the next House, the candidates will find that the shift of the power may upset advance plans. Though the South still retains great influence through the possession of veteran legislators in most chairmanships, its numerical superiority in the party has disappeared before Democratic gains in the North, Middle-west and Far West.

155 Votes to Decide.

With an anticipated 310 Democratic members, 155 votes will decide the Speakership contest. In that fight the Southern and border States will have about 120 votes, the Northern and Middlewestern territory will muster about 140 and the West fifty. A combination between the last two groups would enable them to elect a Northern or Western man. Possible deals may lead to such an alliance, especially as there has not been a Northern Democratic Speaker in many years.

The Speakership battle will see the North presenting Representative John J. O'Connor, a wet, Tammany man from New York City, as one candidate, despite the fact he is a comparatively young member. But his friends expect President-elect Roosevelt to help him, for Mr. O'Connor's brother, Basil, was once Governor Roosevelt's law partner.

Four Southern Candidates.

A more powerful Northern aspirant is Majority Leader Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois. A possible compromise candidate is the Kansas veteran, William A. Ayres.

The South has four candidates, and this may weaken its strength. The outstanding man is believed to be Representative Joseph W. Byrnes, of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Alabama has two candidates, John McDuffie and William B. Bankhead. Representative John Rankin, fiery Mississippian, is also in the race.

The New Speaker

There was no contest, no dissension, over the election of a Speaker when the House of Representatives convened last December with a Democratic majority. By general agreement the place went to Representative Garner. Not only had he received unofficial tutelage from Speaker Longworth, his close personal friend, but his experience and standing in the House made him the outstanding possibility. There was no real competition.

It will be far different when it comes to selecting a successor to Mr. Garner. There is every prospect of a first-rate fight. Speaker Garner is credited with a desire to dictate in the matter of his successor and to want Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama. The latter is not overly popular, and Mr. Garner was criticized for showing favoritism to him at the last session. Representative William B. Bankhead, also from Alabama, for some time has been conducting a personal campaign for the honor. The state conflict may put both out of the race.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, present floor leader, is the logical man for the Speakership. However, he will be at the head of the list in the powerful Ways and Means Committee, with the elimination of Representatives Collier, of Mississippi, and Crisp, of Georgia. He may prefer that chairmanship. If so, Representative Joseph W. Byrnes, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who has the backing of strong groups rather more conservative than the friends of the other candidates, would seem to have a chance of winning. Tammany may decide to push the candidacy of its own man, Representative John J. O'Connor, who tried to inject himself into the situation a year ago. The argument then was, and may again be, that with most of the committee chairmanships in the hands of Southerners through seniority, the Speakership should be given to the Northern Democracy. Even so, such power is not likely to be placed in the hands of Tammany.

Wash. Post

Oct. 20. 32

Anti-Gerrymander Bill Is Proposed

O'Connor Plans Move to Reenact 1911 Reapportionment Provision.

(Associated Press.)

Representative O'Connor (Democrat), New York, announced yesterday he would introduce a bill in December to reenact the provision of the 1911 reapportionment act requiring that congressional districts be composed of "contiguous and compact territory."

O'Connor said he would do this "in view of the surprising decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mississippi congressional reapportionment case."

"Surely," he said, "Congress can not permit a situation to exist whereby the un-American practice of gerrymandering can be carried on in certain States in violation of the constitutional guarantee of equal representation."

Wash. Post
Oct. 20. 32

GERRYMANDER BATTLE IS DUE

A torrid battle in Congress to prevent gerrymandering of congressional districts was foreshadowed yesterday.

Rumblings of a struggle at the December session followed the Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the Mississippi test case virtually permitting States to fix their districts as they choose.

Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, announced he will introduce a bill to reenact provisions of the 1911 reapportionment act, requiring congressional districts to be composed of contiguous and compact territory and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

The Supreme Court sustained the redistricting act of the Mississippi legislature on the grounds the 1929 Federal reapportionment act deliberately omitted the 1911 provision which O'Connor seeks to restore.

Wash. Post

Oct. 15. 32

GARNER CITED AS REPEAL AID

Speaker Garner was a leader in the fight to obtain a vote in the House on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead act to allow beer, Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, leader of the repeal forces in the House declared yesterday.

In pressing for liberalization of the rules of procedure so that upon petition of only 145 members a vote could be forced on prohibition or any other subject, Speaker Garner was "of the greatest assistance in bringing the matter before the House," O'Connor said.

"R. Trubee Davison, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, is reported as saying:

"Mr. Garner most emphatically wielded the big stick of suppression by denying the House an opportunity to vote on the O'Connor beer bill."

"No statement could be farther from the truth."

Herald Trib

Oct. 20. 32

Ford Statement For President Stirs Criticism

Democrats and Insurgents
Keep Up Fire on Manufac-
turer's Advice to Workers

Car Owners Are Allied

Pro-Roosevelt Group Plans
to Enlist Many Drivers

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Democrats and insurgent Republicans supporting the Democratic ticket today kept up a fire on Henry Ford because of his declaration for President Hoover and his recommendation to his employees to support the President.

Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, assailed Mr. Ford, Th National Progressive League, which is the vehicle for the campaign tour of Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican of Nebraska, in behalf of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Presidential candidate, issued statements aimed at him. One of them represented Ford car owners as supporting Governor Roosevelt, and forming the Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance.

Radio Speech Is Forecast

Representative O'Connor, in his statement, referred to Mr. Ford as "that great 'intelligent' American, political poet-laureate of the Hoover administration." He said Mr. Ford, in his radio talk, tonight, was advising "American citizens, whom he cannot threaten with discharge from employment, to vote for President Hoover."

"It is generally known," said Mr. O'Connor, "that the President tried to stop him, but was unable to prevail upon his intense desire to get the Republicans out of office (the trenches) before Christmas."

Forecasting the Ford radio speech, Mr. O'Connor said:

"Henry will, no doubt, stress Americanism and the plight of employment here which can only be remedied by the continuance of the present Administration."

"He will undoubtedly urge all employers to maintain the high standard of wages existing before the panic of 1929, when he has three times reduced the wages of his industrial slaves."

"America First" His Tactics

"Henry will, no doubt, preach 'America first,' when he has established factories in Canada, Ireland and on the continent, where he builds his tractors and imports them back into the United States, duty free, selling them at prices way below the cost of production in the United States because of the cheapness of the foreign labor he employs. Of course, a recent substantial income tax refund by the Republican Treasury Department has not in any way influenced 'Marse' Henry. The typical American—Henry Ford—takes the air!"

The National Progressive League announced that Jerome T. Harriman, organizer of the Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance, today sent the following telegram to Governor Roosevelt at Pittsburgh.

"Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance, formed for the purpose of counteracting effect, if any, of effort of Henry Ford to intimidate his workmen to vote for Hoover. Printing and distributing hundreds of thousands of windshield stickers bearing slogan, 'This Ford votes for Roosevelt.' Ford may coerce employees, but not Ford owners, who are more numerous."

"Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance will make untiring effort for your success."

"Jerome T. Harriman, President."

Organization Expanding

Mr. Harriman gave out that his organization is rapidly expanding, and that membership may be had without cost.

The National Progressive League also gave out a statement that the Associated Independents, rival of chain stores, were countering an alleged movement of chain stores to follow the example of Mr. Ford in suggesting that employees vote for Mr. Hoover. The league issued an interview by J. F. G. Smith, executive director of the Associated Independents, calling atten-

tion to the reports that chain stores were seeking to influence votes of employees.

"Our organization is in business, and not in politics," said Mr. Smith. "Some of our members are Democrats and others Republicans. As independent business men we cannot, and we would not, if we could, dictate to our employees as to how they should vote, but we do intend to point out to the public, and to legislators to whom chain store measures will come for consideration, the danger that lies in the political control of the few men or corporations that own these chain systems."

Succeeding Linthicum.

The death of Rep. Linthicum, long a member of the House from Maryland, immediately gave rise to speculation as to who would succeed him as leader of the antiprohibition bloc in the House.

Linthicum had clung to his leadership of this group for many years. Aligning himself with the bloc back in the days when antiprohibition sentiment was not rated so strong as it is today and at a time when most members of Congress eyed the organization with some misgivings, he had fought quietly but persistently for a prohibition change.

It was the dignified, gray-haired Marylander's idea that the fight should be kept on a high plane always. His strategy was to attack prohibition on such issues as infringement of states' rights, await a possible shift in sentiment, and take advantage of every opportunity to impress on the country the need for a change.

Representing a district opposed to prohibition, he fought constantly to retain his leadership of the wet bloc.

Three men loom as his possible successors—O'Connor of New York, a Democrat; Beck of Pennsylvania, a Republican; and LaGuardia of New York, an independent Republican.

O'Connor, however, seems to have the inside track. In all probability the majority party will continue to furnish the leadership. The House, regardless of the November elections, will remain Democratic during the rest of the 72d Congress.

O'Connor, who was author of a bill for the legalization of beer before the last session of the House and who contested with Linthicum at one time for the leadership of the wets, appears to be the choice.

Red-haired, broad-shouldered and stocky, O'Connor would furnish a different type of leadership than that of Linthicum's. He loves a fight on any question and on prohibition in particular.

He can talk as long as and loud as any of them. He is aggressive, believes in carrying the fight to the opponents for a showdown whenever possible.

RAINEY LOOMS AS SPEAKER OF NEW CONGRESS

McDuffie, O'Connor, Byrns and
Bankhead Are Expected to
Give Illinois Man Hard Fight

Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, elected to his fourteenth term in Congress, yesterday loomed as the likely successor to Vice President-elect John N. Garner as Speaker of the next House.

Representative Rainey is Democratic leader of the present House, usually the last stepping-stone to the Speakership when that party holds control. The Republican line of success customarily follows that course when they are in control.

WON'T BE EASY

But it will be no wallaway for Rainey. Other Democrats are seeking the Speakership. Conspicuously mentioned in the race are Representatives John McDuffie (D.), of Alabama; John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, and William B. Bankhead, of Alabama.

The Republicans will comprise such a small minority that they will have nothing to say about the Speakership. As returns from yesterday's congressional elections continued to come in from Western States the Democrats had 299 seats and there were still some doubtful results. On the basis of these returns the Democrats had a majority of 136, the biggest turnover in many years.

Though Rainey is 72 years old and white-haired, he is the marvel of his friends for mental alertness and robust physique. Taxation, the tariff and other economic issues have been his forte as a veteran member of the Ways and Means Committee. He is an advocate of a general manufacturers' sales tax.

NORTH AND SOUTH

With Garner, a Texan, presiding over the Senate, Northern Democrats will fight to the last ditch against another Southerner wielding the gavel in the House. There will be more Northern than Southern members of the House.

Byrns now holds the chairmanship of the powerful Appropriations Committee, while O'Connor is on the Rules Committee along with Bankhead. McDuffie is on the Harbors Committee and he gained national attention for his battle for economy in governmental expenditures as chairman of the select committee on economy at the last session of Congress.

NORTHERNERS TO BATTLE FOR HOUSE POSTS

Southern Members in Line for
Choice Committee
Assignments

The huge influx of Northern Democrats in the new House today forecast a demand for a reshuffling of committee posts in that body in the next Congress to give the North greater recognition.

Their way to preferred committee posts blocked by seniority, the Northern members can win coveted positions only if the House agrees to a general realignment of posts.

This demand confronted Democratic leaders when they took control of the House last winter with a slight majority. Some concessions were made. It is expected to be pressed in the new Congress more vigorously.

The Next Speaker

Two Northern Democrats emerged from the election as candidates for the Speakership, which will be vacated by Vice President-elect John N. Garner. They are Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader, and John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York, one of the parliamentary experts of the Democrats.

Other potential Speakership candidates were Representatives McDuffie and Bankhead of Alabama and Byrns of Tennessee, while Rankin of Mississippi has already announced himself.

If Rainey is elected speaker, Representative Doughton of North Carolina, is in line for chairmanship of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. McDuffie's election as speaker would vacate the post of Whip. If Byrns is chosen, the powerful Appropriations Committee would be headed by Buchanan of Texas.

Other Chairmanships

Defeat of some Democrats in primaries opens up several committee chairmanships. McReynolds of Tennessee is in line to succeed the late Representative Linthicum (D.) of Maryland as chairman of Foreign Affairs.

The Irrigation Committee chairmanship would devolve on Representative Allgood of Alabama under the seniority rule. Representative Bland of Virginia would take Merchant and Marine and Radio, succeeding Representative Davis (D.) of Tennessee, who was defeated in the primaries.

Joe L. Smith, of West Virginia, is in line for chairmanship of Mines and Mining. De Rousen, of Louisiana, for Public Lands; Kemp, of Louisiana, for Territories, and possibly Cartwright, of Oklahoma, for War Claims.

CONGRESS BEER VOTE

BY CHRISTMAS

DEMOCRATS UNITE TO GET ACTION DURING SHORT TERM

Byrnes Also Predicts Prompt Senate Vote on Resolution for Submission of Repeal

O'Connor Seeks to Draw Up Single Program for Wets; Borah Doubts Its Passage

By ARTHUR HACHTEN,
Universal Service Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Battle lines began forming in Congress today for passage of a beer bill at the short session beginning December 5.

Senator Borah (R.), of Idaho, dry leader, said he did not think such a measure would be passed at the session which ends March 4, but Senator Byrnes (D.), of South Carolina, and others believe the beer issue will be disposed of before Christmas.

PREDICTS EARLY VOTE.

The Senate will act on the Glass resolution, submitting repeal of the 18th Amendment to the States within ten days after convening, Byrnes predicted.

Rep. Ragan (D.), of Arkansas, said Democratic leaders from North and South were moving full steam ahead to get a beer bill passed at the "lame duck" session. If they fail, there probably will be an extra session of the overwhelmingly wet seventy-third Congress next Spring to do the job, he added.

UNITY SOUGHT.

Realizing speedy agreement by the anti-prohibition forces on a beer bill is necessary, Rep. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.), sent a letter to every member of the present House as well as to candidates elected to the next House, asking their views as to alcoholic content and governing regulations.

Democratic leaders from the heretofore "dry" South appeared to be lining up for their party pledge to repeal the 18th amendment. They feel they are as much

bound by the party's pledge as colleagues from the North.

But Borah, who will lead the dries in the impending struggle, believes prohibition is such a controversial issue that it cannot be disposed of in the three months of the short session, which must also pass appropriation bills for all governmental activities for the next year.

FIREFIGHTER FEARED.

Congress usually recesses for ten days or two weeks over Christmas and New Year's day, though this year the holiday may be curtailed in view of pressing problems.

Though Borah gave no inference that Senate dries would filibuster against votes on beer and repeal, it was inferred in other prohibition quarters every parliamentary device to obstruct votes would be invoked.

First, public hearings undoubtedly will be held by the House Judiciary Committee on beer proposals and also resolutions to repeal the 18th amendment.

These hearings will consume at least a week giving all sides an opportunity to be heard. The House was believed certain to pass a beer bill, as it requires only a majority to do that. Two-thirds majority is required to pass a

UNITY SOUGHT BY ANTIDRIES ON BEER BILL

Agreement on Control Form, Alcoholic Content Needed; Foes Hoping for Muddle

By ARTHUR HACHTEN

Universal Service

Antiprohibition members of Congress this week will hold a series of conferences to draft a beer bill which all can support.

Confident victory for their cause is in the offing, advocates of legal beer realize they must agree among themselves on the form of a measure.

"WETS" GREAT GAINS

Sufficient antiprohibition gains in the present Congress since last session to make immediate modification possible, were indicated by a survey of the "lame-duck" Congress made public yesterday by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, of which Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, of New York, is national chairman. Representative John J. O'Connor, co-author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, which failed of passage at the last session, is receiving numerous suggestions from Congressmen on the kind of bill they believe will pass.

Already a wide variety of proposals has been made. Some favor having the Government dispense the liquor in stores, as in Canada. The Swedish system of permits to individuals is favored by Senator Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania.

As to the alcoholic content, suggestions range from 2.75 to 4.4 per cent. Some would leave to the States the mode of dispensation, while others would battle again for the O'Connor-Hull bill limiting sales to licensed hotels, restaurants and clubs, and for home delivery by the bottle.

SHOWDOWN IN HEARING

It is out of this confusion of plans the dry forces count on halting the beer drive. The showdown probably will come first at public hearings by the House Judiciary Committee.

Stating she doubted the possibility of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by the Seventy-second Congress in the December-to-March session, Mrs. Sabin declared her organization would be satisfied with nothing less than

outright repeal and indicated if the present Congress does not effect it the incoming wet Congress will do so. She said:

"It is impossible to predict what we can expect from the Seventy-second Congress in regard to national prohibition for the reason that these gentlemen were not elected on the prohibition planks of either party platform.

"However, with the great sweep for repeal from all over the country, I think we can expect that many of them will climb on the band wagon.

"I doubt whether we can hope for repeal in the present Congress, although we now have a possible wet vote of 54 in the Senate and 265 in the House, a gain of 13 in the Senate and 71 in the House since the adjournment of the last session.

"In this day of economic distress and unemployment, modification would help to alleviate the depression and provide much needed revenue. Pending repeal, it would be a step in the right direction.

"For this reason I believe that if Governor Roosevelt calls an extra session all the citizens who favor unequivocal repeal should immediately bring pressure to bear upon their respective Congressmen to support only such a resolution."

Mrs. Sabin also declared consideration should be given to obtaining ratification of a repeal amendment by State conventions after it is adopted by Congress. She added:

"It is not too soon to begin to think about these conventions and I hope that the outstanding constitutional lawyers in this country will be willing to give their assistance to define the proper procedure."

NY Democrat
Nov. 12, 32

Rep. O'Connor Asks Views on Beer Bill Plan

Hopes to Press Modification When Congress Reconvenes Dec. 5

Declaring that it is his plan "to press for the passage of a beer bill immediately on the convening of the second session of the 72nd Congress on December 5," and adding that "of course we shall also immediately attempt to repeal the 18th Amendment," Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York, joint author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, has addressed a letter to each member of the present House of Representatives and to every member-elect of the next House, asking their views. He also invites comment of the public, he declared.

His letter follows, in part:
"Dear Colleague:—

"Now that the battle has ended and we 'wets' will be in overwhelming control of the next House of Representatives, I shall greatly appreciate your views as to the precise manner in which we shall carry out the mandate of the Democratic platform for 'immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.'

"My beer bill, which was voted on in the last session of Congress, provided for beer of 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, which is about 3.20 per cent by volume; a tax of 3 cents per pint; a prohibition against the use of imported grains, etc., in its manufacture; the sale of it only in bottles not to be drunk on the premises, except in hotels, restaurants and clubs; a prohibition against the granting of any permit to a felon and protection to dry states and localities preferring complete prohibition.

Chose 2.75 Per Cent

"Among the important provisions now to consider are:

"How far shall we go in the percentage of alcohol? We took the 2.75 per cent by weight, advocated chiefly by the American Federation of Labor, because we believed this would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States as not 'intoxicating in fact,' especially in view of the voluminous testimony to this effect before the Judiciary Committee of the House. We also understood that most good beers sold before prohibition were not much stronger, and we wanted, of course, to avoid any delay caused by litigation. Is this percentage high enough?

"Shall we do more than merely modify the Volstead Act as to the limited percentage of alcohol in beer or other beverages?

"Should Congress dictate to the States as to the manner or method of manufacture or sale, or in any other manner? For instance, there is a demand for draught beer in places and among workmen accustomed to it. Everybody hasn't an ice box in which to cool it. Some

workmen demand it during the course of the day's work. Shall we restrict it to bottles?

"Some people also claim the importation of foreign hops, etc., is indispensable to provide the necessary flavor, and should be permitted, due to the present shortage in this country of such ingredients. The purpose of the provision in my bill was obviously to aid the American farmer.

"Furthermore, should not the States take care of local option? The Federal statutes covering commerce in liquors among the States are still in full force.

"There is, of course, a strong demand for the inclusion of light wines. How far can we go in a satisfactory percentage so as to provide light wines for the people desiring them?

"As to the tax of 3 cents per pint, it is estimated that this tax will raise about \$500,000,000 in revenue and still permit a pint bottle or at least the usual 12-ounce bottle to be sold at 10 cents. Is this tax too high or too low?

"The sentiment as now crystallized seems to be for an outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with no Federal prohibitory provisions in the United States Constitution, but rather to leave all regulation to the States. So in connection with modifying the Volstead Act, pending the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the question of any regulation or prohibition by Congress invites the most serious consideration.

"It is my desire to obtain a symposium of the views of the members of the present House of Representatives and those of the 73rd Congress, so that whatever bill is voted upon, will, as nearly as possible, represent the unanimous views of all those interested in the cause."

NY Times
Nov. 12, 32

BECK SEES ELECTION AS A WET MANDATE

He Looks for Beer at Short Session and Expects Repeal From Next Congress.

DRYS QUESTION "VICTORY"

Methodist Board Holds Vote Was on 'Other Issues'—Warns Winners of 1934 and 1936.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Wet and dry leaders expressed radically different opinions today on the meaning of Tuesday's general election with reference to prohibition.

An outstanding wet, Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, asserted that the result was "a clear mandate to Congress to end, as soon as possible, the tragic folly of prohibition."

The Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, in its weekly Clipsheet, contended on the contrary that the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt was "in no sense a wet victory," that the election was decided "upon other issues than prohibition" and that President Hoover's acceptance speech had "eliminated the prohibition issue from the campaign as a clear-cut issue."

During the day the Crusaders, a wet organization, estimated that a tax of one cent a glass on beer would realize over \$200,000,000 a year in fifteen States and the District of Columbia, where beer could be manufactured upon modification of the Volstead act.

Methodists Dispute Net Effect.

In its statement, the Methodist Board said:

"Those believing that prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic can and will win any national election in the United States when the people are not deprived of their opportunity of choice.

"The believers in prohibition won in 1928. They have won and won overwhelmingly in many Congressional elections and have demonstrated the habit of victory in literally thousands of legislative, gubernatorial and municipal polls.

"Those members of Congress who must deal with the liquor problem in the ensuing session and in the sessions of the Congress newly elected must realize that not for long can an intelligent electorate be deprived of its privilege of determination in the settlement of great issues.

"It may well be that the elections of 1934 and of 1936 will hinge upon what is done in 1932 and 1933. The success of any administration is inevitably imperiled in its entirety by the black brand of liquor favoritism.

Tribute to the President-Elect.

"As for the newly elected President, we wish him well and we reserve opinion. He is, we believe, a total abstainer. He is a gentleman in the best sense, a man of honor. That he will shirk his responsibility of law enforcement, that he will become the mouthpiece of pot-house politicians, of wet bosses who have

lost all sense of proportion and restraint, is beyond belief.

"We disagree with him as to prohibition, but we respect him. We will oppose him when he is wrong and support him when we believe him to be right. His duties are solely duties of administration and advice. There is no reason to believe that he will deal with those with any lack of fidelity or that he will attempt to transcend them.

Advice to Remember South.

"But if we were asked to give a bit of introductory counsel to President-elect Roosevelt, it would be this: keep in mind that the South, which has long furnished so much leadership and such large numbers to the Democratic party, is predominantly a dry section.

"Remember, too, that any evidences of increased laxity of enforcement,

and an obvious effort to outwit the Constitution by a false definition of the intoxicating element in beer or wine, will consolidate in indignant ranks as conscientious and God-fearing people as are to be found in the United States.

"A government official of great experience, recently returned from a trip through the South, says:

"Make no mistake about the fact that the South is dry in sentiment—just as dry as it ever was. In all my 7,000 miles of travel I found only one man of contrary opinion. He was in Texas, but the conversation developed that he was from Pennsylvania."

The statement also pointed out that two "notorious wets," Representative La Guardia and Senator Bingham, were defeated for re-election, and that Governor Roosevelt carried "every dry area in the country except Maine." These facts, it added, were "indisputable" evidence that other issues decided the election.

Beck Would End "Confusion."

On the wet side, Mr. Beck stated that the prohibition experiment had confused the ordinary processes of government and made solution of economic problems difficult, and continued:

"This question should be eliminated from American politics and it can only be by restoring to the States local self-government.

"If the next Congress is to be largely composed of inexperienced men, at a time when the nation is in the greatest need of experienced men, it is due to this confusing element in our political life.

"For this reason, Congress should promptly submit a repealing amendment at the coming session and will probably do so.

"If, however, it appears when Congress reconvenes that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured, then it would be better to defer the matter until the new Congress convenes on March 4, for the cause of repeal will not be served by a prolonged debate if it seems probable that more than a third, in the lame-duck session, are disposed to ignore the mandate of the people and vote against submission.

Beer Starting "Gradual Return."

"This postponement of the issue for a few months need not prevent a modification of the Volstead law, which requires only a majority vote in both houses. This can be done by raising the alcoholic content to a more reasonable amount.

"If Congress had the power to prescribe one-half of 1 per cent as the deadline, it has equally the power to prescribe a larger percentage, and I believe that the Supreme Court will sustain a declaration of Congress as to such percentage, unless there was a clear abuse of the political discretion of Congress.

"This would enable the manufacture and sale of a good quality of beer, which would be non-intoxicating in fact, and, as its use is more helpful to the cause of true temperance than hard liquors, it may be well that the return to individual liberty should be gradual.

"The wets at this session should also consider whether, in view of the demonstrated failure of prohibition and the ever-growing deficit in the Treasury, they should not refuse to appropriate any further funds to continue the tragic farce of so-called enforcement. This is wholly in the discretion of Congress. The judiciary cannot compel Congress to appropriate."

On the last point Representative Oliver, Democrat, of Alabama, chair-

Has L. Jones - Nov. 16/32

Wets Demand Dry Enforcement Funds Be Discontinued

Has L. Jones Nov. 16/32

habitation of the breweries of the country, would stimulate employment generally and would undoubtedly promote one of the happiest holiday seasons in the history of the country, including revenue for the Federal Treasury of approximately \$50,000,000 a month from the very outset," Mr. Britten said.

"Sales tax and beer legislation should be accompanied by every possible reduction in government expenditures and the immediate consolidation of such bureaus and departments as will be recommended by the President in his message to the next session of the House.

"Such action undoubtedly could save to the taxpayers a billion and a half a year and by so doing, make possible the repeal of a lot of nuisance and excise taxes now so burdensome to the taxpayer himself.

"The taxpayer deserves our first consideration."

Rainey Doubtful of Early Action.

Mr. Rainey's views on the prospects of immediate beer legislation failed to shake the opinions of the rank and file of the membership.

"I do not expect to see a beer bill at the short session," Mr. Rainey said. "It was not an issue when the present Congress was elected two years ago. The same is true of submission of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Rainey admitted that because so many members of Congress had changed their views there would be a strong demand for a beer bill at the December session, but repeated that the present Congress was "elected on a dry platform."

"It is very doubtful," he said, "whether the December Congress will appropriate \$10,000,000 for enforcement as the past one did. The appropriation might be abandoned or pared down until we find out what the next Congress will do about prohibition. Some change might be made by June, if there is an extra session, and in that case we would not require so much for enforcement."

Asked if he "favored modification or repeal," Mr. Rainey said: "I am going to wait until the next Congress; probably I will then go along with my party platform."

**COST NOW RUNS
\$48,000,000
PER ANNUM**

**Big Saving Is Due Treasury
If Congress Withholds New
Appropriation**

Demands of extreme wets for discontinuance of Federal appropriations for enforcement of prohibition confronted Congressional leaders today.

The pressure for this action in the forthcoming session was disclosed in letters of suggestion for prohibition legislation received by Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York.

Many other proposals which may complicate the fight for legalized beer were given to O'Connor by members, who were invited to send in suggestions so the anti-prohibitionists can present a united front.

\$43,000,000 A Year

Direct appropriations for dry law enforcement, through the prohibition bureau, Coast Guard, Treasury and other agencies, amount to \$43,000,000 a year, according to O'Connor. Indirect appropriations such as cost of handling cases in the Federal courts and prisons are not included, he said. He added:

"Suggestions have been made that it is a waste of money to provide for further enforcement when it is apparent that the people don't want it. If carried to a logical conclusion, this attitude would mean repeal of the entire Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment."

Repeal of the Volstead Act and discontinuance of Federal funds would leave the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, but with no Federal enforcement law. O'Connor said some other provisions of the Constitution are not enforced by law.

Rainey Foresees Cut

Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic House leader, predicted that enforcement funds would be materially cut this winter but did not predict entire abolition of the enforcement agencies.

While O'Connor was conferring with House members in the hope of speeding enactment of a beer bill, Rainey dashed cold water on the hopes of beer advocates by predicting the short session would not pass a beer bill. He believes the question will be reserved for a special session which he expects Governor Roosevelt to call.

Many members are demanding wine be legalized as well as beer. Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing to give the States full control of the methods of sale of beer, O'Connor said. This would make possible sale of beer in glasses as well as in bottles.

60 Congressmen Who Hired Relatives Retired by Voters

**109 Members Still Left in Senate and
House Who Were Shown by Survey
to Have Practiced Nepotism**

By RAYMOND CLAPPER
(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

Sixty Representatives who have practiced the family payroll racket are now on the way back to private life as a result of the 1932 election campaign.

Of a known total of 169 there are still 109 members left in the House and Senate who have carried relatives on the congressional payroll within their present or preceding terms. A number removed their relatives after the United Press reported specific instances of the practice several months ago.

FIVE SENATORS BEATEN

Of 37 Senators known to have given places on the public payrolls to wives, in-laws or other relatives, five have been defeated: Brookhart, Iowa; Jones, Washington; Smoot, Utah; Thomas, Idaho; Watson, Ind. All are Republicans.

Of 133 House members who have come to the aid of relatives at the taxpayers' expense, 55, divided between Republicans and Democrats, will not return for the next Congress. One, Andresen (R.), Minnesota, is doubtful, depending upon the final count.

The most prominent member on the payroll list, Speaker Garner, was elected to two jobs—his present seat and the Vice Presidency.

The Alaskan delegate, whose wife has been on the congressional payroll, was defeated for reelection.

The list of Representatives known to have carried relatives on the congressional payroll during the present or preceding Congress, and who have either voluntarily retired or been defeated in primary or election contests, includes:

Alabama, Patterson, Dem.; Arkansas, Wingo, Dem.; California, Swing, Rep.; Curry, Rep.; Colorado, Timberlake, Rep.; Connecticut, Freeman, Rep.; Florida, Yon, Dem.; Georgia, Wright, Dem.; Larsen, Dem., and Illinois, Kunz, Dem.; Chindblom, Rep.; Chipfield, Rep.; Holaday, Rep., and Yates, Rep.

OTHERS ON LIST

Indiana, Gillen, Dem.; Iowa, Robinson, Rep.; Kansas, Strong, Rep.; Sparke, Rep.; Kentucky, Thatcher, Rep.; Gilbert, Dem.; Maine, Nelson, Rep.; Massachusetts, Underhill, Rep.; Michigan, Bohn, Rep. (unofficial); and Minnesota, Christgau, Rep.; Maas, Rep.; Goodwin, Rep.; Clague, Rep.; Selvig, Rep.; Andresen, Rep., in doubt.

Mississippi, Hall, Dem.; Collier, Dem.; Missouri, Nelson, Dem.; Fulbright, Dem.; Barton, Dem.; Manlove, Rep.; Montana, Evans, Dem.; Leavitt, Rep.; Nebraska, Norton, Dem.; Nevada, Arentz, Rep.

New York, J. H. Pratt, Rep.; Cooke, Dem.; North Dakota, Burtess, Rep.; Hall, Rep.; Ohio, Brand, Rep.; Pennsylvania, Temple, Rep.; Magrady, Rep.; Stull, Rep.; Shreve, Rep.; South Carolina, Dominick, Dem.; South Dakota, Williamson, Rep.; Tennessee, Davis, Dem.; Texas, Williams, Dem.; Utah, Colton Rep.; Loofbourow, Rep., and Wisconsin, Nelson, Rep.; Schafer, Rep.

VOTE FOR TALIAFERRO

The Sixteenth Congressional District, in this city, starts at Sixty-third Street and the East River, bulges over to the east side of Park Avenue at Sixty-second and runs down Park and Fourth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, thence back to the river. If you live in that part of the world, you've a chance to cast a vote that will help your city, help the Republican Party and decidedly not help Tammany Hall. The sitting Congressman is John J. O'Connor. He succeeded a real personage, the late Bourke Cochran. Boss Curry, by his new policy, has made O'Connor actually attend a session of the Congress to which he was elected. But he hasn't really done a thing there, except vote for "spending our money" under the tutelage of the wild Jack Garner. Against O'Connor is running a Republican named Eugene S. Taliaferro. He is a finely trained man, just entering into middle age. He has in him the robustness of "Bill" Donovan. Also the steadiness. He is starting his fight from the ground up, in the calm belief that the opposition to Tammany in this city will never be successful until men, who care about it, care sufficiently to go in at the bottom of party routine and work up. Mr. Taliaferro also believes that it is a duty of a Representative to represent and he is showing daily how frequently O'Connor has misrepresented the interests of the great city of New York. Vote for Taliaferro! He is one of the best Republican bets in the whole campaign.

Wash. Post
Nov. 16/32

LEADERS DIFFER OVER MEANS TO BOOST REVENUE

General Sales Tax Talk Increases on Both Sides of Capitol.

RAINEY BACKS DELAY IN BEER LEGISLATION

O'Connor, Meanwhile, Plans to Push His Measure This Session.

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN.

With the Democrats and Republicans alike acknowledging the necessity for new Federal revenues in the short session of Congress, House and Senate leaders yesterday revealed sharp differences of opinion as to where the additional \$500,000,000 shall be raised to balance the 1934 budget.

On both sides of Capitol Hill there is increasing discussion of the general manufacturers' sales tax, as contemplated in the original revenue bill last spring. This source, plus a moderate tax on beer following modification of the Volstead act, is regarded by some members of both parties as offering the only immediate solution to the existing budget problem.

Despite further drastic cuts in the departmental appropriations for 1934, say Democratic leaders in the House ways and means committee, the short session will be compelled to provide for at least \$500,000,000 in new revenues, and perhaps as much as \$750,000,000 if the prospective European debt negotiations leave next year's receipts from that source in doubt.

Favors Beer Delay.

"I have always been against the sales tax," said Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, the Democratic leader, yesterday, on his return to the Capitol, "but I do not see any other possible source of revenue at this time. I think we may have to turn to it as an emergency measure."

Questioned concerning the probabilities of a tax on beer, Mr. Rainey said he favored allowing this question to go over to the new Congress in December, 1933.

"I don't think there is a chance for a tax on beer at this session," he said.

O'Connor to Press Move.

In this, however, the Democratic leader was in direct conflict with Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, who announced upon his return to Washington yesterday that he would press for immediate action on his beer bill. To expedite consideration of the measure on the floor, Mr. O'Connor said he would seek authority to begin committee hearings before the session begins on December 5.

After repeating three times that he saw no prospect of beer legislation in the December session Mr. Rainey said he favored appointment of a joint committee to determine whether

or 4 per cent beer would come within the nonintoxicating limit set forth in the eighteenth amendment. But with so many other problems facing the short session, Mr. Rainey believed such an investigation would be about all that could be achieved on prohibition reform. He added he believed beer had not been an issue in the national campaign.

Views in Conflict.

Obviously there is a considerable body of Democratic opinion in the House which views the whole question in quite another light. On the Republican side, Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, who successfully weathered the Democratic landslide in Chicago on election day, announced his support of both the sales tax and a beer bill in the short session.

"The most important legislation confronting the coming session," he said, "will be steps toward relief of the taxpayer, and this can be done most quickly by immediate passage of the manufacturers' sales tax, which would bring not less than \$400,000,000 into the Federal Treasury through a uniform but modest sales tax on everything but foodstuffs and the cheapest kind of wearing apparel. "The tremendous wet vote throughout the country would justify the modification of the Volstead law and a revenue tax on beer before Christmas which would immediately place in circulation \$200,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the breweries of the country, stimulate employment generally, and would undoubtedly promote one of the happiest holiday seasons in the history of the country."

Representative Britten estimated the proposed beer tax would yield approximately \$50,000,000 a month to the Federal Government from the outset.

"Sales tax and beer legislation should be accompanied by every possible reduction in governmental expenditures and the immediate consolidation of such bureaus and departments as will be recommended by the President in his message to the next session," Representative Britten added.

N.Y. Times Nov. 16/32

BEER HELD CERTAIN DUE TO TAX NEEDS

House Members, Returning to Capital, View Action at the Short Session as Assured.

RAINEY EXPRESSES DOUBT

Democratic Leader Declares It Possible, However, That Budget Cuts May Nullify Enforcement.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The possibility of a filibuster in the Senate, where liberal rules permit such tactics, was seen by wet leaders today as the greatest obstacle in the way of a return of legal beer at the short session of the present Congress.

House members, returning to Washington in increasing numbers today, were of the opinion that modification of the Volstead act to allow beer would result from the inevitable demand for new taxes. While this conclusion was not shared by the Democratic leader, Mr. Rainey, wets and dries alike in the rank and file of the House treated it as practically certain that at least this much prohibition reform is due within the next few months.

Mr. Rainey expressed doubt as to the legalization of beer, but held it possible that Congress would make a step toward nullification by cutting the appropriation for prohibition enforcement.

Senator Copeland of New York was one of the most doubtful of the wets concerning beer legislation in the forthcoming "lame duck" session. He said there were many difficulties in the way and mentioned particularly the possibility of a filibuster by the more ardent dries of the Senate.

Rules Bar House Delay.

Such delay would be impossible in the House because of the rules limiting debate.

The New York Senator believed the present tax on home brew ingredients, such as wort and malt extracts, should be retained as a protection to legitimate brewers who expect to renew operations if and when Congress changes the Volstead law.

Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, author of a defeated beer bill at the last session, said today that he would demand that the Ways and Means Committee take up the question of dry law change at the outset of the short session, strictly as a revenue proposal. He proposed that the committee hold hearings, during which testimony could be submitted both as to the revenue raising potentialities and the non-intoxicating qualities of legal beer.

The demand for revenue which they expect in December has led many House dries to predict modification of the Volstead law before the end of the present Congress. Most of these dries decline either to be quoted or to say privately how they propose to vote. Several indicated that they would vote for beer in preference to additional Federal taxes. These dries point to the fact that most of their States have liquor laws of their own that would outlaw beer from their localities in any event.

Tax Protests Mounting.

Protests have been mounting over some of the special taxes passed at the last session. So strong has this opposition become that repealers for the tax on bank checks and the increased postal rates have been prepared and are awaiting only the reconvening of Congress on Dec. 5.

The wets have picked up the protest to the new taxes as their battle cry for beer. It was sounded today by Representative Britten of Illinois, one of the wet board of strategy of the House.

"The tremendous wet vote throughout the country would justify the

modification of the volstead law and a revenue tax on beer before Christmas, which would immediately place in circulation \$200,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the breweries of the country, would stimulate employment generally and would undoubtedly promote one of the happiest holiday seasons in the history of the country, including revenue for the Federal Treasury of approximately \$50,000,000 a month from the very outset," Mr. Britten said.

"Sales tax and beer legislation should be accompanied by every possible reduction in government expenditures and the immediate consolidation of such bureaus and departments as will be recommended by the President in his message to the next session of the House."

"Such action undoubtedly could save to the taxpayers a billion and a half a year and by so doing, make possible the repeal of a lot of nuisance and excise taxes now so burdensome to the taxpayer himself. "The taxpayer deserves our first consideration."

Rainey Doubtful of Early Action.

Mr. Rainey's views on the prospects of immediate beer legislation failed to shake the opinions of the rank and file of the membership.

"I do not expect to see a beer bill at the short session," Mr. Rainey said. "It was not an issue when the present Congress was elected two years ago. The same is true of submission of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Rainey admitted that because so many members of Congress had changed their views there would be a strong demand for a beer bill at the December session, but repeated that the present Congress was "elected on a dry platform."

"It is very doubtful," he said, "whether the December Congress will appropriate \$10,000,000 for enforcement as the past one did. The appropriation might be abandoned or pared down until we find out what the next Congress will do about prohibition. Some change might be made by June, if there is an extra session, and in that case we would not require so much for enforcement."

Asked if he "favored modification or repeal," Mr. Rainey said:

"I am going to wait until the next Congress; probably I will then go along with my party platform."

N.Y. Times-J. L.
Nov. 22, 32

MOVE TO SPEED BEER OPPOSED IN COMMITTEE

Collier Finds Members of the House Group Object to Immediate Hearings.

GARNER PREDICTS VOTE

Believes Short Session Will Pass the Bill—Hopes to Avoid New Taxes.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Chairman James W. Collier, of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that reaction of various members of the committee to a proposal to start hearings at once on a beer-for-revenue bill was "unfavorable."

Mr. Collier had been asked by Representative John J. O'Connor (D., N. Y.) to start hearings now in order to prevent any possibility of the measure being killed by the rush of other legislation in the short session.

Rep. Rainey Changes His

Mind Overnight on Beer

Sheppard Act Might Block Sale of Beer Here, Crusaders Say

Commissioners Asked for Opinion on Effect of Modification of Volstead Act in District

The Commissioners today were asked for an opinion on whether modification of the Volstead Act by Congress would legalize the sale of beer in the District.

In a letter requesting the opinion, the Crusaders stressed the uncertain status of the Sheppard Act, which brought prohibition to the Capital three years before it was adopted nationally.

IMPLIED REPEAL

"After the Volstead Act became effective in January, 1920," said the Crusaders, thru John F. Dryden, executive commander of the Washington battalion, "the District authorities apparently felt that the Sheppard Law had been repealed by implication and the Volstead Act had become the prohibition law of the District and, since its adoption, they have been governed by the provisions of the Volstead Act rather than the provisions of the Sheppard Act."

The letter cited a statement made by Assistant Atty. Gen. Youngquist, testifying before the Senate District Committee, April 8, 1930, at a hearing on the Howell "home raid" bill for the District.

SUPERSEDED OLD ACT

"In 1917 the so-called Sheppard Act was passed," Youngquist said. "That related to the District alone and it had to do, in some respects, with intoxicating liquors. When the national prohibition act was passed in 1919 it superseded in part the Sheppard Act."

"There was doubt, however, as to how much of the Sheppard Act remained. One of the things this bill (the Howell measure) does is to incorporate in it so much of the Sheppard Act as is deemed necessary for the proper law enforcement within the District, and repealing the remainder of it."

REPEAL ASSUMED

Sen. Howell (R., Neb.), author of the proposed legislation, himself stated at a hearing before the Senate District Committee that it had been assumed from a decision in an Alaska liquor case that the Sheppard Act had been repealed.

The Sheppard Act, however, the Crusaders pointed out, is included in the District code as revised March 4, 1929, and its status, therefore, is uncertain.

As Maryland, the District's next door neighbor, is one of the 15 states where beer would flow immediately upon modification of the national prohibition act, Dryden stressed the

importance of determining at this time whether the Sheppard Act was still effective or whether it would become effective if the Volstead Act were changed.

DISTRICT WET BILL

Rep. O'Connor (D., N. Y.), a leader of the House wet bloc, said yesterday he would confer with Corporation Counsel Bride and other District legal authorities to make sure that the District would not remain arid while the rest of the country was quenching its thirst.

"I intend to draft legislation after consultation with Mr. Bride and other legal authorities in the District," O'Connor said, "which shall wipe off the statute books of the improper prohibition laws."

N.Y. Times
11/29/32

SYNDICATED STEERSMANSHIP.

What Representative McDUFFIE of Alabama proposes, when announcing his candidacy for Speaker of the Seventy-third House, shows that he has read the election returns. He knows—although two other aspirants, Representatives BYRNS and RANKIN, do not seem to—that the non-Southern Democrats in that body will outnumber the Southerners by nearly one hundred. He apparently realizes that a plurality of one hundred, if it can be held together, will break down the seniority rule. So Mr. McDUFFIE pledges himself, if elected Speaker, to form a Steering Committee, recruited from all parts of the country. He will consult this committee and be guided by its counsels.

The extent to which Mr. McDUFFIE, if chosen, would follow the decisions of a steering committee depends, of course, upon how far he wants to abide by them. Although the Speaker has only a part of the power which CANNON enjoyed, although he can no longer name the Committee on Rules and has been deprived of the absolute right of recognition, he is still puissant. In a House with a large party majority, little legislation not wanted by the Speaker goes through, while legislation that he is known to favor has a way of passing. Speaker GARNER had only a handful majority. But on critical occasions he ruled the roost. He is in the habit of saying that this is because he discovers what the House wants and then gives it the machinery to carry out its wishes. But the wish of Mr. GARNER more often than not became the wish of a House majority.

The non-Southern members realize the power of the Speaker, steering committee or not. They watched the late Mr. LONGWORTH operate with one, and it did not seem to cramp his style. They will not vote for Mr. McDUFFIE on this ground alone. But he has a better legislative record than any of his rivals save Representative RAINEY of Illinois. This distinction is drawn, let it be noted, before Representative O'CONNOR of New York, Tammany's favorite wearer of the Kappa Key, officially enters the lists.

Discloses Candidacy for Speakership and Reverses Position

"Survey" of Congressional Attitude Works Great Change in House Democratic Leader

Beer entered the contest for Speaker of the new House today while wets won the first skirmish to obtain beer and wine at the short session of Congress.

Less than 24 hours' investigation of wet Congressional sentiment forced House Democratic Leader Rainey to abandon his position that beer could not be legalized at the short session.

ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Rainey is a candidate for Speaker. He announced his pessimistic beer views on returning Tuesday from his Illinois home. He had not discussed the question with his colleagues.

Rep. McDuffie (D., Ala.), majority whip and also a candidate for the Speakership, replied at once that he thought the welfare of the country demanded beer at the short session. Speaker Garner, Senate Democratic Leader Robinson, Chairman Byrns of the House Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Collier of powerful Ways and Means, all have come out for beer at the short session.

MODIFIES ATTITUDE

Under these circumstances, Rainey modified his attitude and simultaneously announced his formal candidacy for the Speakership. He said he thought he was "in line for it."

Of beer he said he believed now that modification at the short session would be possible. Among Democrats of the pre-election wet bloc there apparently is considerable resentment at the majority leader's first statement denying the possibility of immediate beer.

Altho these ardent anti-prohibitionists are talking of "beer-by-Christmas," all concerned realize that is merely a figure of speech. It is, however, a possibility before March 4 and in forcing Rainey to concede that state of affairs, the beer bloc has won its first House victory.

LIMITS ATTITUDE

With Rainey now conceding the possibility of legal beer by March 4, practically every Democratic congressional leader is back of the project. Some Democrats still are reluctant to follow the party platform all the way. Sen. Ashurst (D., Ariz.), in announcing his abandonment of prohibition this week, limited his allegiance exclusively to repeal of the 18th Amendment. He made no mention of the party pledge for immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

Ashurst is senior Democratic member of the Senate Judiciary

Committee in which any repeal resolution or Volstead Act modification would be considered.

Last winter he was appointed on a sub-committee which was to consider several anti-prohibition proposals. Ashurst refused even to attend the sub-committee meetings.

About Face



REP. HENRY T. RAINEY

He explained at that time that he had no time to waste on such projects.

LONG A DRY

Sen. Fess (R., O.), long a stalwart supporter of Anti-Saloon League policies, has revealed a modification of his own position. He informed questioners at his office that he believed there was no real obstacle at the short session of Congress to submission of the repeal question. He said he would vote for submission but in his own state would work to defeat ratification of a resolution abandoning prohibition.

Fess is opposed to modification of the Volstead Act and does not believe the short session will tamper with it, but he concedes that an extra session of the new Congress quickly would legalize beer and wine.

SPEAKERSHIP AIM.



Underwood & Underwood.
HENRY T. RAINEY.

RAINEY ANNOUNCES FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Byrns, McDuffie, Bankhead
and Rankin Are Others
Mentioned for Post.

(Associated Press.) -

The race for the Speakership of the House in the new Congress began yesterday with the formal announcement of Representative Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, that he would be a candidate.

The vigorous veteran of 28 years in the National Assembly told newspapermen:

"I think I am in line for the Speakership and will be a candidate."

The Speakership will become vacant next March 4 when John N. Garner, of Texas, leaves the House to take up his new post as Vice President. At least five candidates for the Democratic Speakership nomination expect to announce their intentions soon.

Rainey, Byrns, of Tennessee; McDuffie and Bankhead, of Alabama, and Rankin, of Mississippi, are outstanding contenders.

Rainey said he had received pledges of support from members-elect from Northern and Midwestern States. He rejected the suggestion that he remain to be chairman of the ways and means committee, of which he has been a member for many years.

"I prefer the speakership," Rainey said. "I am confident of strong support." He said the Presidency had gone to the Northeastern section, and the Vice Presidency to the Southwest and added, "It is felt by many that the Middle-West should be represented in the House organization by the speakership."

Rainey, a farmer and lawyer from Carrollton, Ill., entered the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress, and served continuously since with the exception of the Sixty-seventh, when he lost his seat in the Harding landslide of 1920.

During his service he specialized on tariff and revenue legislation and last spring drafted the manufacturers' sales tax that was defeated by the House. He also voted for resubmission of prohibition although he represented a district classified as dry.

Rainey is 73 years old and is unusually vigorous. He is a student of international affairs and several years ago made a first-hand survey of the communist government in Russia.

WETS PLANNING TO GIVE CAPITAL FREE RUM REIN

O'Connor Says District
Will Not Be Left
Only Dry Area.

TACTICS TO BE USED
YET TO BE DECIDED

Beer Cause Is Advanced in
Congressional Circles as
Action Is Planned.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Elated wets, among the leaders of whom is Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), of New York, plan to give the Capital the same freedom from prohibition as is given to the country as a whole.

Washington will not be left the only official Sahara in the Nation when the Volstead law is amended and the prohibition amendment is repealed, Representative O'Connor said yesterday.

Corporation Counsel William W. Bridge and other District law leaders will be consulted by Representative O'Connor to make certain that the Capital shall not be left as the outstanding dry citadel of the Nation in which defeated prohibition leaders shall be able to gather in the comfort of that much saved from the deluge.

Seeks Same Privilege.

"There is no reason why the Congress shall not give the people of the National Capital the same privilege they are going to give to the people of the Nation as a whole, and I intend to draft legislation after consultation with Mr. Bridge and other legal authorities in the District, which shall wipe off the statute books of the National Capital the sumptuary and improper prohibition laws," Representative O'Connor said.

Meanwhile the cause of beer advanced in congressional circles. Representative O'Connor has announced he will introduce a bill providing for legalized beer immediately the next session convenes, and whatever legislation is necessary to meet local conditions. This may be accomplished by a phrase in the general bill and the course of wisdom may dictate such a course. The tactics to be employed are to be decided.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic leader and prospective Speaker of the next Congress, yesterday said sentiment for amendment of the Volstead law apparently has grown to such an extent that action might be expected at the coming short session.

Won't Predict Passage.

Although he has been classed as a dry, Mr. Rainey never has been classed as a rabid dry and in the whole course of his long legislative career never has made a speech in

favor of prohibition. He refused to predict passage of the beer amendment in the coming session. He saw, as party leader, no reason why the proposal should not be brought to a vote as promptly as its advocates wanted a vote. He had no doubt that favorable action would be had at the first session of the next Congress, he said, adding that "Congress might as well do it now." Mr. Rainey referred to the Treasury's need of additional funds and the large amount of revenue which would be happily paid into the Government coffers by consumers of beer who are deeply resentful of the Government prohibition against it.

Representative O'Connor said he had no doubt that the present House would accept a beer amendment in the coming short session.

Representative Emmanuel Celler, of New York, another Democrat, also declared he had no doubt the coming short session would see enactment of beer legislation.

The District courts, in the opinion of some legal authorities, have been sending men and women to jail and imposing fines on many without authority.

The District has been governed by the Sheppard law, in addition to the provisions of the Volstead act and of the eighteenth amendment. It is a matter of grave legal doubt that the Sheppard law, under which thousands have been prosecuted and sent to jail and heavily fined, has had any legal standing since the day the Volstead law was enacted.

So grave have been the doubts of authorities that District officials have lived somewhat in dread of a challenge to the continued effectiveness of the Sheppard law. The Volstead law, certainly by strong implication,



Harris & Ewing
REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR.

has, at least, set aside the local prohibition enforcement laws, in the opinion of many, and left the District without local antiliqor laws. Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, father of the prohibition amendment and author of the local prohibition law, has refused to commit himself on the question because he was fearful that his opinion might result in disregard of the local liquor law, the further authority of which he doubted.

The question has been brought up in District courts on one or two occasions. One was when John R. Mahoney, founder of the Rechabites, through his attorney, Matthew O'Brien, sought to have the courts compel the District Commissioners to enforce a provision of the Sheppard law dealing with prescriptions. The case never was fought to a conclusion.

If the Volstead law were repealed, in the opinion of several lawyers, the only legal restriction on liquor in Washington would be the common law, which is vague and does not contemplate dealing with liquor merely as liquor.

6 NOW IN RACE FOR SPEAKER OF HOUSE

Rep. Rainey Frankly States
He Wants Post; Bankhead
and McDuffie Boomed

Keen rivalry for the post of Speaker of the House came into the open today, following the frank statement of Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois that he will be a candidate.

At least six willing members were being urged for the toga which Speaker John N. Garner will drop when he walks to the other end of the Capitol to become Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate.

Election After March 4

Although a Speaker will not be elected until the newly elected House organizes after March 4, the candidates are expected to carry on their battle during the coming short session.

Those listed as candidates are Rainey, Representatives Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, John McDuffie of Alabama, William B. Bankhead of Alabama, John J. O'Connor of New York, and John T. Rankin of Mississippi.

Rainey, vigorous despite his 72 years, distinguished in appearance, and plain-spoken, is rounding out 28 years of service in the House. He is now floor leader. He believes that he is in line because of this position and as a candidate of the North.

Although many predicted Rainey would prefer chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee because of his long interest in the tariff, he frankly says he would rather be Speaker.

Byrns in 24th Year

Byrns, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is serving his twenty-fourth year. He has liberal backing and is reported to have visited John F. Curry, Tammany leader in New York, to discuss the Speakership.

McDuffie, serving his seventh term, is Whip of the House. Bankhead, in his sixteenth year in the House, is ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee.

Many friends of Speaker Garner are urging McDuffie, who was endorsed by the Alabama legislature, Bankhead, an expert parliamentarian, is personally popular with most of the members.

Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, in his tenth year, emerged as a House leader in the last session. He has been a consistent advocate of prohibition repeal. He occupies a strategic post on the Rules Committee.

LUCKY SOUVENIR

INAUGURATION

CLEVELAND



STEVENSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 4, 1893

INAUGURATION BADGE of Cleveland's office nearly 40 years ago has been carried in campaign by Governor Roosevelt who represented from Robert Chase, secretary to John J. O'Connor, of New York.

5-CENT BEER STARTS NEW BATTLE

Brew in Bottle or on Draught Is Issue to Be Settled Before Modification

Congressional wets today planned pre-session conferences to frame a beer bill for introduction in the House immediately after the gavel falls December 5.

The movement has for its objective both speeding of a vote and ironing out of marked differences over the nature of a modification measure.

The overwhelming victory of Democratic Congressional candidates on the party's wet platform has caused many enthusiastic wets to propose far more liberal provisions than were urged by the House "wet bloc" last session.

Draft Beer An Issue

The chief division thus far revealed is whether Congress shall

the Next House.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Rankin of Mississippi today led upon the "untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House in all parts of the country" to support him in his candidacy for the Speakership.

Aroused by reports that Representative Rainey of Illinois is confident of Northern Democratic backing and that Representatives Byrns of Tennessee and McDuffie of Alabama had secured support from John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, Mr. Rankin asserted that he would withdraw from the contest if he had to win it by appealing to "sectionalism."

"Nor shall I appeal for support of my bosses on the outside," he said; "I have too much boss rule in this country already."

He characterized as "amazing" reports that Mr. Curry has maintained an open mind and that he will stand by "Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and other Eastern Democratic leaders."

One is led to the conclusion," said Rankin, "that certain Eastern Democratic bosses contemplate dictating the organization of the House Representatives."

For my part, I resent such interferences, and I believe a vast majority of the Democratic members of the next House feel the same way about it. I have no personal quarrel with the other gentlemen who aspire to the Speakership.

If they want to appeal to bosses on the outside or attempt to raise sectional issues, that is their privilege. But I shall make my appeal to the untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House from all sections of the country."

Representative O'Connor of New York, who departed for his home this afternoon, declined to comment on the developments for the Speakership, in which he figures. Mr. Rainey smiled when told of Mr. Rankin's statement.

Although the election of a Speaker almost certainly more than three months away, Democratic House members are displaying much interest in it. According to the supposition here, President-elect Roosevelt will express his preference before any speaker is chosen to succeed Representative Garner.

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BEER HELD CERTAIN DUE TO TAX NEW

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Tax Protests Mounting.

Protests have been mounting over some of the special taxes passed at the last session. So strong has this opposition become that repealers for the tax on bank checks and the increased postal rates have been prepared and are awaiting only the reconvening of Congress on Dec. 5.

The wets have picked up the protest to the new taxes as their battle cry for beer. It was sounded today by Representative Britten of Illinois, one of the wet board of strategy of the House.

"The tremendous wet vote throughout the country would justify the modification of the Volstead law and a revenue tax on beer before Christmas, which would immediately place in circulation \$200,000,000 for the re-

st he elected on the Democratic platform.

Nov. 11.32

...that the
on of funds for dry enforce-
would be "for Congress to de-
e." He expected hearings on
supply bill to begin about
23.

...prohibition, he said it
the duty of every Democrat to
out the party's platform."

200,000,000 Beer Tax Predicted.

Rufus S. Lusk, national legislative
 officer of the Crusaders, in a state-
 ment today, estimated that a tax of
 cent a glass on beer would amount
 to over \$800,000 a day, or well over
 200,000,000 a year.

"Some dry leaders have made state-
 ments that the wet estimates of the
 income from a beer tax are based on
 assumptions that every man, woman
 and child would have to drink a gal-
 lon of beer a day," Mr. Lusk said.

"Our estimates are made from
 ment figures of beer actually
 med in 1916, allowing for the
 se in population and, there-
 fore, expected increase in consump-

...according to a table prepared by
 Crusaders, the District of Colum-
 bia and fifteen States, which have
 abeled their prohibition laws, could
 mediate begin the sale of beer
 n the Volstead law is modified.
 asing the estimate on a tax of \$6
 arrel, which figures about 1 cent
 ass, the statement said that these

es and the District would be able
 collect \$226,542,999 in taxes.
 he figures were offered in the
 following table:

State.	Revenue at 1c a Glass.	Revenue at 2c a Glass.
Maryland	\$3,101,032	\$16,202,064
Massachusetts	17,219,223	34,438,446
Montana	2,088,305	4,176,610
New York	96,405,854	192,811,708
Nevada	102,592	205,184
Wisconsin	33,840,480	67,680,960
Arizona	994	1,988
California	13,589,357	27,178,714
Colorado	4,878	9,756
Louisiana	3,617,711	7,235,422
Michigan	18,661,404	37,322,808
New Jersey	26,252,363	52,504,726
North Dakota	2,088,303	4,176,606
Oregon	46,611	93,222
Washington	3,358,998	6,717,996
District of Columbia	1,164,894	2,329,788
Total	\$226,542,999	\$453,085,998

Walsh of Montana for Beer Now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—
 Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Mont-
 ana, said today that he would sup-
 port his party's platform on repeal
 of the Eighteenth Amendment and
 modification of the Volstead act.

While he regarded modification as
 "problematical" at the short session,
 he said that legalization of beer with-
 in constitutional limits could be ef-
 fected and that he would be for it.

Asserting that he had not fixed in
 his mind the limit of alcoholic per-
 centage that could be allowed in beer
 under the Constitution, he added:

"I believe it can be increased."

Asked if he thought dry Demo-
 crats from the South would vote to
 carry out the party's platform on
 prohibition repeal, he said that

"Democrats who ran on the platform
 are morally bound to carry it out if
 elected."

The day also brought the first con-
 vention that President Hoover would
 sign a bill legalizing beer. This oc-
 curred in a statement by the Federal
 Temperance Tax Reduction League,
 an organization seeking prohibition
 repeal, which said:

"We are informed by three officials
 very close to President Hoover that
 he will sign the beer bill if it comes
 before him."

This statement had had no confir-
 mation in any other quarter.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Assert-
 ing that rosy visions of those fore-
 seeing beer in sixty days were only
 "idle dreams," Senator David I.
 Walsh, a militant wet, said here to-
 day that it would probably be two
 years before legalized beer could be
 sold and five years before the Eigh-
 teenth Amendment could be repealed.

Senator Walsh believed it exceed-
 ingly unlikely that the "lame duck"
 session of Congress will do anything
 toward either repeal or modification
 of the Volstead act permitting 3 per
 cent beer. He points out that the
 majority at this session is already on
 record as against either.

The new Congress, which may not
 convene until December, 1933, he
 says, will legalize beer swiftly in
 all probability but, he adds, "A wide
 difference of opinion as to the meth-
 ods of the sale of beer, after the
 alcohol content is agreed to, is cer-
 tain to delay final action."

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amend-
 ment, he points out, will necessarily
 take an extended time because of the
 method, which makes it mandatory
 to call forty-eight State conventions
 after Congress has agreed on what
 shall be submitted.

DOUBT AS TO ACTION ON BEER NEXT MONTH

Wet Leaders Predict a Speedy
Decision by Congress, but
Drys Say No.

POINT TO THE TIME LIMITS

Move to License Beer and Wine
in Chicago—Michigan Frees
a Bootlegger.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator
 Borah, regarded as one of the leaders
 of the Senate dry forces, expressed
 the opinion today that the Senate
 would not act finally in this session
 on a beer bill or the resolution
 amending the Eighteenth Amend-
 ment.

He said he did not believe that con-
 troversial subjects could be disposed
 of in the "lame duck" session, which
 ends on March 4.

Economic measures, more direct re-
 lief to the needy, and discussion of
 Philippine independence, he asserted,
 would absorb the attention of the
 Senate and prevent that body from
 passing finally on the prohibition
 questions.

His opinion is shared by Senator
 McNary, assistant Republican floor
 leader, and even by some Democrats,
 who hold that the mandate of the re-
 cent election is upon the incoming
 Congress and not upon the old.

But Senator Byrnes of South
 Carolina, who traveled with Pres-
 ident-elect Roosevelt as a mem-
 ber of his advisory staff, declared in
 a statement that the Volstead act
 would be modified by Christmas and
 that the Glass resolution, submitting
 repeal to the States, would be rat-
 ified early in the coming session.

"The Democrats of the House and
 Senate will, I know, immediately take
 up consideration of the all-important
 question of balancing the budget,"
 Senator Byrnes said, "and in the
 months that will elapse between this
 date and March 4 plans will be made
 to prepare the bills necessary to put
 into effect the program outlined by
 Governor Roosevelt in his speeches."

Sees Action by Christmas.

"I believe the question of modifica-
 tion of the Volstead act will be out
 of the way by Christmas. The pend-
 ing business in the Senate will be the
 Glass resolution submitting to the
 States the repeal of the Eighteenth
 Amendment, and it is probable that
 this resolution will be acted upon
 within ten days after the Senate con-
 venes."

In addition, labor's national com-
 mittee for modification of the Vol-
 stead act, of which Matthew Woll is
 chairman, issued a statement today
 declaring that labor was confident
 the beer bill would be passed in the
 short session.

"It is noteworthy that twenty-
 three States will now have solid wet
 delegations in Congress," the state-
 ment said. "In some cases these re-
 place solid dry delegations. A few
 States, such as Illinois, will send de-
 legations containing only one dry."
 "In the short session beginning

favor of prohibition. He refused to
 predict passage of the beer amend-
 ment in the Senate there
 will be a minimum of almost two-
 thirds, with the strong probability
 that when all commitments are
 known and a test at hand there will
 be a full two-thirds, assuring action
 in event of a veto."

O'Connor Sounds Members.

Representative O'Connor of New
 York today sent a letter to the pres-
 ent members and the members-elect
 of the next House, seeking their
 views on the beer bill. He asked
 their support of his measure and any
 suggestions for improvement, saying
 in part:

"My beer bill, which was voted on
 in the last session of Congress, pro-
 vided for beer of 2.75 per cent of al-
 cohol by weight, which is about 3.20
 per cent by volume; a tax of 3 cents
 per pint; a prohibition against the
 use of imported grains, &c., in its
 manufacture; the sale of it only in
 bottles and not to be drunk on the
 premises, except in hotels, restau-
 rants and clubs; a prohibition
 against the granting of any permit
 to a felon, and protection to dry
 States and localities preferring com-
 plete prohibition.

"Among the important provisions
 now to consider are:

"How far shall we go in the per-
 centage of alcohol? We took the
 2.75 by weight, advocated chiefly by
 the American Federation of Labor,
 because we believed this would be
 sustained by the Supreme Court of
 the United States as not 'intoxicat-
 ing in fact,' especially in view of
 the voluminous testimony to this ef-
 fect before the Judiciary Committee
 of the House.

"We also understood that most
 good beers sold before prohibition
 were not much stronger, and we
 wanted, of course, to avoid any de-
 lay caused by litigation. Is this per-
 centage high enough?"

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HEARS OF CUT



JOHN J. O'CONNOR, who
heard yesterday that Mellon
steel interests had cut wages.

MELLON CITED FOR WAGE CUT

Representative John J. O'Con-
 nor (D.), of New York, stated
 yesterday he was "reliably in-
 formed" the Pittsburgh Steel Com-
 pany, one of the Mellon interests,
 ordered a 10 per cent salary cut
 on November 1, "due to the un-
 settled conditions in the coun-
 try."

O'Connor said this action "will
 undoubtedly be followed by fur-
 ther salary reductions" by the
 Aluminum Company of America,
 Pittsburgh Glass Company, the
 Overholt Whisky Distillery and
 all other Mellon interests. He
 added:

"While this last-minute pre-
 election action may be intended
 as a threat to the American
 workmen in an attempt to in-
 timidate them and frighten
 them into voting for the Re-
 publican ticket, it is, in fact,
 a frank admission by the big
 interests which have been the
 chief beneficiaries of the Re-
 publican Administration that
 'conditions in the country'
 are desperate.

"This being so, the only hope
 of the American workmen is
 a change of administration."

N.Y. Times - Nov. 17/32

Rainey Begins Campaign for Speakership; South Thinks Tammany Will Aid O'Connor

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Active campaigning for the Speakership of the next House began today when Representative Rainey of Illinois announced that he was a candidate. "I think I am in line for the Speakership," he said.

How far such an effort would succeed remains to be seen, as Mr. Curry is credited with maintaining a hands-off attitude for the present. Southern Representatives, supporting Mr. Byrns or Mr. McDuffie make no secret of their belief that Mr. Curry may throw Tammany backing to Representative O'Connor, whose brother is a law partner of Governor Roosevelt, the President-elect.

Speaker Garner, who was re-elected to his seat in the House, has not announced definitely whether he will resign at an early date or will remain a House member through the short session, perhaps until the day when he is sworn in as Vice President. His friends feel confident he will take the latter course.

If Mr. Garner should resign during the short session, a successor would be elected immediately. Otherwise, the new Speaker would not occupy the post until either an extra session was called or the regular session convened next December.

The Illinois Democratic floor leader, Mr. Rainey, has not announced definitely whether he will resign at an early date or will remain a House member through the short session, perhaps until the day when he is sworn in as Vice President. His friends feel confident he will take the latter course.

Prominent candidates against Mr. Rainey will include Representatives Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; McDuffie and Bankhead of Alabama and Rankin of Mississippi. Mr. Byrns and Mr. McDuffie visited John F. Curry yesterday in what was said to be an effort to obtain support of the Tammany delegation in the House.

West Herald Nov. 17/32

Rainey Launches Fight For House Leadership

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic House leader, announced yesterday his candidacy for Speaker to succeed Vice President-elect John N. Garner.

Serving his 26th year in Congress, and reelected to the Seventy-third Congress by a record majority, Rainey immediately began his campaign for votes. Despite his 72 years, Rainey appeared in good physical condition.

The battle for the Speakership promises to be lively, as Representatives John McDuffie of Alabama, Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, and John J. O'Connor of New York, are in the field.

Rainey said: "I think I am in line for the Speakership and will be a candidate. I do not know of any other candidate from the North, except Representative O'Connor of New York. My mail is full of letters from newly-elected members offering support."

"Virtually all the chairmanships of committees go to the South. The Vice President will be from the South and conferees on important bills will be largely from that section."

West Times Nov. 17/32

O'CONNOR ASKS SPEED ON BEER

Consideration of a beer bill in the House on the first day of the new session, December 5, was proposed today by Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York, after conferring with Democratic House members here for two days.

This, he said, would make possible passage of the measure before appropriation bills reach the floor. He declared:

"From conversations with members, I find there is a strong demand for immediate action. It is admitted that the new Congress will pass a modification bill, but the public is too impatient to wait for a new Congress."

Advocates of beer were heartened by the apparent change of opinion by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader.

Although Rainey predicted the House would not pass a beer bill, he clarified his position by declaring that it might as well pass the measure in the short session as wait for a new Congress.

Representative Sabath (D.) of Illinois, another advocate of beer, said he was preparing a bill for introduction. Prompt passage is necessary to provide employment and obtain taxes, he said.

N.Y. Times Nov. 18/32

RANKIN HITS AT CURRY IN SPEAKERSHIP RACE

Calls for Support of the 'Untrammelled, Unbossed Members of the Next House.'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Rankin of Mississippi today called upon the "untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House from all parts of the country" to support him in his candidacy for the Speakership.

Aroused by reports that Representative Rainey of Illinois is confident of Northern Democratic backing and that Representatives Byrns of Tennessee and McDuffie of Alabama had asked support from John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, Mr. Rankin asserted that he would withdraw from the contest if he had to win it by appealing to "sectionalism."

"Nor shall I appeal for support of any bosses on the outside," he said; "we have too much boss rule in this country already."

He characterized as "amazing" reports that Mr. Curry has maintained an open mind and that he will stand with "Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and other Eastern Democratic leaders."

"One is led to the conclusion," said Mr. Rankin, "that certain Eastern Democratic bosses contemplate dictating the organization of the House of Representatives."

"For my part, I resent such interferences, and I believe a vast majority of the Democratic members of the next House feel the same way about it. I have no personal quarrel with the other gentlemen who aspire to the Speakership."

"If they want to appeal to bosses on the outside or attempt to raise sectional issues, that is their privilege. But I shall make my appeal to the untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House from all sections of the country."

Representative O'Connor of New York, who departed for his home this afternoon, declined to comment on the developments for the Speakership, in which he figures. Mr. Rainey smiled when told of Mr. Rankin's statement.

Although the election of a Speaker is almost certainly more than three months away, Democratic House members are displaying much interest in it. According to the supposition here, President-elect Roosevelt will express his preference before any Speaker is chosen to succeed Representative Garner.

N.Y. Times Nov. 18/32

WASHINGTON BEGINS HUNT FOR NEW TAXES; BEER IS NOT ENOUGH

Chairman Collier of Ways and Means Sees Need of at Least \$700,000,000 More.

DEFICIT ABOVE THAT NOW

Congress Chiefs Expect Little on Debts—Administration Holds Prospect Brighter.

\$500,000,000 SAVING IS AIM

Tax Collections Drop \$79,542,399 From First Four Months of Last Fiscal Year.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A struggle with a new tax bill at the "lame duck" session of Congress appeared today to some of the Democratic leaders already on the scene to be inevitable, regardless of the extensive revenue that might be made available if beer is legalized.

Representative Collier of Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, where revenue legislation must originate, said the budget must be put into "some kind of balance," and estimated that at least \$700,000,000 would be necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Collier conferred with Representative Rainey, the Democratic leader, and Representative O'Connor of New York, one of the outstanding advocates of beer-for-revenue, but came away convinced that beer taxation alone would not meet the situation by some \$400,000,000.

Mr. Collier had counted on a growing sentiment for legalizing beer as likely to provide a large amount of revenue, but where to raise the rest of the money needed is something he

and his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee must begin studying at once.

Skeptical As to Sales Tax.

It would be extremely difficult to pass a general manufacturers' sales tax through the House, in Mr. Collier's opinion. Of the same mind was Mr. Rainey. Both pointed to the fact that the manufacturers' sales tax was defeated in the House on two occasions at the last session, and were of the opinion that so much opposition had been stirred up that its adoption would be doubtful.

No official estimates have been yet submitted to the framers of revenue legislation, but advices from administration sources have indicated a considerable deficit. Mr. Collier said the informal estimates of deficits he had heard made allowance for only \$100,000,000 for uncollectable foreign debt payments. It was his opinion that none of these payments due for the current fiscal year, amounting to around \$269,000,000, could safely be included in estimates of incoming revenue.

The administration does not agree with Mr. Collier regarding the prospect of debt collections. The Treasury, according to Congressional leaders, expects Great Britain, at least, to come forward with its payment, totaling about \$170,000,000.

While deferring any public statement, administration officials concede that the fiscal year will be closed with a deficit. None of them, however, will commit himself as yet to recommendations for additional taxes. It is their hope that the \$500,000,000 in additional economies which President Hoover has ordered within the executive departments will take care of the situation without increased levies.

Mr. Rainey, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he would await a formal review of the fiscal affairs of the government, along with recommendations from the Treasury, before making any definite move toward bringing up revenue legislation.

"Candidates were elected on Nov. 8, but nobody elected taxes," he said.

"I will await the recommendations of the President and the Treasury before doing anything. At present I cannot see any new sources of revenue except the sales tax, which I am loath to propose."

The first actual step toward beer-for-revenue legislation in the short session was taken at a conference held today at which Messrs. O'Connor, Rainey and Collier were present. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Collier determined to take poll of the membership of the Ways and Means Committee to see if they preferred meeting before Congress convenes on Dec. 3 to consider the beer question.

Mr. Rainey took his stand today for beer. "I was elected on the Democratic platform."

MOVE ON TO SAVE DISTRICT

O'CONNOR SET TO SEEK DRY LAW'S END

New Yorker Is Rainey's Rival for Speakership; Both Want Capital to Have Beer

Washington will not remain a Sahara when the Volstead law is amended, as many have feared, according to prohibition's foes. Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, who will introduce a beer bill when the "Lame Duck" Congress opens on December 5, said the Capital will be given the same freedom from prohibition as the rest of the country.

Seeks Speakership

O'Connor is not only leading the fight for beer and light wines but is an avowed candidate for the speakership of the House. He said there is no reason why the District should not have beer along with the other parts of the country.

He plans to consult in the near future with Corporation Counsel William W. Bridge, and other District law leaders on legislation that will wipe off the books of the Capital the present prohibition laws.

Rainey Sees Action

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, present floor leader and another candidate for the speakership, said the sentiment for beer and light wines has grown to such an extent that it is now more than possible that the "lame duck" Congress will amend the Volstead act. Rainey until recently was classed as a dry. However, he was not considered a rabid dry.

Pressed for an interpretation, Mr. Rainey said it meant he would vote for beer when given such an opportunity. He said yesterday that he would aid in advancing beer-for-revenue legislation on the calendar.

Hoover Works for Reductions.

With the Treasury deficit at \$709,000,000, according to the last figures available, President Hoover found himself confronted with a serious problem in his recommendations to Congress. He is discussing the matter with J. Clawson Roop, director of the budget, and every effort is being made to reduce appropriations for the various departments.

Estimates of the possible deficit at the end of the fiscal year, if no additional revenue is provided, have run as high as \$1,400,000,000, the prospective figure estimated by the Treasury prior to the adoption of the new taxes in the last session.

Administration officials are said to believe that the situation is not as serious as indicated by the present figures, and that much higher yields will be received from the new miscellaneous taxes in the remaining months of the fiscal year.

They also called attention to the fact that the higher income taxes voted in the last session will not begin to show results until the first installment is reported on March 15. They are not placing too much reliance in heavy additional revenue from this source during the current fiscal year, however, because business has been on a lower level in the calendar year 1932 than it was in 1931.

Special Taxes Protested.

Protests against continuing a number of miscellaneous taxes, including the higher postage rates and the taxes on checks and electrical energy, are reaching members of Congress and the executive branch of the government, but there appears to be little likelihood of any changes, unless a general manufacturers' sale tax is adopted.

Government experts are carefully watching the flow of revenues from the new manufacturers' excise and stamp taxes written into the 1932 revenue act. Twenty out of the thirty-two items produced more in

October than in September, according to figures issued today by the Internal Revenue Bureau, but the changes were regarded chiefly as seasonal. The largest gain was in the returns from the gasoline tax, which amounted to \$14,734,372 in October, an increase of \$3,326,625 from September. This tax also was about \$2,000,000 more than the average monthly collection expected.

The electrical energy tax, however, was running behind the monthly average, and the tax on brewers' wort, malt and concentrates yielded only \$660,931 in October, as compared with a monthly average estimated at \$633,333. An investigation of this situation has been started, as officials are unable to account for it except on the theory that the imposition of the tax caused many persons in this business to abandon their field to bootleggers.

Four Months Show Tax Decrease.

Total collections of internal revenue for October amounted to \$89,849,895, an increase of \$17,493,863 over the corresponding month last year, which was not encouraging in view of the heavy yields expected from the new levies.

Income taxes yielded \$13,062,580, a decrease of \$12,710,873 as compared with last year, while miscellaneous internal revenue, which includes the new taxes, totaled \$76,787,315, an increase of \$30,204,736.

For the first four months of the fiscal year, July to October inclusive, all internal revenue collections were \$447,975,960, a decrease of \$79,542,399 as compared with the corresponding period in 1932. The drop was caused by the falling off of income taxes, which at \$187,805,970 showed a decrease of \$151,433,254, divided as follows: corporation tax, \$115,708,706; decrease \$94,385,661; individual, \$72,097,263, decrease \$57,046,593.

Four-Month Return From Excises.

Miscellaneous internal revenue totaled \$260,151,990, an increase of \$71,890,854. Collections for the four months from the manufacturers' excise taxes follow:

Lubricating oils.....	\$4,046,500.50
Brewers' wort, malt, grape concentrates, &c.....	2,053,758.32
Gasoline.....	304,693.96
Electrical energy.....	35,628,457.48
Tires and inner tubes.....	5,452,924.42
Toilet preparations, &c.....	4,576,907.44
Articles made of fur.....	2,255,231.06
Jewelry (watches, clocks, opera and field glasses, &c.).....	1,817,686.13
Automobile trucks.....	532,111.76
Other automobiles and motorcycles.....	385,837.43
Parts or accessories for automobiles.....	3,001,996.83
Radio sets, phonograph records, &c.....	1,002,005.38
Mechanical refrigerators.....	493,727.39
Sporting goods.....	513,651.97
Firearms, shells and cartridges.....	531,132.01
Cameras and lenses.....	199,558.51
Candy and chewing gum.....	49,193.63
Soft drinks.....	983,708.15
	1,490,338.02

Other Tax Yields for 4 Months.

Some of the other tax yields for the four-month period were:

	Total.	Change.
Cigarettes.....	\$110,269,733	\$56,347,724
All tobacco.....	136,434,322	79,959,880
Estate.....	8,720,439	112,653,413
Distilled spirits.....	2,449,234	1754,229
Bonds of indebtedness and capital stock issues.....	5,835,667	2,070,054
Playing cards.....	13,511,223	7,010,630
Admissions.....	1,286,398	742,360
Club dues.....	4,817,233	4,123,854
Decrease.....	2,387,677	1896,334
Increase.....		

The taxes on telephone, radio and telegraph communications yielded \$3,142,572 for the four months; transportation of oil by pipe lines, \$1,325,166; safety-deposit vaults, \$605,766; checks, drafts, &c., \$11,790,090.

The production of cigarettes amounted to 8,351,364,803 in October, a drop of 605,000,000 as compared with October, 1931; cigar production was 436,832,436, a reduction of 98,000,000, and manufactured tobacco, 26,399,445 pounds, a reduction of 4,000,000 pounds.

REPUBLICAN GIFTS LAID TO TAX REFUNDS

Representative O'Connor Condemns Treasury Helps to Finance the Hoover Campaign.

CITES MELLON'S DONATION

Ambassador Received Personal Refund of \$72,359, He Says in Listing Other Adjustments.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, charged in a statement today that the Republican party was obtaining large campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of tax refunds.

Among contributors to the present campaign who had received tax refunds in recent years, Mr. O'Connor said, were Ambassador Mellon, H. H. Timken of Canton, Ohio; the Guggenheim family, Percy A. Rockefeller, Thomas E. Wilson and Eldridge A. Johnson.

"Once again the Republican campaign is being financed out of the Treasury of the United States," Mr. O'Connor contended in declaring that twenty-four men who contributed a total of \$477,000 to the Hoover-Curtis campaign fund of 1928 had received from the Federal Treasury of the taxpayers' money more than \$114,000,000 in tax refunds.

Cites Mellon's Interests.

"What went on in 1928 is happening again now," Mr. O'Connor continued. "This is shown by a check of recent large contributors to the 1932 Republican war chest against the list of individuals and corporations who have received and are still receiving large tax refunds, credits and abatements. I have been waiting for this list, knowing it would be purposely delayed."

"Andrew W. Mellon, recently Secretary of the Treasury and now Ambassador to the Court of St. James, where he has been making Republican campaign speeches, is down as having contributed \$25,000 to the Republican cause, while R. B. Mellon gave \$15,000 and W. L. Mellon \$5,000, a total of \$45,000 from the Mellon family."

"Ambassador Mellon has received a personal refund of \$72,359.55, while the Mellon Aluminum Company of America has received from the Treasury in refunds, credits and abatements a total of \$1,555,925.27. The Mellon Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has received \$693,134.09. The Mellons are heavily interested not only in these but in other large corporations which are substantial beneficiaries of the Federal Treasury's very liberal tax-refund policy."

"H. H. Timken of Canton, Ohio, is reported as having contributed \$7,000 to the Hoover war chest. Mr. Timken is chairman of the Timken Roller Bearing Company of Canton, which has received tax-refund awards and credits from the Treasury amounting to \$672,293.49."

Chile Copper's Refunds.

"Members of the Guggenheim family of New York—Murry, S. R., Simon and Mrs. H. F. Guggenheim—have contributed a total of \$16,000 to the Republican campaign fund of this year. S. R. Guggenheim's Treasury awards in refunds and interest are \$109,729.58. Simon Guggenheim has received awards amounting to \$48,626.08, and the Chile Copper Company, in which the Guggenheims are said to be heavily interested, has received tax refunds and interest amounting to \$464,900.99."

"One of the \$5,000 contributors to President Hoover's 1932 election expenses is Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea of

Pittsburgh, who received from the Treasury, that department's records show, refunds, credits and interest amounting to \$137,697.23.

"Percy A. Rockefeller, New York, also sweetened the Republican pot this year to the extent of \$5,000. The Standard Oil Companies of Kentucky and New York have received Treasury awards of more than \$2,000,000 and other Rockefeller interests have been paid back out of the Treasury or have been given credits and abatements amounting to more than \$8,500,000."

"Eldridge A. Johnson of Camden, N. J., gave the Republican committee \$25,000. From the Treasury Department he received refunds of credits amounting to \$113,785.83."

"Thomas E. Wilson, who gives his address as Swift & Co., Chicago, gave \$3,000, which seems very small when it is considered that the records of the Treasury show Swift & Co. got \$6,924,601.69 in tax refunds, credits and abatements."

G. O. P. FUND SEEN AS TREASURY RAID

Representative O'Connor Says Large Contributors Are Those Who Received Refunds

LAYS STRESS ON MELLONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Representative John J. O'Connor, (Dem., N. Y.), in a statement today said "once again the Republican campaign is being financed out of the Treasury of the United States."

A number of the "more substantial contributors" to the Republican campaign "are men who have received large awards from the Federal Treasury," he said, listing contributions given by Andrew W. Mellon, R. B. Mellon and W. L. Mellon.

The statement went on: "Ambassador Mellon has received a personal refund of \$72,359.55, while the Mellon Aluminum Company of America has received from the Treasury in refunds, credits and abatements a total of \$1,555,925.27. The Mellon Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has received \$693,134.09."

Among others he said had contributed to the Republican campaign and had received tax refunds were: Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea of Pittsburgh, Percy A. Rockefeller, New York; Eldridge A. Johnson of Camden, N. J.; Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago; H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio; and Murry, S. R., Simon and Mrs. H. F. Guggenheim, New York.

Representative O'Connor, don't get the customers all upset arguing over whether beer should be a nickel or a dime. They're all saying, "Here's when, no matter how."

FROM CONTINUED ARIDITY

N.Y. Herald Trib
Nov. 5/32

N.Y. Eve. Journal - Nov. 5/32

Treasury Pays Republican Bill, O'Connor Says

Tax Refunds Converted to Campaign Contributions, New Yorker Reiterates

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The charge that the Republican campaign is being financed "out of the Treasury of the United States" was made today in a statement by Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York. Mr. O'Connor in effect renewed allegations he has made in the past that heavy contributions to the Republican campaign are made by men who have received large tax refunds from the government.

In this connection Mr. O'Connor arraigned the Mellon family, including the former Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and listed refunds received by the Mellon interests.

In a further statement Mr. O'Connor attacked the Pittsburgh Steel Company, charging it had reduced salaries, and said this would doubtless be followed by further salary reductions by "all other Mellon interests."

"The pre-election statement of campaign contributions to the Hoover-Curtis campaign fund recently was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington," Mr. O'Connor said. "It shows that a number of the more substantial contributors are men who have received large awards from the Federal Treasury."

Andrew W. Mellon, recently Secretary of the Treasury and now Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, where he has been making Republican campaign speeches, is down as having contributed \$25,000 to the Republican cause, while R. B. Mellon gave \$15,000, and W. L. Mellon \$5,000, a total of \$45,000 from the Mellon family. Ambassador Mellon has received a personal refund of \$72,359.55, while the Mellon Aluminum Company of America has received from the Treasury in refunds, credits and abatements a total of \$1,555,925.27. The Mellon Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has received \$693,134.09. The Mellors are heavily interested, not only in these, but in other large corporations which are substantial beneficiaries of the Federal Treasury's very liberal tax refund policy.

"H. H. Timken, of Canton, Ohio, is reported as having contributed \$7,000 to the Hoover war chest. Mr. Timken is chairman of the board of the Timken Roller Bearing Company, which has received tax refund awards and credits from the Treasury amounting to \$672,293.49."

"Members of the Guggenheim family of New York—Murry, S. R., Simon and Mrs. H. F. Guggenheim—have contributed a total of \$16,000 to the Republican campaign fund of this year. S. R. Guggenheim's Treasury awards in refunds and interest are \$109,729.58. Simon Guggenheim has received awards amounting to \$48,626.08, and the Chile Copper Company, in which the Guggenheims are said to be heavily interested, has received tax refunds and interests amounting to \$464,900.99."

Mr. O'Connor cited a number of other contributors to the Republican fund who have been able to prove their claims that the Treasury collected more from them than they owed. Internal revenue officials reiterated the frequently emphasized definition of tax refunds, which are obligations incurred by the government when it forces taxpayers to pay more than they owe, pending determination of the exact amount of their tax, the refunds being the amount of the excess thus collected.

LEGAL BEER JAN. 1ST, SAYS O'CONNOR

Congressman Author of Bill to Make Suds Legal

Beer, real beer, at the turn of the year... That sounds like an idle dream of the thirsty, but it isn't—it's what Congressman John J. O'Connor says you can count on. Congressman O'Connor ought to know—and you can thank him when you step up to your first foaming schooner—for he is author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, legalizing 2.75 per cent beer which polled a record vote of 169 in the last session of the House and which he believes is sure of passage at the next session, convening December 5.

John J. O'Connor is now running for re-election to his sixth term at Washington from the 16th district, that big slice of the East Side from 14th to 63rd St. and from Fourth and Park Aves. to the East River, including Welfare Island.

In his law office, high above Foley Sq., Congressman O'Connor will tell you that passage of his beer bill will mean the only possible new revenue that the Federal Government can devise to help out with what he predicts will be a billion dollar deficit this year. The bill provides a tax of three cents on a pint of beer, or \$7.50 a barrel, and this, he says, will yield the treasury \$500,000,000 a year in revenue, based on 1918



JOHN J. O'CONNOR

figures of consumption of beer.

"Liquor taxes have been the chief support of most governments," he said today. "England gets one-third of her taxes that way. And the tax won't be a hardship either. Brewers tell me that a good pint or 12-ounce bottle of beer can be made to sell for ten cents, allowing four cents profit to

Predicts \$500,000,000 Year Tax Yield from Beverage

brewer, wholesaler and retailer."

The O'Connor-Hull beer bill has the support of the American Federation of Labor, he said. He added that 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight is about the equivalent of 3.5 per cent by volume, about as much as beer usually had before prohibition. Furthermore, this percentage, he believes, is likely to stand the test of courts, since the passage of the bill would be independent of any amending or repeal of the Volstead Act or other liquor legislation. Its passage would greatly facilitate subsequent repeal.

Provisions of the O'Connor-Hull bill prohibit beer (which is to be sold only in bottles) from being drunk on the premises except in hotels, restaurants and clubs. Also no foreign materials can be used in its manufacture, no persons with criminal records can be engaged in any part of the business and it cannot be shipped into dry territory.

O'Connor is being strongly mentioned as a successor to Speaker Garner in the next Congress, where, through the death of Representative Linthicum of Maryland, and the retirement of Representative Hull of Illinois, co-author of the bill, he is now considered the leader of the Wets in the House of Representatives.

N.Y. Times Telegram
Nov. 18/32

RAINEY STARTS POLL OF HOUSE ON DRY CHANGE

Democratic Floor Leader Counts Heads to See if Short Session Will Act.

DEPENDS ON ROOSEVELT

Wishes of President-Elect Must Be Factor, He Says —Hoover a Factor.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The importance of President-elect Roosevelt in the beer fight during the short session of Congress grew today as Representative Henry Rainey (R., Ill.) started a poll of leading House members to determine whether a pre-session prohibition hearing should be held.

Representative John O'Connor (D., N. Y.), author of the leading beer bill before the House, asked Mr. Rainey and Chairman James W. Collier (D., Miss.), of the Ways and Means Committee to determine if a beer hearing could be held soon after Thanksgiving to prepare for passage of a bill to legalize and tax beer in the session starting Decem-

ber 5. Mr. Rainey agreed to find out.

Without Opinion.

"Do you think it is a good thing to hold such a hearing?" Mr. Rainey was asked. He replied he had no opinion on that point, and then said:—

"President-elect Roosevelt ought to be consulted. This was an issue in the campaign, and I don't think we ought to do anything unless he is consulted."

It is believed that if Mr. Roosevelt would say the word, Democrats in Congress would assure beer possibly by Christmas. A poll on the Senate yesterday demonstrated that such pressure on as few as eight or nine Democrats would bring action there. There are now about forty-two Senators willing to modify the Volstead act.

Hoover a Factor.

The second most important factor in the beer fight is the attitude of President Hoover, now unknown.

If he declines to sign a bill modifying the Volstead act, all the present agitation would be useless. Some of his supporters, during the campaign, hinted that he would approve such a bill, pointing out that he is on record as saying in wartime that it would be very difficult to get drunk on 2.75 per cent beer.

But Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R., N. Y.) wrote to the President some weeks ago asking if he would sign a beer bill, and has not received an answer.

N.Y. Herald Trib
Nov. 18/32

House Hearing Sought to Speed Beer Measure

O'Connor Urges Chance to Testify Before Ways and Means Committee Soon

Encouragement Is Noted

Success of Dry Filibuster in Senate Called Uncertain

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The movement for legalization of beer at the short session of Congress took more definite form today when Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, conferred with House leaders in an effort to arrange hearings before the Ways and Means Committee previously to the opening of the December session.

Mr. O'Connor, who is the author of a beer bill which is pending in the House, talked with Representative Henry T. Rainey, House Democratic leader, and with Representative James W. Collier, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and urged that such hearings be arranged. The purpose would be to expedite committee action and get the beer question in shape so it could be pressed in the House soon after the opening of the session.

O'Connor Finds Encouragement

Mr. O'Connor said he had been advised by Mr. Rainey and Mr. Collier that the committee would be polled and his request would be laid before each member to see whether a ma-

N.Y. Tribune Nov. 11/32

Sweep Gives Democrats Votes to Submit Repeal; Borah Fights Beer Bill

majority favored early hearings. The New York member said the week after Thanksgiving probably would be selected for the hearings, if it was decided to grant them. He felt encouraged by the attitude of the leaders to believe the hearings might be arranged, but, in other quarters, it was regarded as doubtful. Mr. O'Connor said the advocates of beer legislation would need little time to present their arguments.

"We must have a beer bill ready to present as soon as Congress opens," he said. "The people are growing more impatient every hour, and to keep pace with them we must bring the beer measure up in Congress at the earliest possible moment. The government needs the revenue that legalized beer would produce. Both Republican and Democratic conventions served nation-wide notice that the people want legalized beer. I feel quite certain that we can get early action in the session which opens in December. Nothing else will satisfy the people."

Senate Attitude Uncertain

At both ends of the Capitol discussion continued almost constantly over some phase of prohibition, and beer and repeal in the short session. It continues to be agreed generally the House will act on beer and, perhaps, on submission of a new amendment to replace the Eighteenth Amendment. As to the Senate, there is much uncertainty as to how effective will be the dry filibuster which Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican, of Idaho, will lead.

Matthew Woll, chairman of labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead act, working under the direction and by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, issued an admonition against official or private action in defiance of the dry laws in advance of their repeal.

"The election, with its tremendous victory over bigotry and for sane, American treatment of the issues raised by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, has not changed labor's point of view in the least," the statement said.

"Our organization looks forward in confidence to modification of the Volstead act in the session of Congress opening on December 5."

Capital's Status Question

Meanwhile interesting questions are arising concerning the prospect for beer in the District of Columbia and the general status of liquor legislation in the national capital in the event of changes in national prohibition. How far such changes would apply to the capital is in dispute. The dry leaders are anxious to keep the capital dry and the local organization of the Crusaders, militant wet group, has asked the District Commissioners for an opinion whether the Sheppard law, which made Washington dry before national prohibition, still is effective.

John F. Dryden, executive commander of the Washington Battalion of the Crusaders, has written to the District Commissioners, pointing out the confusion over the question, asking: "If the Sheppard act has not been repealed, are we correct in assuming that the District of Columbia would be subject to this drastic prohibition law, permitting searches and seizures in private dwellings upon mere suspicion, even though the Volstead act and the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed?"

Representative O'Connor said he believed any changes in national prohibition should apply to the District of Columbia. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said efforts would be made to prevent the District from becoming wet if there is no special legislation to apply to it now in existence.

John J. O'Connor—New York. Tammany's candidate for the Speakership last year. A graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School, he was a professional football player in his youth, a lawyer and a protégé of Boss Murphy, who picked him for Congress in 1923 to succeed Bourke Cockran. His brother Basil is a law partner of Gov. Roosevelt. Sandy-haired, a fluent talker and an ardent wet.

Idaho Senator Predicts Defeat of Modification; Woll Holds Out Hope of Change by Midwinter

Labor Gives Result Of Congress Poll

It Indicates Victory for Both Plans; Chicago's Mayor Advises Brewers to 'Fire' Their Boilers

Developments yesterday in the prohibition situation, following sweeping wet victories in the election, included:

In Washington, Senator Borah predicted no change in prohibition laws would be made at the short session, because of the press of other business. Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act announced, however, that a bill legalizing beer would be presented at the short session.

Democrats were assured of a two-thirds majority in the House and sufficient strength in the Senate to put through a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Governor Roosevelt's plurality mounted to 5,910,763.

Mayor Cermak of Chicago invited brewers to "fire up" and promised no interference with sale of real beer. Speakeasies were thrown wide open.

In New York, Police Commissioner Mulrooney said return of legalized liquor, in addition to beer and wine, would be necessary to close speakeasies and suppress bootleggers. He predicted repeal would be delayed by "crackpots."

Borah to Fight Repeal

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—While wets today were talking hopefully of beer legislation at the short session of Congress and some envisioned the submission of a wet amendment to the states to replace the Eighteenth Amendment, Senator William E. Borah, dry insurgent Republican, of Idaho, made it plain he did not expect any such action this winter.

Senator Borah is getting ready to lead the fight of the dries against both modification and repeal or anything resembling repeal. Asked today whether he believed there would be beer legislation or submission of a new amendment in the short session, he said he did not, and that he did not think any important controversial legislation was likely to get through before March 4. Senator Borah insists that the election was not a test on prohibition.

Filibuster May Delay Action

If Senator Borah and other dries in the Senate fight stubbornly against changing the existing prohibition system they may block action by filibuster and force the issue over to the new Congress.

Reinforcements for the wet cause arrived today. Representative Fred A. Britten, one of the few Illinois Republicans to be re-elected, announced in Chicago that he would ask for a vote on a bill to legalize beer the day Congress meets in December.

Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, who traveled with President-elect Roosevelt as a member of his advisory staff, predicted modification of the Volstead act by Christmas and early action on the Glass repeal resolution. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the Senate, and Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, both have predicted action on beer by the House in the short session, and Senator Robinson has said that he saw no reason why the short session should not consider both beer and submission of a new amendment.

Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, joint author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill voted on in the House at the last session, has addressed a letter to members of the present House and new House, asking their views on beer and also inviting comment from the public.

Labor's National Committee for

Modification of the Volstead Act gave out a statement predicting modification in the short session. The statement was signed by Matthew Woll, chairman, and John Colpoys, secretary. It was announced labor is preparing a beer bill to be ready for presentation the first day of the session. The statement follows:

"We are confident of modification in the short session, and our organization is bending every effort to assure that result. The election results have made the determination of the American people clear. Fanaticism has been voted out; reason has been voted in. Volsteadism is done for. The duty of Congress now is clear.

"It is noteworthy that twenty-three states will now have solid wet delegations in Congress. In some cases these replace solid dry delegations. A few states, such as Illinois, will send delegations containing only one dry.

Gives Line-up of Both Houses

"In addition to the fact that twenty-three states will have solid wet delegations, we make the following definite statements regarding the membership of Congress:

"In the short session beginning December 5 there will be 303 modification votes in the House, thirteen more than two-thirds.

"In the short session Senate there will be a minimum of almost two-thirds, with the strong probability that when all commitments are known and a test at hand, there will be a full two-thirds, assuring action even in event of a veto.

"In the new House there will be a minimum of 351 modification votes. Final figures may add to this number. Forty-two are doubtful and only forty-two can be definitely classified as dry.

"In the new Senate there will be more than a two-thirds strength for modification.

"The twenty-three states from which solid wet delegations will come to the new Congress are: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah,

Vermont and Wyoming. There may be additions to this list when final returns are in.

Bill Ready on December 5

"Our organization is active in every state, impressing upon those who will sit in the short session the desire of the people for immediate action. We have every reason to believe that modification will have the co-operation of many members of the Holdover Congress who opposed it in the last session. We are confident of enough votes to enact modification legislation in the coming session and we should have beer before the winter is half over.

"We are undertaking the preparation of a bill which will be ready for presentation on the first day of the session, December 5, and we expect that bill to become a law. Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act has been the only organization in the field working solely for modification, and we are naturally elated, not for ourselves, but for the country, by the results registered in the election.

"It is probable that the question will come before the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati, beginning November 21. Whether labor will then determine to press on for repeal remains to be seen. Our aim, to date, under A. F. of L. instructions, has been to procure modification. That victory now is assured."

Senator Byrnes said: "The Democrats of the House and Senate will, I know, immediately take up consideration of the all-important question of balancing the budget, and in the months that will elapse between this date and March 4 plans will be made to prepare the bills necessary to put into effect the program outlined by Governor Roosevelt in his speeches.

"I believe the question of modification of the Volstead act will be out of the way by Christmas. The pending business in the Senate will be the Glass resolution submitting to the states the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it is probable that this resolution will be acted upon within ten days after the Senate convenes."

Mr. O'Connor's Letter

Representative O'Connor's letter follows:

"Dear Colleague: Now that the 'battle' has ended and we 'wets' will be in overwhelming control of the next House of Representatives, I shall greatly appreciate your views as to the precise manner in which we shall carry out the mandate of the Democratic platform for 'immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the constitution

and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue."

"My beer bill, which was voted on in the last session of Congress, provided for beer of 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, which is about 3.20 per cent by volume; a tax of 3 cents a pint; a prohibition against the use of imported grains, etc., in its manufacture; the sale of it only in bottles and not to be drunk on the premises, except in hotels, restaurants and clubs; a prohibition against the granting of any permit to a felon and protection to dry states and localities preferring complete prohibition.

Asks Views on Alcoholic Content

"Among the important provisions now to consider are:

"How far shall we go in the percentage of alcohol? We took the 2.75 per cent by weight, advocated chiefly by the American Federation of Labor, because we believed this would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States as 'not intoxicating in fact,' especially in view of the voluminous testimony to this effect before the Judiciary Committee of the House. We also understood that most good beers sold before prohibition were not much stronger, and we wanted, of course, to avoid any delay caused by litigation. Is this percentage enough?"

"Shall we do more than merely mod-

ify the Volstead act as to the limited percentage of alcohol in beer or other beverages?

"Should Congress dictate to the states as to the manner or method of manufacture or sale, or in any other manner? For instance, there is a demand for draught beer in places and among workmen accustomed to it. Everybody hasn't an icebox in which to cool it. Some workmen demand it during the course of the day's work. Shall we restrict it to bottles?"

Puts Revenue at Half Billion

"Some people also claim the importation of foreign hops, etc., is indispensable to provide the necessary flavor, and should be permitted, due to the present shortage in this country of such ingredients. The purpose of the provision in my bill was obviously to aid the American farmer."

"Furthermore, should not the states take care of local option? The Federal statutes covering commerce in liquors among the states are still in full force."

"There is, of course, a strong demand for the inclusion of light wines. How far can we go in a satisfactory percentage so as to provide light wines for the people desiring them?"

"As to the tax of three cents a pint, it is estimated that this tax will raise about \$500,000,000 in revenue and still permit a pint bottle, or at least the usual 12-ounce bottle, to be sold at 10 cents. Is this tax too high or too low?"

"The sentiment, as now crystallized, seems to be for an outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with no Federal prohibitory provisions in the United States Constitution, but rather to leave all regulation to the states. So in connection with modifying the Volstead act, pending the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the question of any regulation or prohibitions by Congress invite the most serious consideration."

"It is my desire to obtain a symposium of the views of the members of the present House of Representatives and those of the Seventy-third Congress, so that whatever bill is voted upon will, as nearly as possible, represent the unanimous views of all those interested in the cause."

"Please advise me frankly—and confidently, if you so desire—of your views on these questions."

"It is my plan to press for the passage of a beer bill immediately on the convening of the second session of the Seventy-second Congress on December 5, 1932. Of course we shall also immediately attempt to pass a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

McBride Sees No Repeal Mandate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement tonight, said: "The Democrats will have a chance to make good if they recognize that the economic ills primarily responsible for the election of Roosevelt cannot be remedied by the legalization of intoxicating liquor."

"If the party misinterprets the election as a mandate for beer and a demand for repeal, it need not hope to succeed," he added. "Most of the wet Democrats who won in this landslide were elected because they were Democrats and not because they were wets."

Rankin Tells
Nov. 18/32

Rankin Tells Curry to Keep Out of Speakership Fight

John F. Curry, New York Tammany leader, was asked to keep his "hands off" the race for the Speakership in the next House, by Representative John E. Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, in announcing his candidacy yesterday.

Half a dozen representatives are entered in the battle.

Seizing upon reports that Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, present Democratic leader, was counting on the North and West to elect him Speaker, and that Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee,

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Though the South will have almost one hundred fewer Democrats in the next House than have been elected from the North, East and West, it appears that it will have twice as many candidates for the important offices. A new aspirant for the Speakership is Representative RANKIN of Mississippi, who joins Representatives McDUFFIE of Alabama, RAINEY of Illinois, BYRNS of Tennessee and, it is said, O'CONNOR of New York City in seeking to wield the gavel which Speaker GARNER will lay down at 12 o'clock noon, March 4, 1933, when—in order to take the oath as Vice President—he says he will have to run the distance across the Capitol in "nothing flat."

The reason why there are so many candidates from the South is plain. Its delegations form the backbone of the House Democracy. In good and bad Democratic years they are the party's irreducible minimum, and the same men are sent back year after year. This establishes their "seniority," sacred in the halls of Congress. But in the Seventy-third House there will have to be at least equal recognition of the numerical ascendancy of non-Southern members. These, if their lines could hold firm, have it in their power to control the House caucus and dictate terms. The more Southern candidates there are for the Speakership, the more chance there is that the South will not get it. An examination of the records made last Winter by two of the Southern aspirants to Mr. GARNER's place justifies the belief that the country will be just as well pleased if neither mounts the dais.

Mr. BYRNS opposed the sales tax and questioned the necessity of balancing the budget. Mr. RANKIN rip-snorted for the bonus and fought reasonable taxation ideas, holding that to "soak the rich" would release a golden stream. Mr. McDUFFIE was more conservative than his Mississippi colleague, and was one of the small and courageous group which opposed the Patman bill. Mr. RAINEY did the same, but Mr. O'CONNOR showed his irresponsibility by voting for it. That measure might well be taken as an index of the fitness of members to preside over the House, for its enactment into law would have bankrupted the Treasury. It is a far better test than Mr. RANKIN's—that "Northern city bosses" shall not have the decision about the next Speakership.

had visited Curry in New York to solicit Tammany's support, Rankin said:

"In my fight for the Speakership I shall make no sectional appeal."

"Nor shall I appeal for the support of any bosses on the outside. We have had too much boss rule in this country already."

Meanwhile, Representative John McDuffie (D.), of Alabama, who is receiving strong support for the Speakership, was denying reports he was preparing a bill to slash the pay of Federal workers.

N.Y. Democrat Nov. 19/32

Popular Tammany Congressman Mentioned for Speaker of New Congress



HON. JOHN J. O'CONNOR

N.Y. Sun Nov. 25/32

MANY IN FIELD FOR SPEAKER

Democrats Perfect Plans to Reorganize House.

WILL FORM STEERING GROUP

Selection of Party Leader to Be Held After March 4, 1933.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—The organization of the Democratic House in the new Congress from the selection of a successor to Speaker Garner down to the last committee post, already is troubling holdover members in view of their large majority.

Activity in the drive for the Speakership nomination—tantamount to election—is reaching a feverish pitch. A deluge of letters has gone to the 313 Democratic members-elect in behalf of announced and unannounced candidates.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, floor leader, and Representative Rankin of Mississippi, chairman of the Veterans Committee, are now in the field, but formal announcement in behalf of Representative

McDuffie of Alabama, the party whip, soon is expected by his friends.

Representatives Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Bankhead of Alabama, Warren of North Carolina, O'Connor of New York, and Greenwood of Indiana, also have been urged to enter the race.

The selection of a party leader comes next in the Democratic Caucus which probably will be held after March 4. If the speakership goes to the Middle-west, the leadership probably will go to the Southeast. But if the Southeast wins the Speakership, the leadership undoubtedly will go north of Dixie.

Because of the large incoming Democratic membership, talk of creating a steering committee such as the Republicans have had to decide party legislature is heard. The Democrats have shaped their plans in party caucus.

At present on all major committees of twenty-one members, the

Democrats hold twelve and the Republicans nine seats. But in the New House, the Democrats plan to take at least fifteen and probably more committee seats and the

votes of holdover members in the short session on important legislation will be a factor in picking the high commands and chairmanships in the New Congress.

West Post Nov. 23/32

GOV. ROOSEVELT WANTS BEER AT SHORT SESSION

Desires Passage of Bill
as Soon as Possible,
Associate Says.

GANGSTER PROBLEM MAKES APPEARANCE

Garner Sees Early Action;
O'Connor Predicts Fight
Over Distribution.

(Associated Press.)

The question of how beer is to be distributed if Congress makes the beverage legal is the subject of a dispute between some brewers and proponents of legislation to modify the Volstead law.

Old-time advocates of beer are viewing the problem as serious. They regard it as involving the price at which it is to be sold and the amount of revenue it will give the Treasury. Recent antiprohibitionist converts are more optimistic of quick action at the coming session.

On the other hand, big brewers preparing for a resumption of business in coming months have expressed fears to Dr. James M. Doran, director of industrial alcohol, that "gangsters" will seek to "muscle-in" on their business.

Question of Gangsters.

Reports have reached the brewers that the gangsters plan to obtain permits to manufacture beer when it is legalized and they have expressed concern over whether their salesmen can compete with the machine guns of the modern outlaw.

Meanwhile, Representative O'Connor, coauthor of the O'Connor-Hull bill, rejected by the House last session, en route to Washington with President-elect Roosevelt, said: "There is a big fight going on behind the scenes between the brewers and members of Congress on how beer is to be distributed."

Returning to Washington yesterday to prepare for the coming session, Speaker John N. Garner, the Vice President-elect, reiterated his prediction that this Congress would legalize beer of "about 2.75 or 3 per cent" alcoholic content.

Prediction on Revenue.

He "guessed" that beer revenue would net \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 annually. "We are going to pass a beer bill," Garner asserted.

It was also authoritatively learned that President-elect Roosevelt is anxious for the present Congress to enact beer legislation. A close associate said: "He wants to put the party's platform in effect as soon as possible and he wants the Treasury to receive revenue from beer."

Discussing the distribution question, O'Connor said:

"When we brought the beer bill up last year, the brewers said they could make a reasonable profit on it at 10

cents a pint, including a 3-cent tax, and 1 1/2 cents each for the cost of the beer and the bottle. That would have left them a 4-cent margin and would have permitted the sale of beer at 5 cents a glass.

"Now they tell us they'll have to get 20 cents a pint, which would make it sell at 10 cents a glass. That is too high and they are not going to get away with it. If the price of beer is too high the average man will not be able to buy it and that will cut down Federal revenue. We are not going to have any profiteering, or stamp out one beer racket to let another flourish."

O'Connor's bill provides for sale of beer by bottle only and he said strong pressure was coming from brewers to permit it to be sold by the barrel. "I have no objection to the sale of beer by the barrel, but I am going to stand for a tax equal to \$7.50 a barrel as compared with the war time tax of \$6," he said.

Representative Beck (Republican), Pennsylvania, head of his party's wet bloc, and Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey, Republican member of the ways and means committee and an antiprohibitionist, both said the method of distribution provided in the beer bill will be the most troublesome phase to be worked out.

"We will have to overhaul the O'Connor bill," Beck said. "Already the idea of confining the sale of beer in bottles has met some opposition." The brewers would be heard, he said, but precautions would have to be taken to protect the consumer and insure revenue for the Treasury.

The question of how to amend the Volstead act to permit beer of alcoholic content not in violation of the Constitution is another problem. Representative Dyer, of Missouri, ranking Republican on the judiciary committee, said his group should handle it.

Speaker Garner suggested that the judiciary and ways and means committees meet jointly to work out the questions of legal beer and taxation in order to assure speedy action.

West. Herald Nov. 24

OPEN HEARINGS ON BEER BILL START DEC. 7TH

House Committee Spurred to
Action to Pass Tax-Raising
Measure in Short Session

Spurred on by President-elect Roosevelt and Speaker John N. Garner, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday announced it will begin public hearings December 7 on a beer bill.

The first tangible step forward to legalize beer for revenue, speedy passage for a beer bill by the House was forecast by Speaker Garner.

REVENUE POSSIBILITIES

The committee will consider especially the revenue possibilities in legalizing beer. Estimates are that from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 could be raised by a levy of 2 cents a pint.

President-elect Roosevelt is desirous that a beer bill be passed at the short session, Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York, antiprohibition leader, revealed.

Treasury Department officials will be asked their opinions on the revenue feature, Chairman Collier, of the Ways and Means Committee, disclosed.

WILL HEAR BREWERS

Spokesmen for the brewing industry also will be heard.

Indications were the Judiciary Committee would handle the bill legalizing beer, with the Ways and Means Committee considering the tax features.

Chairman Collier announced that hearings also would be held on various proposals for amending the present revenue act. He believes the increased rate on first-class postage should be repealed along with the impost on bank checks.

NY Sun Nov. 21/32

CURRY CONFERS IN WASHINGTON

Tammany Boss Getting Line
on Speakership.

CELLER MAY BE CANDIDATE

Frank Hague Reported Ready to
Back Up a New Yorker.

John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, did not return to the city today from a vacation he has been enjoying in Maryland with a group of close friends, but instead stopped off in Washington to confer with some members of the New York delegation in Congress. It was rumored around Tammany Hall that Boss Curry would seek to get some information regarding the choice of the Democrats for the Speakership of the Seventy-third Congress, about which there has already been some wrangling.

Less than a week ago, Representative Rankin of Mississippi sent word to the members of the new Congress that he was a candidate for the Speakership and that he wanted the support of "the untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House from all parts of the country."

This statement followed the report that Representative Rainey of Illinois was being favored by Northern Democrats. Two of the Southern Congressmen, McDuffie of Alabama and Byrns of Tennessee, are reported to have informed Leader Curry that they would like to have his backing for the Speakership.

Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, who has been one of the most active members of the Tammany contingent in the House, has some local support for the place, to succeed Vice-President-elect Garner.

Curry and McCooley Aim High.

Mr. O'Connor is the author of a beer bill which is pending in the House and he has sought to get the Ways and Means Committee to arrange hearings previous to the short session in order to get some early action when the session starts.

Curry and John H. McCooley of Brooklyn are inclined to feel that with an out-and-out Democratic contingent from New York city the members are entitled to some of the higher congressional posts in Washington next year.

Representative Emanuel Celler is said to be another of Mr. McCooley's favorites and is being discussed as a possibility for the Speakership. Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City is in sympathy with the ambitions of McCooley and Curry in any program they may have to pluck some important jobs such as the Speakership and would throw his influence behind the New Yorkers.

Mr. McCooley will return late today from Atlantic City, where he has been passing a few days. It is possible that he may confer with President-elect Roosevelt at the latter's home at 49 East Sixty-fifth street tonight. The Governor has a limited number of visitors to meet this evening.

The Speakership was discussed quite widely today among politicians here. Both Curry and McCooley, it was emphasized, will first have to suit President-elect Roosevelt regarding the men they have on their lists for the Speakership.

Leader Curry will be back in the city Wednesday morning. He will probably confer in Washington with Gov. Roosevelt as well as members of Congress before he returns.

West. Post Nov. 24/32

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The choice of a Speaker will have a far-reaching effect upon legislation in the next Congress. Leadership is of the utmost importance in a body of 435 members. In the Senate each member has an opportunity to promote legislation of his own, but about all the House can do is to accept or reject the program of its leaders. The Speakership calls for a strong and fearless executive who not only knows legislative procedure, but who is capable of commanding the support of his colleagues for the welfare of the country.

The House can live down the reputation for erratic action which it acquired at the last session if it chooses a stalwart leader and amends its rules to avoid frustration of the majority will by blocs and minority groups. Since the most urgent legislation is of a fiscal nature, and all measures of that kind originate in the House, the eyes of the Nation will be upon that body. The Democratic party will be judged two years hence largely by the performance of the House of Representatives under its control.

A large number of candidates are making a bid for the Speaker's chair. Foremost among them are Representative Rainey, of Illinois, majority leader in the House; Representative McDuffie, of Alabama, sponsor of economies which the House would not approve last spring; and Representative Byrns, of Tennessee. Representative O'Connor, of New York, is hoping that the lightning will strike in his direction, and Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, seems to think that his work in behalf of the bonus measure entitles him to consideration.

Mr. Rainey has geographical considerations and precedent on his side. Most of the committee chairmen in the House are from the South. That section maintains its Democratic representatives in Congress year after year, thus enabling them to build up seniority, and seniority means power in Congress. The President-elect is from the Northeast, the Vice President-elect from the South. If the Speakership is to be awarded to a westerner, Mr. Rainey would be the logical choice. Furthermore, it is customary to elevate the floor leader to the Speaker's chair when an opportunity is presented.

West. Times Nov. 17/32

BEER MEASURE TO BE SPEEDED

Democratic leaders in the House today took under consideration proposals to assemble the Ways and Means Committee before Congress meets so as to frame a beer bill.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, the floor leader, and Representative Collier (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, said they would consult committee members on this course of action.

Holding of informal hearings before Congress meets was urged by Representative O'Connor (D.) of New York so a beer bill could be considered during the first three days of the December session. This action would permit passage of a bill before the House considers the appropriation measures.

Representative Sabath (D.) of Illinois, another advocate of beer, said he was preparing a bill for introduction. Prompt passage is necessary to provide employment and obtain taxes, he said.



—WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

NY Herald - Trib
Nov. 18/32

House Hearing Sought to Speed Beer Measure

O'Connor Urges Chance to Testify Before Ways and Means Committee Soon

Encouragement Is Noted

Success of Dry Filibuster in Senate Called Uncertain

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The movement for legalization of beer at the short session of Congress took more definite form today when Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, conferred with House leaders in an effort to arrange hearings before the Ways and Means Committee previously to the opening of the December session.

Mr. O'Connor, who is the author of a beer bill which is pending in the House, talked with Representative Henry T. Rainey, House Democratic leader, and with Representative James W. Collier, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and urged that such hearings be arranged. The purpose would be to expedite committee action and get the beer question in shape so it could be pressed in the House soon after the opening of the session.

O'Connor Finds Encouragement

Mr. O'Connor said he had been advised by Mr. Rainey and Mr. Collier that the committee would be polled and his request would be laid before each member to see whether a majority favored early hearings. The New York member said the week after Thanksgiving probably would be selected for the hearings, if it was decided to grant them. He felt encouraged by the attitude of the leaders to believe the hearings might be arranged, but, in other quarters, it was regarded as doubtful. Mr. O'Connor said the advocates of beer legislation would need little time to present their arguments.

"We must have a beer bill ready to present as soon as Congress opens," he said. "The people are growing more impatient every hour, and to keep pace with them we must bring the beer measure up in Congress at the earliest possible moment. The government needs the revenue that legalized beer would produce. Both Republican and Democratic conventions served nation-wide notice that the people want legalized beer. I feel quite certain that we can get early action in the session which opens in December. Nothing else will satisfy the people."

Senate Attitude Uncertain

At both ends of the Capitol discussion continued almost constantly over some phase of prohibition, and beer and repeal in the short session. It continues to be agreed generally the House will act on beer and, perhaps, on submission of a new amendment to replace the Eighteenth Amendment. As to the Senate, there is much uncertainty as to how effective will be the dry filibuster which Senator William E. Borah, insurgent Republican, of Idaho, will lead.

Matthew Woll, chairman of labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead act, working under the direction and by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, issued an admonition against official or private action in defiance of the dry laws in advance of their repeal.

"The election, with its tremendous victory over bigotry and for sane, American treatment of the issues raised by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, has not changed labor's point of view in the least," the statement said.

"Our organization looks forward in confidence to modification of the Volstead act in the session of Congress opening on December 5."

Capital's Status Question

Meanwhile interesting questions are arising concerning the prospect for beer in the District of Columbia and the general status of liquor legislation in the national capital in the event of changes in national prohibition. How far such changes would apply to the capital is in dispute. The dry leaders

Ways and Means Committee convene immediately after Thanksgiving to hold hearings. "We must have a beer bill ready to present to Congress as soon as it convenes December 5. The people are growing impatient. I have not the slightest doubt a beer bill will be passed at the short session."

AID FOR ST. LOUIS

Representative Cochran (D.) of Missouri, said:

"We can relieve conditions in St. Louis and the treasury of the State by legalizing beer. We calculate that employment, directly and indirectly, would be provided for 35,000 persons in Missouri alone."

Phila Bulletin
11/18/32

BEER BILL ASKED OF HOUSE LEADERS

O'Connor of New York Plans for Draft to Ways and Means Committee

CALLS PUBLIC IMPATIENT

Washington, Nov. 17.—(AP)—A proposal to have the House Ways and Means Committee draft a beer bill for presentation upon the convening of Congress in December was made today to House leaders by Representative O'Connor, Democrat, New York.

A leader in the House wet bloc, he conferred with Representatives Rainey, Illinois, the Democratic floor leader, and Representative Collier, Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

They promised to discuss the proposal with members of the committee here, and probably will communicate with those out of the city to learn their views.

O'Connor took the position that the "public is impatient for legalized beer, and if the Ways and Means Committee reports a bill on the first day of Congress, we could get to work immediately."

"The public will protest any delay on beer legislation and if a bill is prepared I am sure the House will pass it before Christmas," O'Connor told newspapermen.

Rainey said he thought the suggestion was good but action depended upon the attitude of the majority of the committee.

Collier said, "I don't see any need to rush the beer bill but I'll talk to the boys about it and will be guided by their wishes."

Representative Cochran, Democrat, Missouri, who returned today, told newspapermen that "ten members of the present Missouri delegation will vote for modification at the coming session in contrast with the four who voted for beer last spring."

"In the next House Missouri will have 13 repeal and beer votes," he said. "Missouri wants the Volstead act modified. This alone will provide employment for 35,000 men in Missouri."

Wash Herald
Nov. 18/32

Fight to Keep Beer Price Low O'Connor's Aim

A BATTLE to keep the price of anticipated legal beer within reach of the working man is being waged behind the scenes in the drive for passage of a beer bill by Congress, Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, disclosed yesterday.

A few months ago brewers said they could profitably sell beer at 10 cents a pint and pay a 3-cent tax on it, but now they are talking about charging 10 cents a glass, O'Connor said, adding: "That will never do. The brewers should be satisfied with a reasonable profit, so the working man can have his beverage and the Government reap taxes."

Wash Herald
Nov. 18/32

HOUSE LEADERS PLAN TO HOLD BEER HEARINGS

Ways and Means Board Likely to Meet Before Session to Draft Acceptable Measure

By ARTHUR HACHTEN
Universal Service

Carrying out their party's pledge to legalize beer and submit a prohibition repeal amendment to the States, Democratic House leaders yesterday considered calling the Ways and Means Committee into informal session before Congress convenes.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, Democratic leader, announced he would poll the members of the committee to ascertain their wishes. He will be joined by Chairman Collier (D.), of Mississippi.

O'CONNOR CONFIDENT

This action was taken upon request of Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, co-author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, defeated at the last session. O'Connor, who has a similar bill pending, said:

"Suggestions I have received from House members on the form of a beer bill indicate sentiment has swung toward having few restrictions imposed by the Federal Government. It is believed by many that the manner of sale should be left largely to the States."

"I have suggested that the

are anxious to keep the capital dry and the local organization of the Crusaders, militant wet group, has asked the District Commissioners for an opinion whether the Sheppard law, which made Washington dry before national prohibition, still is effective.

John F. Dryden, executive commander of the Washington Battalion of the Crusaders, has written to the District Commissioners, pointing out the confusion over the question, asking:

"If the Sheppard act has not been repealed, are we correct in assuming that the District of Columbia would be subject to this drastic prohibition law, permitting searches and seizures in private dwellings upon mere suspicion, even though the Volstead act and the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed?"

Representative O'Connor said he believed any changes in national prohibition should apply to the District of Columbia. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said efforts would be made to prevent the District from becoming wet if there is no special legislation to apply to it now in existence.

SANTA BRINGIN' BEER, IT'S IN THE BARREL!

(Special to The News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The drive for legalized beer by the end of the approaching short session of Congress rapidly gained momentum today as new Congressional voices made themselves heard in favor of immediate modification of the Volstead act.

In Washington, two Democrats, Senator James F. Byrnes (S. C.) and Representative John J. O'Connor (N. Y.) called for action at once to give the country real beer within ninety days.

As new demands for a dry law change were made here, Congressional leaders in many sections of the country acted to put themselves on record in favor of the early legalization of beer. In Illinois, Representative Fred A. Britten (Rep.) announced he would urge passage of a beer bill as soon as Congress is called to order. Representative Carl Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and one of the main cogs in the House Democratic machine, announced in Macon that legalization of light wines and beer will be undertaken by the Democrats in the coming short session.

From New York, Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem.) telegraphed his colleagues in Washington that he would demand that the House Judiciary Committee meet the first week in December so that a beer



Representative Britten



Representative O'Connor

bill can be passed before the Christmas holidays.

Others who within the last 48 hours have promised to lead in the beer modification movements include Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Dem., Ark.), minority leader of the Senate; Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.), and Vice President-elect John N. Garner.

As wet leaders were laying the groundwork for a program calling for resubmission of the Eighteenth

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

HOUSE PLANS EARLY WORK ON BEER BILL

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17 (U.P.).—House Majority Leader Rainey (Ill.) and Chairman Collier (Miss.)

of the House Ways and Means Committee today took under consideration a proposal by wet bloc leaders that the Ways and Means Committee be called into informal session before Congress meets to report a beer-for-revenue bill.

The proposal was originated by Representative John J. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.).

If the Tammany Congressman's scheme is accepted, it would mean that a beer bill would be framed and ready for House action on the very first day of the coming short session. In this way, modification attempts might obtain legislative right of way and be completely disposed of by the House within the first week of the session.

Hoover's Attitude Held To Be Beer Bill Factor.

Cleveland, Nov. 17 (U.P.).—The passage of a beer bill by Congress in this Winter's short session "depends to a large extent upon the attitude of President Hoover," Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) said here today.

Harrison believes the short session will pass a beer bill, but doubts there is "enough strength to pass it over a Presidential veto."

"I believe we are certain to have beer," the Senator continued, "when the Democrats take over the Presidency and Congress."

Chicago Breweries Seek Permits for Gangs, Hint.

(Special to The News)
Chicago, Nov. 17.—Several forehanded Chicagoans today sent the necessary fees to Springfield and obtained articles of incorporation for twelve brewing companies. In each case the incorporators were Benjamin Starr, Edward Dutzloff and Roy Anderson.

However, it was requested that the twelve certificates of incorporation be sent to Leonard Boltz, who is said to be the prime mover behind the new bulge in the brewery market.

Boltz is fairly well known in gang circles on the West Side. Dutzloff, according to those familiar with the underworld, is a truck driver, and Anderson is a salesman.

In the articles of incorporation several names of the projected breweries were similar to those of companies now operating.

Rankin Denounces Rivals For Speakership of House

Mississippi Member Assails Appeals to Sectionalism and Bosses.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

The fire-breathing representative, John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, yesterday jumped into the fight for Speaker of the next House and laid about him right lustily with verbal cudgels aimed at the various other aspirants.

He criticized their appeals "to sectionalism;" denounced their reported appeals to various party bosses for support; characterized some published statements on the subject as "most amazing" and painted himself in sharp contrast as a candidate who was going to appeal to the "untrammeled" and "unbossed" members of the House.

"I have no personal quarrel with the other gentlemen who aspire to

the Speakership," Mr. Rankin said. "If they want to appeal to bosses on the outside, or attempt to raise sectional issues, that is their privilege. But I shall make my appeal to the untrammeled, unbossed members of the next House from all sections of the country."

His criticism was aimed at Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader of the present House, who is most likely to be chosen the next Speaker when John N. Garner, of Texas, retires to become Vice President, and at Representative Joseph Byrnes, of Tennessee, and John McDuffie, of Alabama.

He belted Mr. Rainey with the sectionalism charge because the Illinoisan expects strong support from Democrats from the West, Midwest and North, in view of the preponderance of power Southern Democrats will have in the next House as chairmen of powerful committees.

"If I had to win the speakership by appealing to sectionalism," Mr. Rankin said, "I would withdraw from the race."

His criticism of Representatives McDuffie and Byrnes was because of reported appeals to John F. Curry, boss



Henry Miller Service.

REPRESENTATIVE RANKIN.

of Tammany, for support of their candidacies. They might do as they pleased, but he wouldn't appeal to "any bosses on the outside," Mr. Rankin said. "We have had too much boss rule in this country already."

Rankin's Chances Poor.

Published statements about Mr. Curry keeping an open mind on the question, but prepared to stand by Frank Hague, mayor of Jersey City, "led to the conclusion that certain Eastern Democratic bosses contemplate dictating the organization of the House of Representatives," Mr. Rankin said, and he resented such outside interference and the majority of the next House would also, he insisted.

Political observers do not believe that Mr. Rankin has any chance of being elected Speaker. Although Representative Byrnes has not formally announced his candidacy, he is looked on as the man Representative Rainey will have to beat for the place. One of the difficulties which confront the ambitions of Representative Mc-

QUICK ACTION ON BEER HOPE OF ROOSEVELT

Associates Assert Governor Wants Program Enacted at Short Term; Garner Hopeful

President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt would like to see a beer bill enacted in the short December-March session of Congress, according to persons close to him.

One of his associates said: "He wants to put the party's platform in effect as soon as possible and he wants the Treasury to receive revenue from beer."

The President-elect also is desirous that a joint resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment be submitted to the States as quickly as possible, according to his intimates.

Earlier in the day, John N. Garner, Speaker of the House and Vice President-elect, predicted the House would legalize beer at the forthcoming session.

Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, revealed in the meantime that a major dispute had arisen over the question of how legalized beer is to be distributed and how much it is to be taxed.

CITES REVENUE NEED

Though Speaker Garner declined to comment on what the Senate might do on a beer bill, senatorial antiprohibitionists believed the outlook was bright, especially in view of revenue needs which could be met in part by a beer tax. Garner said:

"A rough estimate of the revenue would be \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year in States that permit sale of the beverage. It might be increased by action of the legislatures of other States."

Garner said he had not determined what the maximum alcoholic content of the beer should be, but thought 2.75 to 3 per cent by weight would be within provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment forbidding intoxicating beverages.

TO BALANCE BUDGET

He added:

"It is possible that with a beer bill and reduction of expenditures we might approach a balanced budget without further taxes. I would not like to express a definite opinion until I get more information."

Garner said he doubted the House Ways and Means Committee would hold hearings to draft a beer bill before Congress convenes. An informal meeting will be held today to decide that question.

It is the fact that Representative John Bankhead, also of Alabama, is regarded as a determined candidate. Another who is regarded as a candidate, although he has not formally announced himself, is Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York.

Asst. Star Nov. 22/32

N.Y. Times

11/19/32



THE BRIDE'S BOUQUET.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Though the South will have almost one hundred fewer Democrats in the next House than have been elected from the North, East and West, it appears that it will have twice as many candidates for the important offices. A new aspirant for the Speakership is Representative RANKIN of Mississippi, who joins Representatives McDUFFIE of Alabama, RAINEY of Illinois, BYRNS of Tennessee and, it is said, O'CONNOR of New York City in seeking to wield the gavel which Speaker GARNER will lay down at 12 o'clock noon, March 4, 1933, when—in order to take the oath as Vice President—he says he will have to run the distance across the Capitol in "nothing flat."

The reason why there are so many candidates from the South is plain. Its delegations form the backbone of the House Democracy. In good and bad Democratic years they are the party's irreducible minimum, and the same men are sent back year after year. This establishes their "seniority," sacred in the halls of Congress. But in the Seventy-third House there will have to be at least equal recognition of the numerical ascendancy of non-Southern members. These, if their lines could hold firm, have it in their power to control the House caucus and dictate terms. The more Southern candidates there are for the Speakership, the more chance there is that the South will not get it. An examination of the records made last Winter by two of the Southern aspirants to Mr. GARNER's place justifies the belief that the country will be just as well pleased if neither mounts the dais.

Mr. BYRNS opposed the sales tax and questioned the necessity of balancing the budget. Mr. RANKIN rip-snorted for the bonus and fought reasonable taxation ideas, holding that to "soak the rich" would release a golden stream. Mr. McDUFFIE was more conservative than his Mississippi colleague, and was one of the small and courageous group which opposed the Patman bill. Mr. RAINEY did the same, but Mr. O'CONNOR showed his irresponsibility by voting for it. That measure might well be taken as an index of the fitness of members to preside over the House, for its enactment into law would have bankrupted the Treasury. It is a far better test than Mr. RANKIN'S—that "Northern city bosses" shall not have the decision about the next Speakership.

Wants Beer Bill Presented To Congress at Short Session

Representative O'Connor Requests House Committee to Speed Up Measure for Early Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—A proposal to have the House Ways and Means Committee draft a beer bill for presentation upon the convening of Congress in December was made today to House leaders by Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York.

A leader in the House wet bloc, he conferred with Representative Rainey, the Democratic floor leader, and Chairman Collier of the Ways and Means Committee. They promised to discuss the proposal with members of the committee here, and probably will communicate with those out of the city to learn their views.

Mr. O'Connor took the position that the "public is impatient for legalized beer, and if the Ways and Means Committee reports a bill on the first day of Congress, we could get to work immediately."

"The public will protest any delay on beer legislation and if a bill is prepared I am sure the House will pass it before Christmas," Mr. O'Connor told newspaper men.

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Mr. Collier said "I don't see any need to rush the beer bill, but I'll talk to the boys about it and will be guided by their wishes."

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delegation will vote for modification of beer at the coming session in contrast with the four who voted for beer last spring."

"In the next House Missouri will have thirteen repeal and beer votes," he said. "Missouri wants the Volstead act modified. This alone will provide employment for 35,000 men in Missouri."

N.Y. Sun - Nov. 17.32

Wash News
Nov. 18.32

Rainey Polls House Leaders to Decide on Beer Legislation

Roosevelt's Importance in Modification Fight Grows as Move Opens for Hearing on Bill

By MARSHALL McNEIL

The importance of President-elect Roosevelt in the beer fight during the short session of Congress grew today as Rep. Henry Rainey (D., Ill.) started a poll of leading House members to determine whether a pre-session prohibition hearing should be held.

Rep. John O'Connor (D., N. Y.), author of the leading beer bill before the House, asked Rainey and Chairman Collier (D., Miss.) of the Ways and Means Committee to determine if a beer hearing could be held soon after Thanksgiving for passage of a bill to legalize and tax beer in the session starting Dec. 5. Rainey agreed to find out.

WOULD CONSULT ROOSEVELT

"Do you think it is a good thing to hold such a hearing?" Rainey was asked. He replied he had no opinion on that point, and then said: "President-elect Roosevelt ought to be consulted. This was an issue in the campaign, and I don't think we ought to do anything unless he is consulted."

It is believed that if Roosevelt would say the word, urging all Democrats in Congress to stand firmly on the party platform, that modification would be assured in the short session, perhaps by Christmas. A poll of the Senate yesterday demonstrated that such Rooseveltian pressure on as few as eight or nine Democrats in the Senate would bring action there.

BANKHEAD JOINS WETS

There are now about 42 senators willing to modify the Volstead Act, counting Sen. Bankhead (D., Ala.), who in reply to an inquiry has just wired:

"I will vote at winter session in accordance with declaration of the Democratic platform to legislate the manufacture and sale of beer of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution, and to provide revenue therefrom."

Roosevelt will be urged to exert pressure for immediate modification during his coming Warm Springs, Ga., conference with congressional leaders, it is understood.

The second most important factor in the beer fight is the attitude of President Hoover, now unknown. If he declines to sign a bill modifying the Volstead Act, all the present agitation would be useless.

One of the first organizations to go on record on the subject was the Federation of Business Men's Associations which emphatically endorsed the legalization of beer at its meeting last night in the Ann Clarendon Club.

ACTUAL STEP MADE TO LEGALIZE BEER

Parley to Pave Way for Reporting Out Bill Held by Legislators.

The first actual move toward legalizing beer since the election came today when Representative John O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, author of a beer bill still pending, held a conference with House Leader Rainey and Chairman Collier of the House Ways and Means Committee and urged that the committee be called together before Congress convenes to be ready to report out a beer bill.

Mr. O'Connor said following his conference that he received encouragement and that Representatives Rainey and Collier had agreed to poll the members of the Ways and Means Committee to see if they would be agreeable to such a program. Mr. O'Connor said the week after Thanksgiving would probably be selected for a brief hearing on the proposed beer bill so as to give the opposition a chance to register their objections.

"The proponents of beer legislation need little time at the hearing to present their arguments," he said.

Points to Revenue Need.

"We must have a beer bill ready to present as soon as Congress opens. The people are growing more impatient every hour and to keep pace with them we must bring the beer measure up in Congress at the earliest possible moment. The Government needs the revenue that legalized beer would produce. Both Republican and Democratic conventions served Nation-wide notice that the people want legalized beer. I feel quite certain that we can get early action during the session which opens in December."

"Nothing else will satisfy the people." Meanwhile, Senator Tydings of Maryland and Representative O'Connor have announced their intention of taking steps to determine whether changes in national prohibition would apply in the District.

Crusaders Ask Opinion.

At the same time, the local battalion of the Crusaders, anti-prohibition organization, asked the District Commissioners for an opinion as to the present status of the Sheppard law, which made Washington dry before national prohibition came into effect.

Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, today predicted "there will undoubtedly be sufficient votes in the December Congress, in both Houses, to pass a beer and wine bill."

Celler declared the "rebuttal to the dries has been so severe that even defeated dries, having their eyes on the elections two years hence, will be compelled to vote wet in December."

There is still on the calendar of the Senate District Committee from the last session the bill drafted by Senator Howell of Nebraska to strengthen the enforcement of prohibition in the Capital. Senator Howell has not yet returned to Washington for the approaching session.

Discussing the proposal to amend the Volstead act to authorize beer, Senator Tydings said that, in his judgment, whatever change Congress makes in the

law would apply here "unless the people of the District do not want it." The Maryland Senator said later on he would ascertain the present status of the local prohibition law. He said it might be necessary to have a separate clause relating to the District in any national modification legislation.

In his letter to the District Commissioners today John P. Dryden, executive commander of the Washington branch of the Crusaders, called attention to the impending discussion of national prohibition in Congress. Mr. Dryden said there are 15 States, including Maryland, in which beer could be sold legally if Congress modifies the Volstead act. At that time, he added, "the question is bound to arise as to whether or not beer may legally be sold in the District of Columbia."

Sheppard Law More Drastic.

"In 1917," Mr. Dryden's letter continued, "what is known as the Sheppard act brought prohibition to Washington. This act was much more drastic, particularly in its provisions for search and seizure, than the Volstead act. After the Volstead act became effective in January, 1920, the District

Commissioners apparently felt that the Sheppard law had been repealed by implication and the Volstead act had become the prohibition law of the District, and since its adoption they have been governed by the provisions of the Volstead act rather than the provisions of the Sheppard act."

The letter from the Crusaders then called attention to testimony taken in connection with the Howell bill indicating doubt in the minds of some as to how far the national prohibition act affected the Sheppard law. The Sheppard act, however, is incorporated in the District code as revised March 4, 1929, the letter pointed out.

"In view of the above apparent confusion," the Crusaders' letter concluded, "we earnestly request that you give us your opinion as to whether or not the Sheppard act has been repealed by passage of the Volstead act."

In 1927 the Commissioners asked the corporation counsel whether the provisions of the Sheppard law were affected by the national prohibition act in so far as the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor is concerned in the District.

Corporation Counsel Replies.

Corporation Counsel William W. Bridge, in his opinion to the Commissioners at that time, replied: "This office has on several occasions before I became corporation counsel held that the provisions of the Sheppard law in those regards were repealed by the national prohibition act. With that view I am in absolute accord. I desire, however, to amplify this statement by giving you some of the reasons for my view." The opinion went on to compare the detailed provisions of the two laws.

Representative O'Connor made known his intention of consulting District authorities as to what the effect of a change in national prohibition would have on the District, and indicated he favored making the proposed changes in the national prohibition law applicable to the District.

F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the question today, said that if it should develop there is no legislation to take care of the District, efforts would be made to keep the District from becoming wet. Mr. McBride said these efforts would continue in succeeding Congresses.

N.Y. Times
Nov. 25, 32

BEER FOR REVENUE.

Chairman COLLIER of the House Ways and Means Committee has called its members to meet on Dec. 7 to begin a discussion of a tax on beer. In the present disequilibrium of the budget it is as a revenue measure that the modification of the Volstead act is most important. A tax on beer would at least yield a handsome sum toward the reduction of the deficit, though the futility of the estimates of the products of other taxes inspires caution. As a partial shield against other special taxes, as the remover of at least one motive of a special session, as a fulfillment of the Democratic promise and the expectations of Wet Republicans, such a bill will have a various strength in Congress; and presented in connection with the legalization of beer as part of a comprehensive revenue-raising plan, how could Mr. HOOVER, whose view of the proposal is as yet unknown, bring himself to veto it, even if he wished to?

Its fate lies in the Senate, or rather on the knees of some of the thinning number of prohibition gods. Besides, it is possible that the representatives of wine-growing States may make trouble by insisting that "light wines" be exempted from the Volstead ban. One step at a time would be wiser. The country has shown such a strong resentment of prohibition that the licking of the Volstead act into a shape reconcilable with common sense cannot be long deferred. That statute, with deliberate absurdity, made beer, notoriously non-intoxicating in fact, intoxicating in law. The Supreme Court has said that it is the duty of Congress, under the Eighteenth Amendment, to define "intoxicating liquors"; but "there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within the power of enforcement."

Congress set a preposterously low limit—one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. The Supreme Court sustained, as it always does when it possibly can, the judgment of Congress, the definition given by a Congress hopelessly in the clutches of the Anti-Saloon League. There is good cause to believe that the court would sustain any definition whose larger limits were reasonable, since it sustained a definition whose limits were unreasonable and contrary to fact. Congress made a fatal mistake in the Volstead act and invited the calamities of prohibition. Part of the folly will be soon undone, even if a few Senators should prefer their hobby to the national will and necessity. States and municipalities and towns as well as the Federal Government are deprived of imperatively needed tax money by prescriptions that cannot be removed too quickly.

The beginnings of a saner system can now be made, in anticipation of the happier time when the several States will be left to deal with liquor regulation according to the prevailing popular will in each, and not according to an exterior will in Washington.

74. Democrat
Nov. 26/32

House Committee Sets "Beer Bill" Hearing Dec. 7

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The House Ways and Means Committee will be called into session Dec. 7, two days after Congress is convened, to consider a tax on legalized beer, Chairman Collier has announced.

Open hearings will be held, Mr. Collier said, and the Treasury will be called upon for estimates as to the revenue a tax on beer of low alcoholic content would raise toward balancing the budget in 1934.

Other revenue proposals will be considered at the same time, principally the proposals to return first-class postage to 2 cents and to repeal entirely the "nuisance" tax on bank checks.

Mr. Collier made his announcement after a meeting of nine members of the committee here in preparation for the "lame duck" session. Others present were Representatives Rainey, Ragon and Vinson, Democrats, and Hawley, Watson, Crowther and Treadway, Republicans.

Following closely upon the outlining by Governor Roosevelt of his early legislative program, the move for beer-for-revenue at the short session fell in line with the general purpose of Democratic leaders to avoid a special session in the Spring. The President-elect insisted that beer legislation, with two other proposals, must be acted to avoid the special session.

The beer advocates on the Ways and Means Committee, particularly the Democrats, paid little or no attention to threats of a veto by the President. They have decided to include the beer measure in a general revenue or economy measure which the President could not disapprove without great difficulty.

Chairman Collier estimated that \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 could be raised through a beer tax. He mentioned a rate of 3 cents a pint, as carried in the O'Connor-Hull bill which failed of passage in the last session. This rate would figure out \$7.50 a barrel, or \$1.50 more than the high war-time tax charged against the beverage just before national prohibition.

The specific procedure for legalizing beer is yet to be worked out, Mr. Collier said. At the session of the Ways and Means members it was agreed that three phases were involved:

A determination of the alcoholic content of "non-intoxicating" beer, the tax rate and a system of distribution.

Speaker John N. Garner expressed to newspaper men "the hope and belief that the House will pass a beer bill by January 1."

Hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee begin on Dec. 7, and are expected to take five days.

Star. Nov. 25/32

DEMOCRATS WAGE SPEAKERSHIP RACE

Rainey and Rankin in Contest—Six Others Boomed for High Post.

By the Associated Press.

Organization of the Democratic House in the new Congress from the selection of a successor to Speaker Garner down to the last committee post, already is troubling holdover members in view of their large majority.

Activity in the drive for the speakership nomination—tantamount to election—is reaching a feverish pitch. A deluge of letters has gone to the 313 Democratic members-elect in behalf of announced and unannounced candidates.

Announcements Expected.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, floor leader, and Representative Rankin of Mississippi, chairman of the Veterans' Committee, are now in the field, and formal announcement in behalf of Representative McDuffie of Alabama, the party whip, soon is expected by his friends.

Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Bankhead of Alabama, Warren of North Carolina, O'Connor of New York, and Greenwood of Indiana, also have been urged to enter the race.

Selection of a party leader comes next in the Democratic caucus, which probably will be held after March 4. If the speakership goes to the Middle West, the leadership probably will go to the Southeast. But if the Southeast wins the speakership, the leadership undoubtedly will go north of Dixie.

Steering Committee.

Because of the large incoming Democratic membership, there is talk of creating a steering committee, such as the Republicans have had, to decide party legislation. The Democrats have shaped their plans in party caucus.

At present on all major committees of 21 members, the Democrats hold 12 and the Republicans 9 seats. But in the new House, the Democrats plan to take at least 15 and probably more committee seats and the votes of hold-over members in the short session on important legislation will be a factor in picking the high commands and chairmanships in the new Congress.

NY Times Nov. 24

BEER BILL HEARING IS SET FOR DEC. 7 BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Nine of Ways and Means Group Agree to Push Proposal as Part of Revenue Measure.

WINE INCLUSION IS SOUGHT

California Representatives Will Back Request of the State's Grape Growers.

SALES TAX RIDER PROPOSED

Present Congress is Said to Oppose It—Senator Capper Declares He Will Vote Against Beer.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Open hearings will be held, Mr. Collier said, and the Treasury will be called upon for estimates as to the revenue a tax on beer of low alcoholic content would raise toward balancing the budget in 1934.

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Threat of Veto Unheeded.

The beer advocates on the Ways and Means Committee, particularly the Democrats, paid little or no attention to threats of a veto by the President. They have decided to include the beer measure in a general revenue or economy measure which the President could not disapprove without great difficulty.

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Every effort is to be made to expedite the beer proposal.

"the sooner the better," Mr. Collier said today.

When Christmas was mentioned as a desirable date for the change, he remarked:

"I never considered beer a Christmas beverage."

The specific procedure for legalizing beer is yet to be worked out, Mr. Collier said. At the session of the Ways and Means members it was

agreed that three phases were involved:

A determination of the alcoholic content of "non-intoxicating" beer, the tax rate and a system of distribution.

High Tax Will Be Sought.

Mr. Collier was of the opinion that a Supreme Court decision probably would determine eventually the first question. He favored making the tax so high that the government would benefit to the maximum. He held, too, that a system of government control, not necessarily elaborate but through some licensing scheme, would have to be enacted with the modification.

Inclusion of adequate control in a beer measure would meet President Hoover's first objection that legalized beer without a prescribed system of distribution would mean a return of the open saloon.

The President's second objection is that modification of the Volstead act to allow alcoholic beer before repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment would mean nullification. Beer advocates in Congress, even in the President's own party, insist that the question of what constitutes nullification is something for the courts alone to decide.

Doubt Passage of Sales Tax.

Agitation has been growing daily for the substitution of a general sales tax for the "nuisance" levies imposed by the present law. The proposal has been made to link the sales tax and beer measure together, thereby insuring a prospective revenue of around \$700,000,000.

Regardless of this agitation, Ways and Means members, among them Mr. Collier and Mr. Rainey, doubt the possibility of the present Congress accepting the sales tax. They recalled that it was defeated twice in the House and was obstructed in the Senate by a "round robin" that still might spell its doom.

These leaders look to government economies to furnish the necessary corollary to the beer tax to come somewhere near balancing the budget, even with a repeal of 3-cent postage and the check tax. They insist that the increased postage is not working out and should be set back to the original 2-cent rate.

Arch Post Nov 24/32

New York Herald Tribune 12/29/32 N. Y. TIMES

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The choice of a Speaker will have a far-reaching effect upon legislation in the next Congress. Leadership is of the utmost importance in a body of 435 members. In the Senate each member has an opportunity to promote legislation of his own, but about all the House can do is to accept or reject the program of its leaders. The Speakership calls for a strong and fearless executive who not only knows legislative procedure, but who is capable of commanding the support of his colleagues for the welfare of the country.

The House can live down the reputation for erratic action which it acquired at the last session if it chooses a stalwart leader and amends its rules to avoid frustration of the majority will by blocs and minority groups. Since the most urgent legislation is of a fiscal nature, and all measures of that kind originate in the House, the eyes of the Nation will be upon that body. The Democratic party will be judged two years hence largely by the performance of the House of Representatives under its control.

A large number of candidates are making a bid for the Speaker's chair. Foremost among them are Representative Rainey, of Illinois, majority leader in the House; Representative McDuffie, of Alabama, sponsor of economies which the House would not approve last spring, and Representative Byrns, of Tennessee. Representative O'Connor, of New York, is hoping that the lightning will strike in his direction, and Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, seems to think that his work in behalf of the bonus measure entitles him to consideration.

Mr. Rainey has geographical considerations and precedent on his side. Most of the committee chairmen in the House are from the South. That section maintains its Democratic representatives in Congress year after year, thus enabling them to build up seniority, and seniority means power in Congress. The President-elect is from the Northeast, the Vice President-elect from the South. If the Speakership is to be awarded to a westerner, Mr. Rainey would be the logical choice. Furthermore, it is customary to elevate the floor leader to the Speaker's chair when an opportunity is presented.

Ford Statement For President Stirs Criticism

Democrats and Insurgents Keep Up Fire on Manufacturer's Advice to Workers

Car Owners Are Allied

Pro-Roosevelt Group Plans to Enlist Many Drivers

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Democrats and insurgent Republicans supporting the Democratic ticket today kept up a fire on Henry Ford because of his declaration for President Hoover and his recommendation to his employees to support the President.

Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, assailed Mr. Ford, The National Progressive League, which is the vehicle for the campaign tour of Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican of Nebraska, in behalf of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Presidential candidate, issued statements aimed at him. One of them represented Ford car owners as supporting Governor Roosevelt, and forming the Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance.

Radio Speech Is Forecast

Representative O'Connor, in his statement, referred to Mr. Ford as "that great 'intelligent' American, political poet-laureate of the Hoover administration." He said Mr. Ford, in his radio talk, tonight, was advising "American citizens, whom he cannot threaten with discharge from employment, to vote for President Hoover."

"It is generally known," said Mr. O'Connor, "that the President tried to stop him, but was unable to prevail upon his intense desire to get the Republicans out of office (the trenches) before Christmas."

Forecasting the Ford radio speech, Mr. O'Connor said:

"He will undoubtedly urge all employers to maintain the high standard of wages existing before the panic of 1929, when he has three times reduced the wages of his industrial slaves."

"Henry will, no doubt, preach 'America first,' when he has established factories in Canada, Ireland and on the Continent, where he builds his tractors and imports them back into the United States, duty free, selling them at prices way below the cost of production in the United States because of the cheapness of the foreign labor he employs. Of course, a recent substantial income tax refund by the Republican Treasury Department has not in any way influenced 'Marse' Henry. The typical American—Henry Ford—takes the air!"

Ford Car Owners Organize

The National Progressive League announced that Jerome T. Harriman, organizer of the Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance, today sent the following telegram to Governor Roosevelt at Pittsburgh.

"Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance, formed for the purpose of counteracting effect, if any, of effort of Henry Ford to intimidate his workmen to vote for Hoover. Printing and distributing hundreds of thousands of windshield stickers bearing slogan, 'This Ford votes for Roosevelt.' Ford may coerce employees, but not Ford owners, who are more numerous."

"Roosevelt Ford Owners' Alliance will make untiring effort for your success."

"Jerome T. Harriman, President."

The National Progressive League also gave out a statement that the Associated Independents, rival of chain stores, were countering an alleged movement of chain stores to follow the example of Mr. Ford in suggesting that employees vote for Mr. Hoover.

FOREIGN BEERS EXTOLLED.

And This With No Disparagement of the Domestic Product.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Herbert L. Noll raises within me mingled emotions. Although I am happy to know that we have competent brewmasters in this country, I cannot allow to pass, without a peremptory challenge, his animadversions against the product of the Continental breweries.

Who of us worshipers in Munich at the shrine of Gambrinus has not retained ineradicable memories of the velvety softness of Hofbräu, Pschorr, Lowenbräu, Hackerbräu, Salvator and Thomass as, with a limpidness absolutely incomparable, they trickle down the throat to an avidly awaiting interior where their pleasurable reactions are radiated beatifically throughout the body from head to foot?

Or, northwardly wending our way, can one go by the quaintly named Kulmbacher Rizzi Brauerei without being beguiled and intrigued by its dark and luscious nectar? Or, over to Würzburg, on the left, where the redolence and aroma of the breweries greet you enticingly and insidiously long before you enter within the portals of the city? Who is there who, having been once in Pilsen or in Ceske Budejovice (how strange do Pilsen and Budweis sound in their Czechoslovak names!) does not doff his hat in homage to the Bohemian virtuosi of the vat who have glorified the name of Bacchus with their noble and soul-elevating concoctions?

Let me not be understood as casting stones at those excellent masters of the brewer's art domiciled in New York, Newark, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Let us give praise where praise is due, and so I say, Hall, ye brewers of America! and thanks, a lot, for the good beer you are going to give us. But in lauding our own kith and kin let us not make invidious comparisons, and let us remember that the best beers, like the best frankfurters, pretzels, herrings and schnitzelbanks, still come from across the seas. Prosit!

BOSTON

ROOSEVELT GREETES LINE OF CALLERS

Justice Brandeis Among Many Visitors In Hotel at Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (A. P.)—A stream of callers, many of them prominent in Washington officialdom, today kept President-Elect Roosevelt busy from the time he finished breakfast.

Lines formed outside his hotel rooms, and many of the conferences, of necessity, were short.

One of the earlier visitors was Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court.

He was with Gov. Roosevelt about 20 minutes, and declined to talk with newspapermen on leaving.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, who supported Roosevelt in the campaign, told reporters the Governor was interested in "immediate" passage of "progressive farm legislation."

"The words 'special session' were not used," Olson added, saying however, that he expected prompt action.

Olson said Mr. Roosevelt had expressed a desire for expedition of two other proposals he has in mind.

"One of them, as you can guess, was beer legislation," Olson said.

"I do not feel privileged to say what the other was."

Roosevelt also saw Representatives Douglas of Arizona, Davis of Tennessee, O'Connor and Celler of New York

and Jones of Texas, Democrats; Senator Hull, Tennessee Democrat; Warren Delano Robbins of the Department of State, a cousin; Frederick Delano of Washington, a brother of Mr. Roosevelt's mother; Col. William Mitchell and Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee during the war.

Senator Swanson of Virginia, prospective chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, also called on Mr. Roosevelt. The Virginia Senator has recently expressed himself as feeling, in connection with war debts, that "the American people would be loth to relieve the tax burdens of foreigners and impose them on themselves."

Miss Pauline Murrell, a former patient at Warm Springs, Ga., who now lives in Washington, spent several minutes with the Governor in an informal chat. Her mother formerly was the housekeeper at the Warm Springs institution where the New York Governor was a patient.

The Governor plans to leave Washington at 2 p. m. Eastern standard time, on the Southern Railway, reaching Atlanta about 8:30 tomorrow morning, and Warm Springs, Ga., about an hour and a half later.

Rainey Calls House Group to Rush Beer

Summons Ways and Means Members — Brewers Fear Gangster Competition

Washington, Nov. 23 (A.P.)—Representative Henry T. Rainey, the House Democratic leader, summoned available members of the House Ways and Means Committee to a meeting today to discuss means of expediting beer legislation.

"I am not certain just what the Ways and Means Committee can do regarding a beer bill," Rainey said. "Already there is a tax on beer. It seems to me that beer legislation is simply a question for the Judiciary Committee to handle by an amendment to the Volstead Act. Then the present tax could apply to all beer legally sold."

Rainey, who said he is anxious for beer legislation at the earliest possible time, and who participated in conferences with President-elect Roosevelt, was asked if the governor had urged passage of the beer bill this session. "Mr. Roosevelt can speak for himself," Rainey replied. He concurred in the prediction of Speaker Garner that the House would pass a beer bill this session. Eight or ten of the twenty-five Ways and Means Committee members were expected to attend the meeting called by Rainey.

Brewers Express Fears

Big brewers already have begun to lay their prospective troubles at the Government's doorstep. The worst of their fears, as expressed to Dr. James M. Doran, director of industrial alcohol, is the gangster. Representatives of some of the largest breweries, including Ruppert's of New York and Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis, have talked with Doran. They told him they fear the gangster, with his machine-like organization, is getting ready to "muscle in" on the business, and asked that the Government undertake strict permit enforcement if beer is legalized.

Some brewers, meanwhile, have aroused congressional beer advocates by saying that they must get ten cents a glass to make a profit. Representative O'Connor (D., N. Y.) said "that is too high and they are not going to get away with it. If the price of beer is too high the average man will not be able to buy it and that will cut down Federal revenue. We are not going to have any profiteering, or stamp out one beer racket to let another flourish."

Question of Distribution

The question of distribution—described by O'Connor as a "big fight" behind the scenes between brewers and members of Congress—has been held by many to be the most difficult one to be solved. Representative Peck (R., Penn.), head of his party's wet bloc, and Representative Bacharach of New Jersey, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee and an anti-prohibitionist, both said the method of distribution provided in the beer bill will be the most troublesome phase to be worked out. "We will have to overhaul the O'Connor bill," Beck said. "Already the idea of confining the sale of beer in bottles has met some opposition."

Meanwhile it was authoritatively learned that President-elect Roosevelt is anxious for the present Congress to en-

act beer legislation. A close associate said "he wants to put the party's platform in effect as soon as possible and he wants the Treasury to receive revenue from beer."

Can't Compete with Machine-Guns

There have been rumblings of the possibility of gangs now engaged in illicit beer manufacture and distribution turning their plants into legal breweries and operating under permit. The attitude expressed unofficially in Government circles is that there could be no objection to furnishing beer-making permits—if and when beer is permitted—to anyone who could comply with regulations and conduct a brewing business on the standards prescribed.

The old-line breweries have told Doran they can manufacture and sell beer more cheaply than those who entered the illicit beer field as a racket. They point out they have the equipment and facilities, as well as years of experience and reputation behind them. In the open market, they said, they are sure they can meet all competition. They are not so sure, however, that their salesmen can meet the competition of gangsters' machine-guns, sawed-off shot guns and bombs.

Averts Dry Breach With Fess

Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, said at Westerville, O., that he is sending a letter to Senator Simeon D. Fess which he feels certain will avert a possible break between the senator and the dry organization. Dr. Russell explained he misunderstood Senator Fess's attitude on prohibition and in an earlier letter accused the senator of "trying to ride two fast horses going in opposite directions." Senator Fess had written him, Dr. Russell said, that the Democrats would want to submit an out-and-out repeal resolution to Congress and that he is opposed to such a program. Fess said he prefers to stand on the Republican prohibition platform.

Boston SPEAKERSHIP RACE FEVERISH

Democrats Facing Problem in Organizing House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (A. P.)—Organization of the Democratic House in the new Congress from the selection of a successor to Speaker Garner down to the last committee post, already is troubling holdover members in view of their large majority.

Activity in the drive for the Speakership nomination—tantamount to election—is reaching a feverish pitch. A deluge of letters has gone to the 313 Democratic members-elect in behalf of announced and unannounced candidates.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, floor leader, and Representative Pankin of Mississippi, chairman of the Veterans' Committee, are now in the field, but formal announcement in behalf of Representative McDuffie of Alabama, the party whip, soon is expected by his friends.

Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Bankhead of Alabama, Warren of North Carolina, O'Connor of New York and Greenwood of Indiana also have been urged to enter the race.

Selection of a party leader comes next in the Democratic caucus, which probably will be held after March 4. If the Speakership goes to the Middle West, the leadership probably will go to the Southeast. But if the Southeast wins the Speakership, the leadership undoubtedly will go north of Dixie.

Because of the large incoming Democratic membership, talk of creating a steering committee, such as the Republicans have had to decide party legislation, is heard. The Democrats have shaped their plans in party caucus.

At present a steering committee of 21 members, the Democrats hold 12 and the Republicans 9 seats. But in the new House the Democrats plan to take at least 15 and probably more committee seats and the votes of hold-over members in the short session on important legislation will be a factor in picking the high commands and chairmanships in the new Congress.

Brandeis Is One of Many Calling Upon Roosevelt

Latter Wants Farm, Beer, and One Other Issue Settled — Off for South

Washington, Nov. 23 (A.P.)—A stream of callers, many of them prominent in Washington officialdom, today kept President-elect Roosevelt busy from the time he finished breakfast. Lines formed outside his hotel rooms, and many of the conferences, of necessity, were short. One of the earlier visitors was Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court. He was with Governor Roosevelt about twenty minutes, and declined to talk with newspapermen on leaving.

Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, who supported Roosevelt in the campaign, told reporters the governor "is interested in immediate passage of progressive farm legislation. The words 'special session' were not used, but I expect prompt action. Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire for expedition of two other proposals he has in mind. One of them, as you can guess, was beer legislation. I do not feel privileged to say what the other was."

Sees Congressional Leaders

Roosevelt also saw Representatives Douglas of Arizona, Davis of Tennessee, O'Connor and Celler of New York and Jones of Texas, Democrats; Senator Hull, Tennessee Democrat; Warren Delano Robbins of the Department of State, a cousin; Frederick Delano, of Washington, a brother of Mr. Roosevelt's mother; Colonel William Mitchell, and Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee during the war.

Senator Swanson of Virginia, prospective chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, also called on Mr. Roosevelt. They discussed the debt difficulties, and in reply to a question as to the possibility of setting up a new commission to review the question, Swanson on leaving said, "You cannot get a proposal like that through this Congress."

Wants Simple Inauguration

Conferring with John F. Costello, Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, Mr. Roosevelt told him he favored a simple inauguration ceremony.

Miss Pauline Murrell, a former patient at Warm Springs, Ga., who now lives in Washington, spent several minutes with the governor in an informal chat. Her mother formerly was the housekeeper at the Warm Springs institution where the New York governor was a patient.

The governor left Washington at 2.20 P. M., Eastern standard time on the Southern Railway, with the expectation of reaching Atlanta about 8.30 tomorrow morning and Warm Springs, Ga., about an hour and a half later.

The House Vote on Repeal.

Last March 14 witnessed the first real test on changing the eighteenth amendment since it had been placed in the Constitution, the House on that date voting 227 to 187 against discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Beck-Linthicum resolution for modification of the eighteenth amendment.

The vote in the House yesterday on the Garner resolution for unqualified repeal of the eighteenth amendment was 272 to 144, just six votes shy of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The House that voted yesterday was the same House that voted eight months ago, and the remarkable display of wet strength yesterday on this most drastic of wet proposals reflects the growing wet sentiment that showed itself first in the party conventions and later in the national election.

The question now is whether the wet votes yesterday marked the high point of flood tide, to be followed by an ebb, or whether the sweep of the wet current registered yesterday was merely indicative of new highs to be reached in the next Congress. It might be accepted as an obvious fact that if a Congress which was dry six months ago has become so wet now that a mere six votes in the House prevented passage of a naked repeal resolution, the same resolution will be passed by the new and much wetter Congress without a struggle.

But there are other considerations which cast doubt on such an assumption. A part of the strategy of House leaders yesterday was to take advantage of the momentum already gained by growing wet sentiment and to test the strength of that sentiment before any contrary reaction had time to assert itself. Furthermore, passage by the House of the Garner resolution yesterday would merely have transferred the fight to the Senate, where such a resolution would have had even less chance of passage than in the House, but where such chances would have been increased by favorable House action.

Failure of the resolution in the House means, in all probability, failure of submission to the States of a new amendment during the short session. That failure has been already interpreted as rendering inevitable a special session after March. The interim will provide the dry forces, stunned temporarily by the decisive defeats suffered all down the line since the Republican National Convention, the needed opportunity to close ranks and embark on a new fight.

The nature of that fight remains to be determined. But in his speech last night in The Star's National Radio Forum Senator Capper's refrain was his opposition to the return of the saloon and his assertion that the repeal of the eighteenth amendment meant the return of the saloon. That is the refrain of others who, not sharing all of Senator Capper's convictions, still believe that naked repeal of the eighteenth amendment means the return of the saloon. That is the refrain that will be heard in the Senate, when it resumes consideration of the Glass amendment for repeal of the eighteenth amendment, coupled with constitutional guarantee against the return of the saloon. That theory will be emphasized between now and March even more strongly than up to this time, for up to this time the rush of the wet torrent has served to drown out everything else. The House has provided the dries with a welcome breathing spell.

In the meantime, it has been demonstrated that had House leaders been disposed to compromise with those who believe that the prevention of the saloon and the protection of dry States, promised through different agencies of enforcement in both political platforms and by both the victorious and the defeated Presidential candidates, should be written into the Constitution, revision of the eighteenth amendment

Speakership a Plum That Many Democrats are Seeking

Southerners Hold Most of Committee Honors but Garner's Successor May Come from Some Other Section of the Country

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Washington, Nov. 23.

ONCE again a speakership fight is under way, as half a dozen Democrats have taken the field to win the gavel wielded by John N. Garner of Texas, who on March 4, as Vice President, will move to the other end of the Capitol as the Senate's presiding officer. The prize is one of the greatest in American public life, for the Speaker of the House ranks in power as second only to that of the President. Already the faithful are beating the drums, and the various candidates are issuing statements, and corraling votes of their fellow members just as earnestly as the managers of the campaign of presidential aspirants line up delegates in and before the party conventions.

+ + +

The next House will have a Democratic majority of more than 200, but Southern Democrats will be fewer in numbers than those elected from the West, East and North. This fact may have a bearing on the outcome of the speakership contest, for the Democrats from other sections may decide to give the honor to someone else than a Southerner. Vice President Garner is from the South, and a glance at the committee lists shows that the following key committees will be headed by Southerners, if the rule of seniority is carried out—Agriculture, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Civil Service, Flood Control, Foreign Affairs, Insular Affairs, Judiciary, Merchant Marine, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Pensions, Public Buildings, Rivers and Harbors, Roads, Rules, Territories and World War Veterans. A Southerner will also head Ways and Means, if Henry T. Rainey becomes Speaker, or if failing the speakership, he stays on as majority leader, and decides that he will be too busy as floor leader to assume the heavy responsibilities of the Ways and Means chairmanship. Unquestionably many Democrats will feel that the South has more than its share of the plums, and that for political reasons, and in fairness to the Democrats in other sections, a Northerner or Easterner should get the honor.

Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, veteran legislator and present majority leader, is regarded as the "heir apparent," but the House has more than once in recent years refused to elevate the majority leader. The late James R. Mann was turned down by the Republicans as their candidate for the speakership, and John E. Tilson of Connecticut gave way to Bertrand Snell as the choice of the Re-

publicans to succeed the late Nicholas Longworth. Rainey is an active candidate and will have powerful support when the time comes for the Democrats to go into a huddle. The nomination by the party of course will be equivalent to an election, for the Republicans in the next House will number little more than a hundred.

+ + +

Byrns of Tennessee is another formidable contender. Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a legislator of long experience, with many admirers among his fellow Democrats, the Tennessee man must be regarded as distinctly in the running. Rainey has always been somewhat of a fire-eater with some radical views that have set him apart from the conservative wing of his party. Byrns, on the other hand, is a regular, or organization Democrat and has played ball in the past with leaders of his party. Another conservative Democrat, whose hat is in the ring, is McDuffie of Alabama. He has come to the fore in the last year as a prime mover in economy legislation. A hard worker, a good parliamentarian, and essentially a fair man, McDuffie has behind his candidacy not only his own delegation, but scattered members from other States.

The fact that so many Southerners are aspirants for the speakership, however, may keep the office away from that section. Southern candidates will divide the Southern vote, unless the members from the Southern States rally behind one man and agree to bury the hatchet. This may happen before the time for balloting begins.

New York has a candidate in the person of John J. O'Connor, a graduate of Brown, with a law degree from Harvard. O'Connor has been active in Democratic politics in New York State for many years, and came to Washington in the Sixty-Eighth Congress. He is thus a comparatively new comer, when put beside Garner, Pou and Rainey. He can count on a good deal of support from Eastern Democrats, including those from New England. A strong wet, O'Connor will be prominently before the public eye this winter when the House takes up beer legislation. Both Byrns and McDuffie are reported to have discussed their speakership aspirations with John F. Curry, Tammany leader, and those discussions would seem to indicate a willingness on the part of both these gentlemen to angle for the Tammany vote.

+ + +

At least one aspirant for the speakership, John E. Rankin of Mississippi, bonus zealot par excellence, professes to

see a menace in these bids for Tammany support. Rankin has excoriated what he terms this "sectional appeal" and attacks the attempted dictation by Eastern bosses. In so doing he reflects the undercurrent of hostility among Southern Democrats, to Tammany and other Democratic organizations in Eastern cities.

"In my fight for the speakership I shall make no sectional appeal," declared Rankin. "The Democratic party is a national organization. In fact, it is the only national party we have. It represents every section of our great country. If I had to win the speakership by appealing to sectionalism, I would withdraw from the race."

Referring to reports of Curry's interest in the speakership, Rankin says: "The most amazing part of the statement carried in the press was to the effect that the Tammany leader 'has maintained an open mind on the speakership' and 'that he will stand with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and other Eastern Democratic leaders.'"

"From that statement one is led to the conclusion that certain Eastern Democratic bosses contemplate dictating the organization of the House of Representatives. For my part, I resent such interferences, and I believe a vast majority of the Democratic members of the next House feel the same way about it."

"I have no personal quarrel with the other gentlemen who aspire to the speakership. If they want to appeal to bosses on the outside, or attempt to raise sectional issues, that is their privilege. But I shall make my appeal to the untrammelled, unbossed members of the next House from all sections of the country."

+ + +

Sectionalism is sure to play a part in the speakership contest now under way, for the South no longer holds the whip hand, and no Southern candidate can hope to win out unless he has powerful allies from the Democrats of the East, North or West. What is even more important to most of us, in the contest now being waged among the aspirants for the speakership honors, we begin to see lines of sectional cleavage which will become sharper when the Democrats, 300 strong and more, organize the next House. No one with any knowledge of the sectional jealousies and rivalries which exist in that body expects the next House to be 300 lambs to be led meekly by their shepherds. Rankin's blast against sectionalism merely emphasizes the fact that it exists as a strong force, one that will be stronger at times than the bonds of party.

Lieutenant Governor-Elect Given Testimonial Banquet

R. E. Quinn Urges Efforts Be Turned to Relief of 100,000 Unemployed in State and Their Families

In keeping with the "humanity first" slogan of the campaign that resulted in triumph for the Democratic candidates for general State offices in the November election, Lieutenant Governor-elect Robert E. Quinn, in his address at the testimonial banquet given in his honor last night by members of the West Warwick Country Club and other Pawtuxet Valley friends, urged that the best thought and effort of all be turned to the relief of the 100,000 unemployed in his State and their families.

"If you want to honor me," he added, "you will dedicate your hearts and strength with mine to see to it that no man, woman or child in the Pawtuxet Valley will go without the necessities of food, shelter or clothing this winter." The event was held in the pavilion of the Country Club on Wakefield street, West Warwick. Chrysanthemums and laurel were used in the decorations. The tables were illuminated with yellow tapers. Joseph V. Smith, the club president, and Dr. Gilbert Houston, the club golf champion, and to Thomas Quinn, John Har- graves, Thomas McDonald and Manuel Souza, winners of other golf tournaments during the year, introduced Thomas J. Flynn of Providence as the toastmaster.

Others at the head table were Governor-elect Theodore Francis Green, Lieutenant Governor James G. Connolly, Attorney General-elect John P. Hartigan, Secretary of State-elect Louis Capelli, Col. Patrick H. Quinn, Alberic A. Archambault, John C. Mahoney, City Solicitor of Providence; Dr. Philip Clarke of Newport, William E. Beehan of New York, Carl Burrell and Miles Standish

of Providence, Edward Beehan of New York and Charles Quinn of West Warwick, father of the Lieutenant Governor-elect.

During the banquet vocal solos were given by Raymond Carley. James C. Thornton assisted as accompanist.

Quinn Commended

President Smith commended the Lieutenant-Governor-elect for the interest he has taken in the club as chairman of the board of governors and extended the felicitations of the club members on his election.

Mr. Flynn, the toastmaster, said it seemed fitting that the testimonial dinner should be held in West Warwick, "the citadel of Democracy in Kent County." He lauded Col. Patrick H. Quinn for his leadership and said that West Warwick has been an example of Democratic efficiency in government for the State. He paid a tribute to Representative William E. Reddy, who he said should be Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and to former Senator Archambault, senator-elect Archambault, Judge Archambault, Judge George Roche, and Town Solicitor James W. Leighton, all of whom had exemplified "public service in public office."

Governor-elect Green, the first speaker, told of the "large and noisy" delegation from West Warwick headed by Lieutenant Governor-elect Quinn and Dr. Daniel E. Harrop which called at his house at about 4 o'clock in the morning after election day and were the first to congratulate him on his election. After declaring that the Lieutenant Governor-elect is a man of "courage, experience, loyalty and sterling integrity, and is a keen student of human nature," Mr. Green said that if ever a man entered an office well coached by his predecessor it will be Lieutenant Governor-elect Bob Quinn.

McGrath Telegram Read

A telegram from J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the State central committee, who is in Washington, expressing regret at his inability to attend was read.

Secretary of State-elect Capelli predicted that the leadership of Mr. Green and Mr. Quinn will result in progress for Rhode Island and predicted that some day Lieutenant Governor-elect Quinn will be Governor of the State.

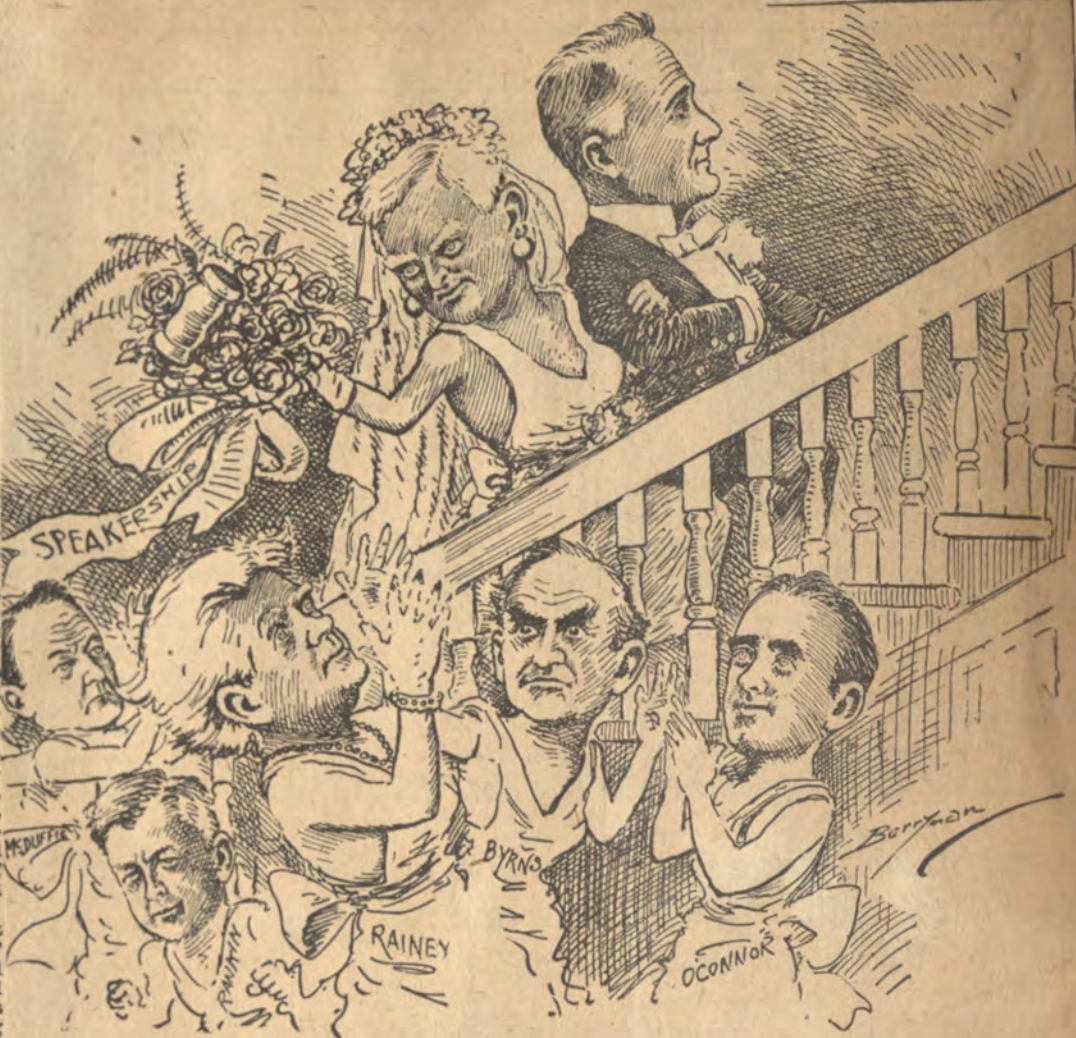
John P. Hartigan, attorney general-elect, revealed that Lieutenant Governor Connolly, he, Lieutenant Governor-elect Quinn and Secretary of State-elect all are alumni of Brown University and all are fraternity brothers. He said the Governor-elect and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect have a hard task ahead of them and he urged that they be given continuous loyal support by their friends.

Edward Beehan of New York, classmate of Lieutenant Governor-elect Quinn at Brown University and at Harvard Law School, predicted that the man who will be the next Lieutenant Governor of the State not only will be made Governor but will "in the not very far future wear the purple toga of a United States Senator." He said that the Lieutenant Governor-elect is fitted by nature, temperament and training for the kind of leadership the people of the country need at the present time and recalled the services given by him to the workmen of the State in the strike era and of his leadership in the fight for the reapportionment of the State so that the majority of the citizens may have their rightful say in government.

Lieutenant Governor Connolly reminded his hearers that he always feels at home when in the Pawtuxet Valley because he was born in Riverpoint. In a light vein he bemoaned the fact that while the Republicans were busy balancing the budget the Democrats went out and balanced the ticket and said rather ruefully that it seemed better to him to take a bruise in October than a licking in November. He said that his party was somewhat tardy in changing from dry measure where the peck and bushel are used to the liquid measure of quarts and gallons.

Tribute Paid Quinn

Speaking seriously, he said that he wanted to pay a tribute to Senator Quinn as the leader of the minority in the thoroughness of his preparation and for his graceful acceptance of the



—WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

to the Senate, and said that he "is glad to turn over to him what I have had four years."

In concluding his address the Lieutenant Governor presented his successor a cigarette case of sterling silver lined with gold, the gift of the West Warwick Country Club members and other friends.

In accepting the gift, Lieutenant Governor-elect Quinn said that he appreciated deeply the loyalty and friendship of the club members and his other neighbors in the Pawtuxet Valley, especially that of Republicans who did not let their partisan principles stand in the way of personal friendship.

He said that he made no statements lightly during the campaign; that the plight of those out of work stirs him deeply and that it is his hope that he and others intrusted with the government of the State will be able to bring about a better day.

"We know that there are 100,000 people out of work in this State; that there are children who are going to schools mornings without any breakfast and with their bare feet touching the ground through their worn shoes," he declared, adding that those who want to honor him should join with him in the effort to see that ample provision is made to safeguard the people of the Valley from suffering during the winter.

The committee in charge of arrangements included Joseph V. Smith, Town Solicitor James W. Leighton, Thomas F. Barry, John Martin, Judge Michael De Ciantis, Horace Senerchia and Harold C. Knight.

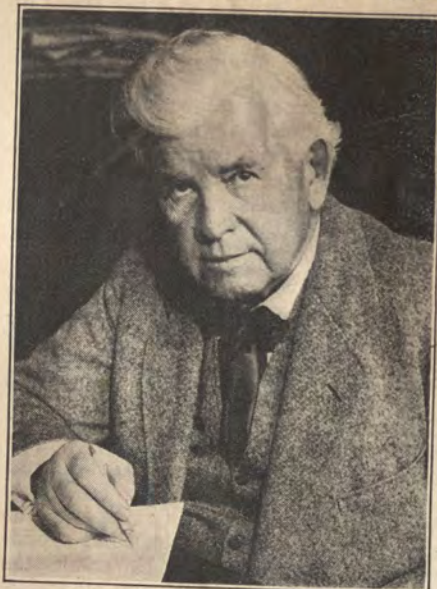
National Affairs—(Continued)

had no sooner reached Washington last month than he discovered that the Democratic Leadership was badly snarled in sectional and personal rivalries. By seniority of service during the twelve years the party has been out of power more Southern Democrats than Northern Democrats have climbed to preferred positions in the prospective House organization. Numerically the two factions are about equal. Southern Democrats insist that they should get their full quota of good jobs. Members from the North clamor to set aside seniority rules for their own advancement on the theory that their States are essential to any Democratic victory in the nation.

Agreeing that the North should get the Floor Leadership to balance his own Speakership, Mr. Garner first induced all Southern candidates to withdraw from the field in the name of party harmony. That left two Northern Democrats contending for the job—71-year-old Henry Thomas Rainey of Carrollton, Ill. and 46-year-old John J. O'Connor of New York City. Congressman O'Connor was sent to Congress in 1923 as the personal representative of the late Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall. His own colleagues disliked him for his vanity and superciliousness. Southern members despised him for his "Yankee swagger," his aggressive Wetness. Undaunted by his unpopularity, Congressman O'Connor, as part of his campaign,

Cermak of Chicago—and have breakfast with him. But I'd rather he'd pay for it. I'm just that much of a Scotchman."

What Mr. Garner did not reveal was how he told Boss Curry that Congressman O'Connor did not measure up to leading a House majority. Boss Curry apparently concurred. That virtually clinched the selection of Congressman Rainey, Mr. Garner's candidate all along. They entered Congress together (1903) but Mr. Rainey was swept out by the Harding landslide of 1920, thus losing his seniority standing. At Amherst in 1883 he was heavyweight boxing champion; today he weighs 275 lb. A great mop of billowy white hair crowns his Roman head. He generally wears a flowing black bow tie. He farms in a farming district. His constituency was Dry and so was he until an Illinois reapportionment act this year added the Wet city of Quincy to his political domain. He is now reported ready to swing Wet if the reapportionment act withstands court tests. Conservative Democrats call him radical in his economic theories. He favors a low tariff, high surtaxes on the wealthy, no foreign debt moratorium, government operation of Muscle Shoals, recognition of Soviet Russia.



Acme-P. & A.

RAINEY OF ILLINOIS
Quarterback?

arranged a first meeting between Mr. Garner and John Francis Curry, the present Tammany Boss. The two breakfasted together at 7 o'clock one morning fortnight ago at a Washington hotel. Said Congressman Garner later:

"I'd never seen one of those animals from Tammany Hall before. I couldn't see any horns or hoofs on him. I found out Curry was a very nice gentleman. He told me he's got a brother and lots of kin in Texas. . . . I like to see any outstanding man in politics. I'd like to see Mayor

Boston Post-Nov 18 '31. BEER BILL AGITATION UNDER WAY

Missourian Joins Demand
for Action on Issue in
December.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

—(P)—A proposal to have the House Ways and Means committee draft a beer bill for presentation in December was made today to House leaders by Representative O'Connor.

O'Connor, a leader in the House wet bloc, conferred with Representative Rainey, the Democratic floor leader, and Chairman Collier of the Ways and Means Committee here and probably will communicate with those out of the city to learn their views.

O'Connor took the position that the "public is impatient for legalized beer and if the Ways and Means Committee reports a bill on the first day of Congress, we could get to work immediately."

"The public will protest any delay on beer legislation and if a bill is prepared I am sure the House will pass it before Christmas," O'Connor told newspapermen.

Rainey said that he thought the suggestion was good, but that action depended upon the attitude of the majority of the committee.

Collier said: "I don't see any need to rush the beer bill, but I'll talk to the boys about it and will be guided by their wishes."

Representative Cochran, Democrat, Missouri, told newspapermen that "ten members of the present Missouri delegation will vote for modification of beer at the coming session in contrast with the four who voted for beer last Spring."

"In the next House Missouri will have thirteen repeal and beer votes," he said. "Missouri wants the Volstead act modified. That alone will provide employment for 35,000 men in Missouri."

Floor Leader. Next to the Speaker in power and prestige ranks the Majority Floor Leader, a sort of legislative quarterback who runs the team from behind the line of scrimmage. Congressman Garner

Dec. 6, Wash. Star

Beer Bill No. 13013; O'Connor Pondering Over Superstition

This session of Congress may determine whether Representative John J. O'Connor, New York Democrat, puts any credence in the old superstition that the number 13 brings bad luck.

O'Connor, a leader of the House wet bloc, never thought about 13 in particular until yesterday. He introduced a bill then calling for modification of the Volstead act to legalize beer. Shortly afterward he called the House bill clerk and was told that the number of his measure was 13013.

Mr. Gannett declined to speculate upon possible action of the Senate regarding repeal, but intimated that he was opposed to the Glass resolution, now pending there, which proposes a resubmission plan virtually duplicated in the Republican platform declaration on the subject.

Representative Rainey said defeat of the Garner resolution seemed to make an extra session of Congress unnecessary, but he did not appear to be down-hearted at the result of the day's work.

Puts Blame On Lame Ducks

"The vote we got today was a wonderful one," he said. "This is a dry Congress. It was a moral victory for opponents of prohibition. We were informed that four members who were absent would have voted for the resolution had they been present.

"Lame ducks, many of whom were beaten by wets in the last election, lost the resolution. We lost the votes of ten Republicans who had been reported willing to vote for repeal."

Debate on the question was so abbreviated, and the number of speakers so many, that few of the orators warmed up to the subject as in previous fights. Most of the Democratic champions contended with warning their colleagues that the resolution embodied a platform pledge. A majority of the Republican speakers said they would vote for the measure, but used their time to censure the Democratic mode of procedure.

Blanton Assails Resolution

Among the most outspoken opponents of the resolution was Representative Moore (Rep., Ohio), who described the fight for the Garner proposal as "the most drastic and ruthless" legislative move since the birth of the nation." He said Democrats were trying to give the country booze when it was crying for bread, and that their program virtually guaranteed the return of the saloon.

Representative Blanton (Dem., Texas), another of the most militant drys, said the wets were "trying to undo the work of one hundred years in moral

The masthead of the newspaper, featuring the title "THE NATIONAL DAILY" in a stylized, bold font. The word "THE" is on the left, "NATIONAL" is in the center, and "DAILY" is on the right, all enclosed within a decorative banner. Above the banner, there are illustrations of a person's face and a building.

Telephone District 52601

December 8, '32

D. C. GETS BEER WITH REST OF COUNTRY

Mr. Black contends that Congress can act to permit production and sale of beer in the District regardless of what is done in the other parts of the country. If congressional sentiment favors a national change, he said, the District law could be amended and made national in scope.

DIVORCE BEER FROM WINE, DEMAND

The New Yorker suggested a tax of \$7.50 a barrel, while the growers pressed for a \$5 tax. He said:

advocates of modification believed they had scored strongly introducing witnesses to show

SOME WETS ASK
WINE OMISSION

Witnesses will be limited in
me, as the committee hopes to
and the hearings Saturday.

**5c Glass of Beer
Will 'Foam' Against
Committee To**

O'Connor Submits Plan of Sale in Drug Stores

And after O'Connor had outlined plans for distribution, R. J. Huber, vice president of the Anheuser Busch Co., of St. Louis, the nation's largest brewery, put an end to a lot of speculation when he assured the committee that a 5-cent glass of beer was possible, with bottles retailing at either 8 or 9 cents.

James A. Farley of the Dem-
ocratic national committee after
yesterday with Dem-
ocratic Senators.

GETS IT

5-Cent Beer to 'Foam' Again, Brewer Assures Committee

(Continued From First Page.) ♦\$5 a barrel—should be increased to \$7.50 a barrel.

the Abner Drury Company, as well as an option to purchase the company, which is the only local brewery having a permit and equipped to manufacture beer.

The doubt that exists over whether President Hoover will sign a beer bill was heightened in the morning when Chairman James W. Collier, of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, had declined to appear and testify.

At the afternoon session, Representative (Ed) Hull (R.), of Illinois, told how on a visit to Sweden last year, he visited a brewery before breakfast, and on an empty stomach, drank four bottles of 4 per cent beer without becoming intoxicated.

TELLS OF DRINKING

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.), of North Carolina, asked Hull why people wanted to drink beer if it was not intoxicating.

Hull reminded him of a bar-becue that was given near Washington last spring, and which was attended by many Members of Congress. Beer was sold to the statesmen at 25 cents a glass, Hull said, and he added:

"They all broke their necks getting to it."

The question of how beer is to be distributed and sold came up first while Attorney Cooke was on the stand. He expressed the hope that Congress would not lay down any restrictions, but instead would leave that question to the States and local communities.

Cooke reminded the committee members that Congress, in legalizing beer, will take the position that the beer is not intoxicating. How then, he asked, can Congress limit its sale and distribution and still be consistent?

"HOW ABOUT D. C.?"

When Representative O'Connor appeared later, Representative Heartsill Ragon (D.), of Arkansas, again raised the question of distribution. After pointing out that Congress is, in a sense, the city council or State legislature for the District of Columbia, Ragon wanted to know what Congress ought to do about the sale and distribution here. O'Connor replied:

"I would let them sell it any place they want to sell it."

Ragon said:

"You mean you would let them sell it in saloons."

O'Connor replied:

"Oh, no. But let them sell it anywhere."

Representative Ragon then asked O'Connor if he would let them sell it in saloons. O'Connor replied: "Oh, no. But let them sell it anywhere."

O'Connor scoffed at the contention of the brewers that this would make the retail price too high, and he likewise took issue with them when they estimated that their output of beer for the first year would be 40,000,000 barrels. He said that, in view of the national thirst for beer, the consumption more likely would be 100,000,000 barrels the first year.

Discussing the provision in the Collier bill legalizing wine, O'Connor said that while he was in sympathy with those who wanted wine, he believed this should be handled in a separate bill.

The indications were that this provision will cause a row before the hearings are over. Several members of the committee, notably Ragon, found it difficult to regard a 14 per cent wine as a "non-intoxicating" beverage.

5-CENT BEER SEEN

Representative Isaac Bacharach (R.), of New Jersey, was particularly anxious to know whether the Collier bill would make possible a 5-cent glass of beer.

Mr. Huber, of the Anheuser-Busch Company, said that it would, but he predicted that the \$5 Federal tax and possible State and city taxes would make the nickel glass a small one. He estimated that a 10 to 12-ounce bottle of beer, retailed through a chain store, would sell for about 8 or 9 cents.

OTHERS TESTIFY

Other witnesses included Harry S. Calvert, of Rochester, who said that his steel company expected to benefit from a legalization of beer; E. A. Sroll, of the General Box Co., of Chicago, who predicted a boom in the box industry; and Dr. A. Schedler, of the Pabst Co., who urged boosting the alcoholic content to 4 per cent by volume.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, Democratic leader, announced that Prof. Yandell Henderson, of Yale University, would open the hearing at 10 o'clock this morning. Others scheduled to testify are Dr. Alfred Stengle, of the University of Pennsylvania; Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, and Rene Fourault, of Bordeaux, France.

Nickel Beer Soon Says Col. Ruppert

Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees and the famous foam house bearing his name, yesterday at the Mayflower Hotel, said:

"The defeat of the Garner repeal measure doesn't mean a thing. We'll be back."

The House Vote on Repeal.

Last March 14 witnessed the first real test on changing the eighteenth amendment since it had been placed in the Constitution, the House on that date voting 227 to 187 against discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Beck-Linthicum resolution for modification of the eighteenth amendment.

The vote in the House yesterday on the Garner resolution for unqualified repeal of the eighteenth amendment was 272 to 144, just six votes shy of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The House that voted yesterday was the same House that voted eight months ago, and the remarkable display of wet strength yesterday on this most drastic of wet proposals reflects the growing wet sentiment that showed itself first in the party conventions and later in the national election.

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Failure of the resolution in the House means, in all probability, failure of submission to the States of a new amendment during the short session. That failure has been already interpreted as rendering inevitable a special session after March. The interim will provide the dry forces, stunned temporarily by the decisive defeats suffered all down the line since the Republican National Convention, the needed opportunity to close ranks and embark on a new fight.

The nature of that fight remains to be determined. But in his speech last night in The Star's National Radio Forum Senator Capper's refrain was his opposition to the return of the saloon and his assertion that the repeal of the eighteenth amendment meant the return of the saloon. That is the refrain of others who, not sharing all of Senator Capper's convictions, still believe that naked repeal of the eighteenth amendment means the return of the saloon. That is the refrain that will be heard in the Senate, when it resumes consideration of the Glass amendment for repeal of the eighteenth amendment, coupled with constitutional guarantee against the return of the saloon. That theory will be emphasized between now and March even more strongly than up to this time, for up to this time the rush of the wet torrent has served to drown out everything else. The House has provided the dries with a welcome breathing spell.

In the meantime, it has been demonstrated that had House leaders been disposed to compromise with those who believe that the prevention of the saloon and the protection of dry States, promised through different agencies of enforcement in both political platforms and by both the victorious and the defeated Presidential candidates, should be written into the Constitution, revision of the eighteenth amendment would now be on its way. And the vote yesterday indicated the difficulties of passing a Volstead act modification over the President's veto, should he receive a bill from Congress which may be challenged strongly on constitutional grounds.

Irish World-11-26-32

EXPECT BEER IN SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Carrying out their party's pledge to legalize beer promptly, Democratic House leaders today considered calling the Ways and Means Committee into informal session before Congress convenes to draft a beer bill.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic leader, announced he would poll the committee on the plan. He will be joined by Chairman Collier (D.), of Mississippi.

The action was taken on request of Representative O'Connor (D), of New York, co-author of the O'Connor-Hull beer bill, which was defeated at the last session. O'Connor, who has a similar bill pending, said:

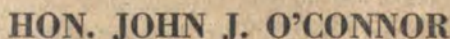
"Suggestions I have received from House members on the form of a beer bill indicate sentiment has swung toward having few restrictions imposed by the Federal Government. It is believed by many the manner of sale should be left largely to the States.

"I have suggested the Ways and Means Committee convene immediately after Thanksgiving to hold hearings.

"We must have a beer bill ready to present to Congress as soon as it convenes December 5. The people are growing impatient.

"I have not the slightest doubt a beer bill will be passed at the short session."

*Popular Tammany Congressman
Mentioned for Speaker of New Congress*



O'Connor Assails Ford Radio Talk

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—In an attack on Henry Ford prompted by Ford's attempt to coerce employes into voting Republican, Representative John J. O'Connor (New York) declared of Ford's radio speech this week:

"He will undoubtedly urge all employers to maintain the high standard of wages existing before the panic of 1929, when he has three times reduced the wages of his industrial slaves.

"Henry will no doubt preach 'America first' when he has established factories in Canada, Ireland and on the Continent where he builds his tractors and imports them back into the United States duty free, selling them at prices way below the cost of production in the United States because of the cheapness of the foreign labor he employs. Of course a recent substantial income tax refund by the Republican Treasury Department has not in any way influenced 'Marse' Henry. The typical American—Henry Ford—takes the air!"

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Honored by Sorority Women

More than 400 women attended the Democratic reception in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt this week in the Panhellenic apartment building, First avenue and Forty-ninth street, at which Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and Representative John J. O'Connor spoke. The Panhellenic is the headquarters of twenty national college sororities.

In a few words of greeting to the audience, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she would make no speeches in the national campaign and would make "only one or two" in the campaign for the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation act. She then laid down the fundamental principle that relief must be given to all needy persons, regardless of race, creed or color.

Denies Davison's Claim That Candidate Op- posed His Beer Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.
—Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, today said:

"Among the daily 'malicious misrepresentations' quoted from the Crying Towel Campaign of the Republicans, there appeared a new one by Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York and present Assistant Secretary of War under President Hoover, in which Mr. Davison is reported as saying about the Democratic candidate for Vice-President: 'Mr. Garner most emphatically wielded the big stick of suppression by denying the House an opportunity to vote on the O'Connor Bear Bill.'"

"No statement could be farther from the truth. It is at least a gross misrepresentation of Speaker Garner's attitude and if it is not malicious, it is due to misinformation furnished Mr. Davison.

Denies Garner Fought Wets

"At no time in the first session of the 72d Congress did Speaker Garner place one obstacle in the way of action or votes on the prohibition question. In fact, he was of the greatest assistance in bringing the matter before the House. "He advocated and helped to pass the amendment to the rules reducing the number of signers on a petition to bring a bill before the House to 145, when it was well known that that amendment was sought for the principal reason of getting a vote on prohibition.

2.—Giving "lip service" to long-range building programs in 1921, but failing to make them an actuality in time for the 1929 depression.

inconsistency in the President's course was seen by Speaker Garner in citing a statement by Hoover in 1928 that World War problems were of the past, while now he lays the nation's ills to the war. Firing chiefly at the President's Cleveland speech, Speaker Garner, in a statement issued through the Democratic National Committee, charged Hoover with:

1.—Claiming credit for Federal relief loans to States when he fought the measure while it was pending in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — "Broken promises," made by President Hoover in his 1928 presidential campaign were hung back at him yesterday by Speaker Garner, in charging the Executive with making a campaign of evasion.

I was born,
 some other man who lived before
 there since Polk or Jackson or
 first presidential candidate to go
 mont to campaign this year, the

MISSISSIPPI WINS IN REDISTRICTING

Supreme Court Holds Restrictions of 1911 Act Were Omitted in Law of 1929.

LOWER COURT IS REVERSED

Chief Justice Hughes Writes the
Opinion—Tennessee and Ken-
tucky Have Similar Cases.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Mississippi Congressional redistricting act was sustained by the Supreme Court today in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Hughes.

Answering the complaint of Stewart C. Broom of Jackson, Miss., the opinion declared that Congress purposely omitted from the reapportionment act of 1929 the mandate of the law of 1911 that Congressional districts shall be "composed of a contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants."

The opinion means that candidates for Congress in Mississippi will run from their districts and not at large as had been expected when a three-judge Federal court, reversed by today's decision, held the law invalid.

There also is the probability that disputes over redistricting acts in Tennessee and Kentucky may be settled by the opinion and that candidates there will run from districts and not at large. Whether the decision will affect the Virginia situation is a question. The Virginia law was recently declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court of Appeals, which said that candidates must run at large.

There was no dissent in the Supreme Court on the Mississippi case but Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo held that the decree of the three-judge court should be reversed on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction, without considering at all whether the words of the act of 1911 were applicable.

It was generally conceded that the opinion meant that State Legislatures were now free to arrange districts as they pleased, without regard to the former prescriptions of compactness, contiguity and equal population; other words, the gerrymander could proceed as the party controlled the Legislature saw fit.

The opinion came as a surprise cause nothing was said about the case yesterday, the ordinary opinion day. It is seldom that the court hands down an opinion except Monday. Mississippi State officials had asked for a ruling before Oct. 1 in time to make suitable preparations for the November election.

Under the last census Mississippi representation in the House was from eight to seven seats, and Legislature, accordingly, rearranged the lines. Soon afterward Mr. Bro

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1932

"Holding His Own"



HON. MARTIN G. McCUE

One of the most popular Leaders in Tammany, who recently underwent a serious operation in the French Hospital. His legion of friends will be glad to know that the esteemed "Marty" is as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The Listening Post

By Carlisle Barger

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 2.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT has again reiterated that nothing will be done about his Cabinet until January 1 at the earliest, which emphasizes the futility of any discussion along that line at this time. Furthermore, the futility is doubly impressed upon one who has been down here and seen what might be termed as the Roosevelt inner-circle at work.

Cabinet discussion at this time would naturally turn around men whose names have frequently appeared in the public print, men who are well-known for what they have done to the Washington newspapermen, who are, of course, the best Cabinet discussers that we have.

I have become convinced that Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet will come as an even bigger surprise and include more strangers than did Mr. Hoover's and it is no secret that Mr. Hoover's final selection sent the newspaper boys to "Who's Who" to find out who in the name of goodness they were.

It is not a reflection on the ability of the men who will likely show up in his official family that none of them, save Jim Farley, of course, will be readily recognized, but it certainly argues against any effort to give names at this time. What is much easier to do is to eliminate some of those that have appeared.

HERE is a rule, however, that may be followed closely. It is the rule that Mr. Roosevelt sticks to his friends, and the impression is very definite that he makes this the first measure to be applied in the consideration of men.

No one who has been here a week and seen the inner circle at work can fail to be impressed with this. When at Chicago they were trying to stop him from the nomination, I recall one of the leaders of the opposition telling Jim Farley what a fool he was to go along with the Governor against Al Smith and against what the then party influences were trying to do.

"Jim," this leader said, "Roosevelt will

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York.

Wash. Herald-Dec 3, 1932

144 Votes Against Repeal Constitutes A 'Roll of Infamy'

THERE are two aspects of the vote in the House of Representatives on the subject of prohibition repeal. The heavy majority of 272 to 144 in favor of submitting repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the action of the States, reflects the great change of public opinion which found expression in the recent election. The same Congress which earlier this year defeated a resolution for the submission of the question to the people, now shows a decisive majority in favor of so doing.

The Garner resolution, however, failed to muster the two-thirds vote which, under the Constitution, is necessary for a resolution aiming at the repeal or amendment of any part of the Constitution.

One hundred and forty-four votes were cast against the resolution for repeal.

Of these votes, forty-four were cast by Democratic Congressmen and one hundred Republican.

FOR the Congressmen, whether Democrats or Republicans, who voted against the resolution, not one word can be said in justification, excuse, or extenuation.

Their votes were cast in DEFIANCE OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION, authentically ascertained and unmistakably recorded.

THEIR ACTION was A BETRAYAL OF THEIR PARTIES and their party platforms, whether they are Republicans or Democrats. Both parties had included in their platforms declarations in favor of the submission of the question to the several States. The resolution, which was defeated yesterday, was an accurate and fair expression of the declarations of both national parties.

It is impossible to find an explanation for the action of the Members of the House who voted in the negative except in the tenacious hold which bigotry has on certain types of minds; in the resentment of some at their defeat for reelection, or, in the churlish resolve of poor losers to play out to the dreary finish the role of unsportsmanlike and ugly tempered men.

IT matters little to men of the type described that their action can be effective but for a few weeks.

It matters little that the cause which they opposed and had the power momentarily to arrest is certain to prevail.

Being FAITHLESS REPRESENTATIVES, it probably disturbs them not at all that by their action they will greatly contribute to prolonging the depression; to the aggravation to the farmers' distress; to the accentuation of unemployment, and to the retardation of business revival in every part of the country and in every branch of industry.

They have fastened upon themselves the stigma and the odium of being forever regarded as unworthy Americans and faithless Representatives.

Their action has deprived their country, which is struggling against unparalleled difficulties, of a legitimate revenue of which it stands in sore need.

Instead of lightening the insupportable burden of the taxpayer, they have fastened it more securely upon his back, and intercepted and struck down a great measure of relief which was almost within his grasp.

WHEN one reflects that of these 144 votes—A VERITABLE ROLL OF INFAMY—eighty-one votes were cast by "lame ducks," who will not serve in the next Congress, the scandal stands forth of allowing Representatives who have been spurned and rejected by the people to continue the farce of acting as their representatives.

The American people will be heard from, we have no doubt, and in no uncertain tones. Monday was a depressing day for Republican institutions in the United States. But the end is not yet.

THIS COUNTRY CANNOT BE GOVERNED BY DISLOYAL MEN, NOR WILL THE PEOPLE SUFFER THEMSELVES TO BE BETRAYED BY THEM.

Wash. Herald-12-8-32

5c Glass of Beer Will 'Foam' Again, Committee Told

Largest Brewery Declares Price Is Possible

SPEED ADVISED

O'Connor Submits Plan of Sale in Drug Stores

By EDWARD T. FOLLIARD

When real beer is legalized in Washington, it should be sold openly in drug stores, grocery stores, restaurants and other legitimate establishments, Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, told the House Ways and Means Committee late yesterday.

And after O'Connor had outlined plans for distribution, R. J. Huber, vice president of the Anheuser Busch Co., of St. Louis, the nation's largest brewery, put an end to a lot of speculation when he assured the committee that a 5-cent glass of beer was possible, with bottles retailing at either 8 or 9 cents.

O'Connor was one of 10 witnesses who appeared in a crowded committee room at the first day's hearing on the Collier beer and wine bill.

BREWER GIVES FIGURES

Huber told the committee that a return of real beer would put 300,000 men to work, would fatten the Treasury by \$330,945,000 a year, and would reduce the consumption of hard, bootleg liquor.

Huber joined with Levi Cooke, attorney for the United States Brewing Association, and with other witnesses in asking that the committee boost the alcoholic content prescribed in the Collier bill from 2.75 to 3.2 by weight. This, they said, would permit a beer of 4 per cent by volume, which was the popular alcoholic content in the pre-Volstead days.

CONFIDENT ON RULING

Attorney Cooke said he was confident that the Supreme Court would agree with Congress that such a beer is not intoxicating, and, therefore, not in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

While the beer hearing was on at the Capitol, there were other developments in the prohibition

No Charges Where Good, Flies

Home Flow
Sm

Worry! Worry! Worry! The solution to many of your varied problems is found in the WANT AD SECTION of this newspaper.

COLLIER BEER BILL BEFORE COM



Photos by Robert C.

INTERLUDE—Canon William S. Chase, of Brooklyn, an interested listener, talks about beer—but off the record, during a break in the proceedings at committee hearing.

5-Cent Beer to 'Foam' Again, Brewer Assures Committee

(Continued From First Page.)

the Abner Drury Company, as well as an option to purchase the company, which is the only local brewery having a permit and equipped to manufacture beer.

The doubt that exists over whether President Hoover will sign a beer bill was heightened in the morning when Chairman James W. Collier, of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, had declined to appear and testify.

At the afternoon session, Representative (Ed) Hull (R.), of Illinois, told how on a visit to Sweden last year, he visited a brewery before breakfast, and on an empty stomach, drank four bottle of 4 per cent beer without becoming intoxicated.

TELLS OF DRINKING

Representative Robert L. Dougherty (D.), of North Carolina, asked Hull why people wanted to drink beer if it was not intoxicating.

Hull reminded him of a barbecue that was given near Washington last spring, and which was attended by many Members of Congress. Beer was sold to the statesmen at 25 cents a glass, Hull said, and he added:

"They all broke their necks getting to it."

Representative Isaac Bacharach (R.), of New Jersey, was particularly anxious to know whether the Collier bill would make possible a 5-cent glass of beer.

Mr. Huber, of the Anheuser-Busch Company, said that it would, but he predicted that the \$5 Federal tax and possible State and city taxes would make the nickel glass a small one. He estimated that a 10 to 12-ounce bottle of beer, retailed through a chain store, would sell for about 8 or 9 cents.

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\$5 a barrel—should be increased to \$7.50 a barrel.

O'Connor scoffed at the contention of the brewers that this would make the retail price too high, and he likewise took hat, neck pretty and by which gray est t Beer (t)

Discussing the provision in Collier bill legalizing wine, O'Connor said that while he was in sympathy with those who wanted wine, he believed this should be handled in a separate bill.

The indications were that this provision will cause a row before the hearings are over. Several members of the committee, notably Ragon, found it difficult to regard a 14 per cent wine as a "non-intoxicating" beverage.

5-CENT BEER SEEN

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'Kiss Burglar' Linked To Lindy Kidnappers

Leon Trotsky today won a one-man strike against France. He shipped from the steamer Campi Doglio bound for Turkey, planted himself in a hotel and refused to stand the long voyage to Turkey, reembarc. He said he couldn't himself in a hotel and refused to stand the long voyage to Turkey, reembarc. He said he couldn't himself in a hotel and refused to stand the long voyage to Turkey, reembarc. He said he couldn't

Along With the 'Flu' Winter Hits Dixie

ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (U.P.).—Win- demic was prevalent in schools were reported and a mild epi- ningham 8,000 cases of influenza night and Thursday. At Birm- generally over the South for to- freezing or below were forecast and influenza. Temperatures of night, accompanied by showers ber pushed deep into Dixie to- ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (U.P.).—Win-

December 6, 1932

Repeal Vote Analysis

THE following analysis of the roll call in the House on the Garner resolution to repeal the eighteenth amendment shows how the votes were divided by States and political parties and how the "lame duck" or defeated members voted:

*Denotes "lame duck."

FOR

ALABAMA.

Democrats (8)—McDuffie, Hill, Steagall, Jeffers, Oliver, Algood, Almon, Bankhead.

ARIZONA.

Democrats (1)—Douglas.

ARKANSAS.

Democrats (1)—Driver.

CALIFORNIA.

Democrats (1)—Lee.
Republicans (6)—Engelbright, Curry, Kahn, Welch, Carter, Barbour.

COLORADO.

VIRGINIA.

Democrats (9)—Blain, Montague, Drewry, Burch, Woodrum, *Fishburne, Smith, Flannagan, Flood.
Republicans (1)—*Lankford.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats (1)—Hill.
Republicans (1)—*Herr.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Democrats (1)—Smith.
Republicans (1)—*Bachmann.

WISCONSIN.

Democrats (1)—Reilly.
Republicans (9)—*Amie, *Kading, *Nelson, *Schafer, *Stafford, Withrow, Boileau, *Schneider, Peavey.

WYOMING.

Democrats (none).
Republicans (1)—Carter.

AGAINST

ALABAMA.

Democrats (2)—Huddleston, *Pat-



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WORKING TOWARD BEER.

The first day's hearing on proposed beer legislation revealed many obstacles in the path. Brewers ask for a law authorizing 4 per cent alcohol by volume, and are willing to pay a tax of \$5 a barrel. Bottled beer can be sold at 9 cents a bottle, but if sold by the glass for 5 cents "the glass would have to be pretty small." An additional tax by the States and perhaps by smaller political units is feared, and apparently there is no way to prevent imposition of this added tax.

Home-brewed beer contains 6 or 7 per cent alcohol, according to the counsel of the brewers. The beverage made in the home is cheap, high-powered, and not taxed. Will the public pay a tax, and perhaps a double tax, on feeble beer when it can roll its own?

The present brewing capacity is about 15,000,000 barrels annually, but only about two-thirds of this capacity would be needed for several years. Thus the revenue would not amount to more than \$75,000,000, although witnesses for the brewers predicted a revenue of \$300,945,000 a year. Eventually the country's beer needs would reach 40,000,000 barrels.

The intrusion of the wine makers complicates beer legislation. The Democratic platform favors immediate manufacture of wine as well as beer; but it might be difficult to produce wine with an alcoholic content low enough to pass muster under the eighteenth amendment.

If the hard-pressed States are to rush in and levy a tax on beer, in addition to the Federal tax, it may be expected that immediately after the new regime has been instituted there will be a demand for reduction of the Federal beer tax. The high cost of beer may become a burning issue. The first day's hearing indicates that the chances of cheap beer for the workingman are already slim. How beer can be dispensed by the glass, without restoring the saloon, is a question that must be thrashed out. Brewers are anxious to obtain legal authority to sell beer by the barrel, as consumption by the glass affords the chief market and encourages quantity production.

DAY, DECEMBER 8.

HOUSE GROUPS
PROMISE D. C.
SHARE IN BEER

Ragon Reminds Body to
Provide Special Act
for Capital.

LOCAL BILL'S DEBUT
LIKELY TOMORROW

Selling in Restaurants, Drug
Stores and Groceries Is
Aim of Wets.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Washington, in its day the home of famous drinking emporiums where history-making statesmen gathered, is to have its palate tickled by whatever beer and wines are permitted the rest of the country, it was indicated yesterday at meetings of two House committees.

Representative Heartsill Ragon (Democrat), of Arkansas, reminded the ways and means committee, which launched hearings on the Collier and other Volstead modification bills, that Congress is the town council or the state legislature of the District and must provide special legislation to permit the handling of beer and wines here.

In the House District committee, Representative Loring Black (Democrat), of New York, proposed appointment of a special subcommittee of three charged with the duty of drafting legislation which would permit manufacture, distribution, sale and taxing of 4 per cent beer and 12 per cent wines in the District.

Vote Favors Repeal, 12 to 5.

Representative Wright Patman (Democrat), Texas, who voted on Monday against Speaker Garner's res-

Urged by Senator
Gold's Suspension
Smith Thinks Action Will
Raise Prices and
Rescue Farmer.

In urging the utmost economy in government and the careful revision of revenue laws, Secretary Mills related in his annual report the grave admonition uttered by former Secretary Mellon in his 1931 review: "There is a limit to the extent to which the Government, in our social and economic structure, may wisely divert funds from private employment to governmental use. When we take into consideration the mounting burden of State and local taxes, it is no exaggeration to say that we are approaching that limit."

2 HOUSE COMMITTEES PLEDGE
CAPITAL ITS SHARE IN BEER

Continued from Page 1.

the city council or the State Legislature of the District and we must provide for it. How should we handle it here?"

"I should let them sell it any place they wanted to sell it," replied Mr. O'Connor.

"Do you mean to let them sell it in saloons?"

"Oh, no; but let them sell it openly where people can be seen drinking it," Mr. O'Connor answered.

Will Avoid Saloons.

Later he explained that, he believed sale of beer should be permitted in groceries, chain stores, drug stores, restaurants and hotels, and most any other place "so long as its sale was not restricted to a particular group." It was the restriction of its sale to saloons in the old days which was responsible for much of the trouble, he said.

Other witnesses told the committee that legalization of 4 per cent beer, taxed at \$5 a barrel of 31 gallons would net the Government \$330,945,000 revenue a year; provide employment for 300,000 persons, and prompt investment of something like \$360,000,000 in improvement of breweries throughout the country. Only witnesses favoring modification of the Volstead law were heard yesterday. The same side will be heard today when the committee resumes its open hearings in its room in the House Office Building this morning.

Representative James W. Collier (Democrat), of Mississippi, chairman, has limited the hearings to six days, the last two of which have been set aside for hearing representatives of the Antisaloon League, the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, and other prohibition organizations.

Mitchell Spurs Action.

Attorney General William Mitchell took a hand in the fight. In his annual report to Congress he urged that whatever is done about modifying the Volstead law or repealing the eighteenth amendment should be done quickly. Nothing could be more detrimental to respect for law, he urged, than to leave the substantive law as it is but to disregard it through failure to enforce it.

Prohibition Administrator Amos W. Woodcock, in his annual report, said that the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau was going to concentrate on commercial rather than private violators of the liquor law. He has asked for the same amount for enforcement next year as he was given for this year.

Senate Democrats in a party conference listed repeal and modification measures as among those which should be voted on at this session of Congress. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Democrat), of Arkansas, party leader, said that repeal and modification measures should first be sent to the judiciary committee for a report on their constitutionality and then sent to the finance committee, which would consider the modification measure from the tax aspect.

Meanwhile, despite the fanfare which attended the launching of the ways and means committee hearings and other moves, reports circulated about the Capitol that the President would not sign any beer bill which the wets would accept as adequate.

In his report Attorney General Mitchell did not indicate his own preference, but contented himself with the statement that if there is to be a change the change should be made quickly.

The ways and means committee had before it a refusal of Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills to appear before it on the beer and wine bill. The Treasury had nothing to recommend on the subject, the committee was informed, and no witnesses would be sent before the committee by the department, it was said.

Levi Cooke, Washington lawyer, representing the United States Brewers Association, launched the attack of the wets on the Volstead law before the ways and means committee, and R. J. Huber, of St. Louis, also representing the brewers association, was an able second.

Mr. Cooke took 1914 figures as the basis for his estimation of the amount of revenue which would be derived from a \$5 a barrel tax on legal beer of 4 per cent alcoholic content. The present tax is \$6 a barrel. On the basis of 1914 consumption, he said, legalized 4 per cent beer, which would be a well-balanced beer, would yield the Federal Treasury \$330,945,000 in revenue. He warned against making the tax so high that the workingman couldn't afford to buy a bottle of beer. That would defeat the revenue purpose, he said.

Small 5-Cent Glass.

Representative Bacharach (Republican), of New Jersey, asked whether the proposed \$5 Federal tax would permit a 5-cent glass of beer. The 5-cent glass of beer under such a tax would be pretty small, Mr. Huber agreed. He said that the \$5 a barrel tax was a reasonable one if States and municipalities did not add further imposts.

[Continued from Page 1.]

Mr. Cooke said he believed the brewers preferred 3.2 per cent alcohol in beer, by weight, which would be about 4 per cent by volume, and he believed this would not be intoxicating.

Source of Revenue

Representative Ragon said he believed one aim of the bill should be to check home brewing to produce revenue from commercially brewed beer. He added that he thought beer of too low alcoholic con-

inadequate to meet the need.
The Reconstruction Finance Corp.

In support of the Governor's application, it is stated that on account of legal restrictions neither the State nor the municipalities are now able to make direct appropriations for emergency relief, and that State and local resources now available or which can be made available at a later date are not the need.

These funds are made available under Title I, section 1, subsection (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 with the understanding that the responsibility of the political subdivision and the State to make every effort to develop their own resources to provide re-

low in full text:

Two additional emergency relief loans to the States of Utah and Indiana aggregating \$547,978 were approved Dec. 7 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The loans are \$466,550 to Utah for use in 21 counties, and \$81,428 for use in Vanderburgh and Knox counties, Ind. The Corporation's announcements follow:

Advances to Utah and Indiana
Approved by R. F. C.

Two States Granted Further Relief Loans

[Continued on Page 4, Column 1.]

In suggesting that some of the excise taxes of the Revenue Act of 1932 be

under existing major tax laws of \$2,949,162,713. Expenditures as cut by the President, leaving a deficit of \$307,192,187. Secretary Mills proposed a covered by the Federal Gasoline tax and the general manufacturers' excise tax and the

are estimated for the debt retirements by the Secretary, but subtraction of debt retirements brings the deficit to \$1,467,307,000 included in the estimate for 1934-35. For the fiscal year 1934, beginning July 1, 1933, Secretary McNamara estimated that the debt nations would pay \$268,600,000 in payments from foreign debtor nations.

Total receipts of \$2,624,256.693, expended \$1,644,631.707, including and a deficit of \$979,624.549.

W. G. Journal
By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Hoover will never sign a bill legalizing beer, Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York declared today.

And that goes whether he is re-elected or defeated, said O'Connor.

The House will pass a beer bill at the December session and prediction by enator Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, that such a measure would be passed by Congress led O'Connor to remark that "the rub is, what will the President do?"

Slated for chairmanship of the Democratic Anti-Prohibition block in the House to succeed the late Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.), of Maryland, O'Connor said:

"The Senator's statement is obviously a deliberate attempt to entice the wets of the country to the support of the Republican ticket, when he knows as we all do without any doubt that President Hoover will never sign a beer bill."

the Agricultural Marketing Act so as to provide some means of elevating the returns to farmers from the production of exportable farm products, in such a way as (a) to pay the costs, if any, on a continuous and self-sustaining basis, and (b) to provide an effective system for regulating acreage or quantities sold, or both. This would provide a means of working toward income elevation as an alternative to the mere price stabilization for which the Act now provides.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act directs the Federal Farm Board to report to Congress upon any . . . matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in Section 1, including recommendations for legislation. The experience in administering this act over the past three years provides a basis for laying before the Congress the following recommendations for legislation: 1. Modify the stabilization sections of

adjustment between the quantities produced and the needs of the market. A summary of the Board's special report to Congress on recommendations

General Farm Board

[Continued on Page 4, Column 7.]

Incomes of \$100,000 or more produced 61 per cent of the total Federal income tax from individuals during 1928 but yielded only 46 per cent of the total in 1931, according to the Secretary's figures. Incomes reported.

per cent from 1930 to 1931. "Two-thirds of about \$386,800,000 in individual income taxes which took place from 1928 to 1931 occurred in the net income classes of \$100,000 and over due to the shift in taxable incomes from the high income group to lower income groups," the Secretary reported.

Declines by Classes

Only 3,142 persons in the country reported incomes of \$100,000 or more during 1981 compared with 15,780 in 1928, statistics submitted by the Secretary show. Income taxes secured from this highest bracket of incomes declined by 66 per cent from 1928 to 1930 and by another 53

1950 were largely offset by reported losses. In 1951 a further decline occurred in the net amount from this source and reported losses exceeded profits by about 634,000,000."

*The Daily Mirror
of Washington*

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

*Candidates for the Speakership
of the New House*

Washington, Nov. 30.

IN THE next House of Representatives the Northern Democratic members will outnumber the Southern Democratic members. The Democrats gained Representatives in practically all the Northern and Western States. Some of these States now have solid Democratic delegations. As the South has by seniority all of the important committee chairmanships, there will probably develop a movement among the Northern members to elect a Northern Democrat as Speaker. It may not succeed, because there is no solidarity among the Northern members and especially among the one hundred or so new members.

Among the Northern candidates for Speaker the two leading figures are Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and John J. O'Connor, of New York. Mr. Rainey is now floor leader of the Democrats, which gives him a certain advantage, for it is a frequent practice to promote the floor leader to the speakership. In point of seniority he will rank second among the Democrats when Speaker Garner leaves the House to become Vice President. He is about seventy years old, having been graduated from Amherst

in 1883. Mr. Rainey was made leader last year in order to give the Southern Democrats representation in the House organization. He has two chances as a candidate for Speaker. Many of the more conservative members in the House lack confidence in his judgment. He has, moreover, been recently indicated as an opponent of legalizing beer, but reversed himself on this question when he discovered how strong the sentiment for beer was among his Democratic colleagues.

Mr. O'Connor, coming from New York, has naturally a record on prohibition that cannot be impeached. He is a young, vigorous man, with only five terms in the House to his credit. But there are few outstanding Northern Democrats with a longer record of service. He is a Tammany man, but has been so independent as not to be in good standing with the New York City machine. He is a close friend of President-elect Roosevelt, his brother being Roosevelt's law partner, and this may help him as a candidate for Speaker.

Washington
Herald -
Dec. -19-32

3.2 BEER BILL BY CHRISTMAS SEEN IN HOUSE

Advocates Confident in Spite
of Any Possible Defection of
Some Favoring 2.75 Brew

By ARTHUR HACHTEN
Universal Service

Confident of victory in the House before Christmas, beer advocates yesterday found their principal obstacle to be difficulties within their own ranks.

Informal polls showed the principal fight on 3.2 per cent beer, as provided in the bill, is coming from supporters of 2.75 per cent beverage.

REPEAL IN SENATE

Meanwhile, in the Senate, anti-prohibitionists had hopes for a vote on repeal before the holidays. The proposal tentatively agreed upon by a judiciary subcommittee provides for protection of dry States rather than outright repeal as rejected in the House on the opening day of the session by the narrow margin of six votes.

If the Senate wets are successful, the plan will be sent over immediately for House approval. Quick action by the Senate, however, is doubtful.

House antiprohibition leaders are determined to go through with the 3.2 per cent bill as approved by the Ways and Means Committee.

The Democratic high command is solid in support of the measure. Friends of the milder brew are gaining most of their support from Republicans and drys.

MAJORITY SUFFICIENT

A survey shows the 3.2 per cent bill probably will receive fewer votes than Speaker Garner's repeal plan, but a simple majority and not a two-thirds vote is required.

The vote on the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer bill at the last session of Congress was 170 for and 228 against. Eighty-five Democrats, 84 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite voted "aye"; 112 Democrats and 116 Republicans voted "no."

A check at present shows 130 Democrats for beer. Republicans predict 100 votes on their side. This would be enough to assure passage.

License Required Of Home Brewers Under Beer Plan

Payment of Regular Permit
Tax of \$1,000 Would Be
Necessary, Mr. Rainey and
Mr. Collier Explain

House Group Rejects Wine Tax Measure

Senate Subcommittee Works
Out Provision to Protect
States Having Liquor Acts
In Event of Federal Repeal

The "home brewer" of beer will be violating the law even if the bill reported to the House Dec. 16 to legalize beer up to an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent by weight is enacted, and even though his product is below the alcoholic limit specified in the bill, according to oral statements Dec. 16 by Representative Rainey (Dem.), of Carrollton, Ill., majority leader of the House, and Representative Collier (Dem.), of Vicksburg, Miss., chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which reported the bill.

"We hope, however, that the new law will stop home brewing of beer," Mr. Rainey said. "The home brewer will have no protection under its provisions."

License Tax of \$1,000

The pending bill provides for a license tax of \$1,000 on brews of beer, he explained, and it is this provision which the home brewer would be violating unless he took out a \$1,000 license.

Mr. Collier said that home brewing is in violation of the Volstead Act at present, but that the enforcement policy has been to take no action unless sales of beer were made by the home brewer. Unless a sale is made, he explained, it is difficult to set up a legal reason for invasion of the homes in a raid.

No provision is made in the pending bill with respect to the home brewer, Mr. Collier explained, which leaves him liable technically to prosecution for making beer without a license.

Wine Tax Bill Rejected

The House Committee on Ways and Means on Dec. 15 rejected a proposal to report a wine tax bill at this session of Congress. At an executive session, devoted to consideration of the Lea bill (H. R. 13720), providing for a tax of 20 cents a gallon on sales of naturally fermented wine, Representative Rainey (Dem.), of Carrollton, Ill., majority leader of the House, moved to report the bill to the House and the motion was defeated by a vote of 14 to 9.

"That means that at least so far as the Ways and Means Committee is concerned, wine legislation is dead at this session of Congress," Representative Collier (Dem.), of Vicksburg, Miss., Chairman of the Committee, stated orally after the meeting.

House Action Scheduled

The Collier beer tax bill (H. R. 13742), levying an excise tax of \$5 a barrel on beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means Dec. 16, will be considered in the House on Dec. 20 under the announced leadership plans.

(The text of the bill and the text of the Committee report are printed on page 7.)

Minority views were submitted by Representative Hawley (Rep.), of Salem, Oreg., ranking minority member of the Committee, with two other members concurring, basing their views on the question of constitutionality; and by Representative Treadway (Rep.), of Stockbridge, Mass., another minority member, who said the Treasury deficit is mounting and that the

[Continued on Page 2, Column 1.]

Payment of Regular Permit
Tax of \$1,000 Would Be
Necessary, Mr. Rainey and
Mr. Collier Explain

[Continued from Page 1.]

Committee instead of confining itself to a beer tax bill, should draft a revenue measure to produce sufficient revenue to enable the new administration to begin with an evenly balanced slate.

Plan for House Action

Whether an amendment to include wines in the beer tax bill would be germane when the beer bill is considered in the House this week is a debatable question, according to the House leaders. Speaker Garner (Dem.), of Uvalde, Tex., said he would refer that question to the parliamentarian of the House, Lewis Deschler, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Chairman Collier said it might depend on who is presiding in the House when such an amendment might be offered to the beer bill.

Speaker Garner said the beer bill, under a plan now made definite, will be brought up in the House on Dec. 20. He said that members may want to debate it to some extent, notwithstanding years of discussion of the subject, and that the debate might run a couple of hours or it might run a couple of days. Asked whether he thought there were enough votes in the House to pass the beer bill, he said he had not canvassed the strength of the House on the bill.

"Would other tax amendments than beer be germane to the beer bill?" he was asked.

"You better see the parliamentarian about that," he replied. "I doubt it, however, under the House rules. I can not say off hand whether a bill to provide revenue from one particular source would be open to all or any other tax proposals." He added that under the House rules, revenue bills out of the Ways and Means Committee are always privileged for consideration.

Action of Senate Group

The text of language for protection of States having prohibition laws, in event the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, has been worked out by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which is considering the whole prohibition question.

It is the understanding of the Committee members that the language worked out should be included in any resolution of repeal later agreed upon, but Senator Blaine explained this point has not been reached in the discussions. The reason for attacking the question of protection for "dry" States ahead of other phases

In Lumber Exports Better Trend Shown

[Continued on Page 3, Column 2.]

Much of the work of administering the

ment.

varied in relation to the index of employ-

ment. he explained, the rate would be

After the tax rate of 2 cents a pound is

offered the best outlet for this surplus.

He declared charitable and relief work

as would depress prices, Mr. Gregory said.

in uncompetitive channels such surpluses

operation of the act, to buy and dispose of

authorized, during the initial period of

The Secretary of Agriculture would be

Disposal of Surplus

desired also, he explained.

cent reduction in production of hogs is

is used largely in feeding hogs. A 20 per

hog prices, he said, because the corn crop

This should have a quick effect in raising

the area so withdrawn from production.

payment of \$4 an acre to producers for

corn production in 1933 is proposed, with

He said a reduction of 15 per cent in

with industrial products.

the net price to the farmer reached partly

Repeal 'Test' Is Broadcast To All Nation

Two Major Chains With 125 Stations Broad- cast; Members Speak

About 125 broadcasting stations allied with two major networks radioed the proceedings of the opening of Congress. So far as listeners were concerned, however, it was House day, their interest centering on the vote on prohibition repeal.

Various members of Congress were presented before the WABC and WEAF microphones. Almost without exception they confined their remarks to the prohibition question.

Particular points of interest were described by political analysts. "Advance 'mike' men" circulated on the floor for material with which to feed the insatiable microphones. They gathered in the speakers as Frederick W. Wile and David Lawrence, beside their microphones, told of what was happening.

Broadcasting began over the WABC system of about eighty stations at 11 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, ending half an hour later. It was resumed again at noon and terminated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, just as the first ballot was terminated. The WEAFA network of about forty-five transmitters went on the air at noon and remained until 2:30 o'clock, concluding with the official vote on resubmission.

In the press box were reporters from "all the world," radio commentators explained. The galleries were packed. The big test of the session was to come in the form of a motion to suspend the rules. It came and barely passed, revealing that the subsequent vote on the proposal to resubmit the amendment to State conventions assembled would be close. The forty minutes of debate and the loss of the motion were followed most attentively throughout the country.

Among the members of Congress brought to the microphones to speak were Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Senator Buckley of Ohio, Representatives Celler, La Guardia and Mead of New York, Kvale of Minnesota, Ragon of Arkansas and others, some of them not sufficiently identified to listeners.

Between 11 and 11:30 A. M. a number of other Representatives were presented by Mr. Wile before WABC's microphone. He made good use of the familiar "lapel mike" to pick up voices. ^{The} ~~They~~ receives the blame for failure in position, the party in power usual- advantage of a strong political that whatever be the immediate noeuvering. Such leaders realize and do much less political ma- gressive, non-partisan legislation. President Hoover's approval, pro- ent Congress would adopt, with pleased at the outlook if the pres- party leaders would feel better Roosevelt and other responsible for gratification. But Govern- cratic politicians have every cause looking at the matter from a strictly partisan viewpoint. Demo- looking at the matter from a publicans are hopeless, remorseful

BEER VOTE
ASSURED
BEFORE
XMAS

Dry Leaders to Make No Effort to Delay Passage By Filibustering

A vote in the House on 3.2 per cent beer before the brief Christmas recess was assured today when dry leaders announced they would make no attempt to delay action by filibustering.

The measure is to be called up tomorrow by Representative Collier (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The time of final vote depends upon negotiations for a "gentleman's agreement" to limit debate.

Hawley Leads Apposition

Representative Hawley (R.) of Oregon, ranking minority member on the committee, was to lead the opposition. He and Collier were to confer in an effort to limit debate.

Democratic leaders expected the measure to pass not later than Thursday. The House thus would be on record for "beer before Christmas," but the foaming mug would still be far off, since a protracted struggle over the bill is expected in the Senate.

Friends of the measure were counting noses today, with Representative Milligan of Missouri, assistant Democratic whip, making a party check-up on the probable vote.

While Representative Bachmann of West Virginia, Republican whip, said no official canvass of the Republicans would be made, he estimated 100 Republicans would support the bill.

Requires A Majority

Democratic leaders do not expect to equal the vote on the Garner repeal resolution, which received 272 votes to 144 against, but failed because of lack of a two-thirds majority. The beer bill requires only a majority vote.

When the O'Connor-Hull beer bill failed last spring, it received 169 votes for to 228 against. Eighty-five Democrats and 84 Republicans voted for it, while 112 Democrats and 116 Republicans opposed the measure.

Most of the House dries apparently expect the beer bill to pass, but they recall the fate of the repeal resolution, and say the count will be close. "Lame ducks" hold the key to the situation.

Difficulty is being experienced by those attempting to poll the House. Many members say they do not know how they will vote.

Much depends upon the form in which the measure is brought to a final vote. Efforts will be made to reduce the alcoholic content from 3.2 to 2.75 per cent, raise the tax from \$5.00 to \$7.50 a barrel, and outlaw the saloon by providing that beer may be sold only with meals or otherwise consumed away from the place where sold.

New Bill Offered On Apportionment

Repeal of Contiguity Provision Was Not Intended, Asserts Representative O'Connor

DECLARING that it was never the intention of Congress to repeal provisions of the Reapportionment Act of 1911, which require equality, contiguity and compactness of congressional districts, when the Census-Reapportionment Law of 1929 was enacted, Representative O'Connor (Dem.), of New York City, on Dec. 8 introduced a bill (H. R. 13462) to uphold that purpose.

In a speech in the House he said the Supreme Court of the United States had held that provisions of the 1911 Act were repealed, notwithstanding the intent as shown in the debate in Congress. He said it is an emergency matter requiring legislation before Jan. 1. He said that no one should object to the principle involved and that cases on various grounds relating to the subject have been brought in the courts in New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi and other States. He announced that he will ask the Committee on Rules, of which he is a member, for a special rule to expedite consideration of his bill.

The bill which was referred to the Committee on Census, which has handled previous reapportionment legislation, follows in full text:

A bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1929, an act to provide for the 15th and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Be it enacted, That the Act of June 18, 1929, and entitled an act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress is hereby amended by adding three new sections thereto, as follows:

"Section 23. That in each State entitled to more than one Representative, the Representatives shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such States may be entitled in Congress, no district electing more than one Representative.

"Section 24. That in case of an increase of the number of Representatives in any State at any time such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts then prescribed by law until such States shall be redistricted in the matter provided by the laws thereof and in accordance with the rule enumerated in section 23 of this act; and if there be no change in the number of Representatives from a State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted as herein prescribed.

"Section 25. The Federal courts shall have jurisdiction both at law and in equity, concurrent with the courts of the States, to enforce the provisions of the two preceding sections."

Soda Fountain Bars to Sell Beer Urged by Modificationists

House Hearing Witnesses Urge Handling of Lager by Restaurants, Clubs and Grocers

By MARSHALL McNEIL

In glittering glasses across the white tops of soda fountains good beer—5-cent beer—will be served the thirsty if the House Ways and Means Committee and Congress follow recommendations of modificationists.

Or it can be bought with a meal in a restaurant, with a sandwich at the club, or from the corner grocery to take home.

The modificationists are practically one in insisting that beer, once legalized, should be sold with the same freedom as soda pop or near beer is now sold, and that this treatment of the temperance beverage will insure against the return of the pre-prohibition saloon.

SALOON FRIENDLESS

That musty place, with its swinging doors, saw-dust-covered floor and massive brass-railed bar, has few friends now, and none has testified for it before the House Committee's beer hearings.

The brewers themselves want to see that the old saloon does not return. And such a confirmed wet as Rep. John O'Connor (D., N. Y.) has told the committee that the way to avoid any difficulty about distribution and sale of beer is to permit this beverage to be sold and drunk practically anywhere within states that have no statutory prohibitions against it.

FOUNTAINS REPLACE BARS

So the day may come—but perhaps not so soon as many seem to expect—when thirsty America can step up to its soda fountains and for a nickel get beer from a pert soda-jerker clothed in spotless white.

No need, under those conditions, to go to slovenly neighborhood speakeasies and beer flats. Beer will be a legal drink, and the thirsty can buy and drink it where they please, say the modificationists.

The importance of this plan, which kills forever any fond hopes some might have had for the resurrection of the old bar and its friendly, rotund barkeep, is stressed not only as a temperance measure, but also one that will determine how much revenue the Federal Government will receive.

For, the modificationists argue, it will take wide and steady consumption of beer to bring in \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year in taxes. And to restrict the sale in almost any way will lead, they say, to law violations, and to small legal consumption.

The Democratic leadership of the House evidently has been convinced by these arguments. Its beer bill, which forms the basis of the hearings, contains no restrictions on the sale of legal beer in states that permit it.

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Thursday, December 22, 1932.

BEER AND REPEAL.

The bill legalizing 3.2 per cent beer carrying a Federal tax of \$5 a barrel passed the House as drafted, after a score of amendments had been defeated. The vote of 260 to 165 marks a turning-point in the attitude of the House toward restoration of traffic in liquor.

The crux of the proposed legislation is the question whether the liquor to be manufactured is or is not intoxicating. The House adopts the theory that 3.2 per cent beer is not intoxicating. Accordingly no safeguards are thrown around the distribution of the product. The license system relating to brewers is ostensibly only for the purpose of making certain the collection of the tax.

"The saloon is on the way back," remarked Senator Borah, referring to the Senate committee draft of a resolution repealing the eighteenth amendment. Many persons honestly believe that the beer bill, if it becomes law, will bring back the saloon, without waiting for repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Supporters of the beer bill lay stress upon the necessity for raising revenue, and insist that since the proposed new beverage is not intoxicating there is no occasion for worrying over the possible appearance of the old-time saloon.

The beer bill affords an opportunity for the Senate to attach an amendment that will really raise revenue. The sales tax, as a rider on the beer bill, is in the offing. Dry sentiment is supposed to be stronger in the Senate than in the House, and if this be true it may be expected that efforts will be made to prevent the appearance of beer saloons. If the majority of senators, however, should conclude that 3.2 per cent beer is not intoxicating, the Senate debate may revolve about revenue rather than the saloon question.

The House vote indicates that the

be solidified and made effective in defeating the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

AS SEEN BY A WET CONGRESSMAN

An Associated Press dispatch, carrying a Washington dateline, quotes Representative O'Connor, Democrat, New York, as saying that the prediction by Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, of a modification of the Volstead law at the next session of Congress was "obviously a deliberate attempt to entice the wets of the country to the support of the Republican ticket, when he knows as well as we all do, without any doubt, that President Hoover will never sign a beer bill." O'Connor added, "The only hope of any change in the prohibition situation lies in the election of a wet president."

"It (liquor) is productive of greater evils than the combined scourges of war, famine and pestilence."

—William E. Gladstone.

American Issue - Dec. 3, 1932

New York Tribune -
Dec 8 - 32

How Far Can They Go Without Defeat Is Question Puzzling Wet Congressmen

The *United States Daily* publishes a letter in part written by Representative O'Connor, of New York City, November 10, addressed to all members and members-elect of the house, asking for an expression of their views on the various phases of the prohibition issue. This is interesting in that it reveals the fact that the wet leaders, most of whom have been posing as apostles of true temperance, are intent upon restoring the liquor traffic to its pre-prohibition position eventually.

Mr. O'Connor's bill, voted on in the last session of Congress, apparently now has become obsolete. The dries knew at the time this bill was up for consideration that the demand for 2.75 per cent beer was simply to be a first step toward bringing back the entire liquor traffic with as few restrictions as possible. Mr. O'Connor's letter follows in part:

PROVISIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

"Among the important provisions now to consider are:

"How far shall we go in the percentage of alcohol? We took the 2.75 per cent by weight, advocated chiefly by the American Federation of Labor, because we believed this would be sustained by the supreme court of the United States as not 'intoxicating in fact,' especially in view of the voluminous testimony to this effect before the judiciary committee of the house. We also understood that most good beers sold before prohibition were not much stronger, and we wanted, of course, to avoid any delay caused by litigation. Is this percentage high enough?

"Shall we do more than merely modify the Volstead act as to the limited percentage of alcohol in beer or other beverages?

"Should Congress dictate to the states as to the manner or method of manufacture or sale, or in any other manner? For instance, there is a demand for draught beer in places and among workmen accustomed to it. Everybody hasn't an ice-box in which to cool it. Some workmen demand it during the course of the day's work. Shall we restrict it to bottles?

USE OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS

"Some people also claim the importation of foreign hops, etc., is indispensable to provide the necessary flavor, and should be permitted, due to the present shortage in this country of such ingredients. The purpose of the provision in my bill was obviously to aid the American farmer.

"Furthermore, should not the states take care of local option? The Federal statutes covering commerce in liquors among the states are still in full force.

"There is, of course, a strong demand for the inclusion of light wines. How far can we go in a satisfactory percentage so as to provide light wines for the people desiring them?

"As to the tax of three cents per pint, it

is estimated that this tax will raise about \$500,000,000 in revenue and still permit a pint bottle or at least the usual 12-ounce bottle to be sold at ten cents. Is this tax too high or too low?

PROPOSALS FOR REPEAL

"The sentiment as now crystallized seems to be for an outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with no Federal prohibitory provisions in the United States Constitution, but rather to leave all regulation to the states. So in connection with modifying the Volstead act, pending the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the question of any regulation or prohibitions by Congress invites the most serious consideration.

"It is my desire to obtain a symposium of the views of the members of the present house of representatives and those of the 73d Congress, so that whatever bill is voted upon, will, as nearly as possible, represent the unanimous views of all those interested in the cause.

"Please advise me frankly—and confidentially, if you so desire—of your views on these questions.

"It is my plan to press for the passage of a beer bill immediately on the convening of the second session of the 72d Congress on December 5, 1932. Of course, we shall also immediately attempt to pass a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

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O'Connor Bill Amends Reapportionment Act

Provides for 'Compact Districts of Equal Population'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of the 16th New York District, introduced a bill today to amend the 1929 Congressional reapportionment act, the subject of long court controversy in his home state.

The bill, he explained, would correct what he believed to be an omission in the drafting of the act. The last Federal law, redistricting the Congressional representation, said O'Connor, failed to include a provision for "contiguous, compact districts of equal population." This, he said, would be provided under the terms of his bill.

O'Connor was a member of counsel for the Democratic party of New York State which successfully fought in court the attempt of the Republican Legislature to redistrict the state by a concurrent resolution, not subject to the approval or veto of a Democratic Governor. Democrats declared the Republican resolution, adopted two sessions ago, did not set up contiguous territory of nearly equal population, but that the district lines proposed meandered to include areas of strong Republican votes.

The high court of New York, the Court of Appeals, held in ruling against the Republican resolution that two Representatives-at-large must serve until the Governor and Legislature had legally reapportioned the state. The two, both Democrats, were elected on November 8.

SOUGHT

Democra

DEAL IS SOUGHT TO BALK SPLIT ON SPEAKER

Various Combinations Considered by Democrats in Six-Cornered Race

The next speaker of the House will be chosen as a result of a combination of forces of candidates for this post and that of Democratic floor leader, it appeared today.

With the election of a speaker scheduled for about March 1 in a Democratic caucus, friends of the leading candidates were reported to be negotiating with aspirants for the floor leadership for support.

Candidates Shun Deals

The speakership candidates all have refused to participate in deals involving both places, but friends of the candidates are actively surveying the field with a view to averting a possible deadlock.

Among the combinations which are being considered by members of the House are:

Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, now floor leader, for speaker, and Representative Bankhead of Alabama for floor leader.

Representative McDuffie of Alabama for speaker, retaining Rainey as floor leader or naming Representative John J. O'Connor of New York for that post, or, reversing it, O'Connor for speaker and McDuffie for floor leader.

Six-Cornered Contest

Representative Byrns of Tennessee for speaker, retaining Rainey as floor leader, or naming either O'Connor or Representative Thomas Cullen of New York, chairman of the Tammany delegation, for the post.

The avowed candidates for speaker now include Rainey, McDuffie, Byrns, Rankin of Mississippi, Cresser of Ohio and O'Connor.

McDuffie, Rainey and Byrns are all certain to retain high posts in the new Congress regardless of the outcome of their speakership races. Rainey will become chairman of the Ways and Means Committee under the seniority rules, if he chooses; Byrns is chairman of appropriations and McDuffie is Democratic whip.

Happy New Year, John.
L. T. Houghton

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THE SPEAKERSHIP

With the prospects excellent for an early session of the next Congress, the Speakership fight is looming in the lower branch.

Speaker Garner would have been re-elected as a matter of course if it had not been for his transfer to the presidency of the nation on Nov. 17.

no less than 100 Democrats.

Mr. Garner possible win the election.

The leading candidates for speaker are Rainey, McDuffie, Byrns, Rankin, Cresser and O'Connor.

It is a personal matter for McDuffie.

87 votes are needed to elect a speaker.

Prices—General Admission 25c. Seats 35c. Reserve seats 50c.

Pro game starts at 8:30 o'clock. Amateur game 7:20 o'clock.

INFANTRY HALL
TONIGHT
PROV. VS. FALL RIVER
formerly called Roller Polo

Since the war between the States, only one Democratic Speaker has been chosen from north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies—Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. Thus New England and New York have had no Speaker. The choice of John O'Connor would give the office to a native of Massachusetts, a resident of New York, and a graduate of the oldest collegiate institution in Rhode Island.

Washington Post-1-1-33

ATTACKS RIVALS



Henry Miller Service
REPRESENTATIVE RANKIN.

SPEAKERSHIP FOES RAPPED BY RANKIN

...e, Rainey and Byrns
ked; Caucus Likely
ground March 1.

(Associated Press.)

leading contenders for the Speakership had a blast aimed in by another candidate yesterday while they talked about the or the party caucus which will the issue.

date for that meeting seemed finite, with Representatives McDuffie, of Alabama; Rainey, of Illinois; and Byrns, of Tennessee, agreed that the wishes of newly elected

members who live some distance away should be respected.

Meantime, Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, said in a statement: "In my opinion, Messrs. McDuffie and Rainey, at least, have eliminated themselves from the Speakership con-

ference of the past three years. His present support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the past three years. His present support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the past three years. His present support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the past three years.

That mayor told the council, at its annual meeting of the year, that he trusted the members would give the same support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the past three years. His present support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the past three years.

the statement that he had "at no time" considered resigning. The statement that he had "at no time" considered resigning. The statement that he had "at no time" considered resigning.

SPEAKERSHIP FOES RAPPED BY RANKIN

Continued from Page 1.

possible "to get the matter out of the way," but that he, like Byrns, felt the new members who live far away should be consulted on the time.

That was the opinion also of Rainey. He and Representative Arnold, of Illinois, the caucus leader, are privileged to call the gathering. Rainey said he would get in touch with the new members after some decision had been reached on the time for a special session.

"All the political bosses and subservient press agents in the country can not eliminate me from this contest," Rankin said. "I am in this fight to stay—and to win."

"It is going to be a fight—a battle between the forces of reaction and the progressive Democrats in Congress." "I am a Progressive Democrat. The next administration must be progressive, if it is to succeed. I have no personal quarrel with the three gentlemen who are opposing me. Some of them are superconservative; others are ultrareactionary."

Rainey said claims that a sufficient number of votes were pledged to any candidate to elect him were "ridiculous."

If a deadlock at the party caucus develops the choice might be Representative Cresser, of Ohio, or Representative O'Connor, of New York, both of whom have been placed in the running. The names of Representative Warren, of North Carolina, and Bankhead of Alabama, have also been mentioned as possible compromises.

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formerly called Roller Polo

INFANTRY HALL
TONIGHT
PROV. VS. FALL RIVER
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Pro game starts at 8:30 o'clock. Amateur game 7:20 o'clock. Prices—General Admission 25c. Seats 35c. Reserve seats 50c.

On sale at Charlie O'Donnell's, 25c. Exchange street, Pawtucket. A fast game—plenty of thrills—new faces—heated rink.

Exchange street, Pawtucket. A fast game—plenty of thrills—new faces—heated rink.

Treasury Chief.

Washington
Sunday Star
1-1-33

Washington
Evening Star
Dec. 31, '32

Washington
Daily News - 1-3-'33

RANKIN ENLIVENS SPEAKERSHIP RACE

"I'm in Fight to Win," Says
Mississippian, With Cau-
cus Date Topic.

By the Associated Press.

Three leading contenders for the House speakership had a blast aimed at them by another candidate yesterday while they talked about the time for the party caucus which will decide the issue.

The date for that meeting seemed indefinite, with Representatives McDuffie of Alabama, Rainey of Illinois and Byrns of Tennessee agreeing that the wishes of newly elected members who live some distance away should be respected.

Meantime, Representative Rankin of Mississippi said in a statement: "In my opinion, Messrs. McDuffie and Rainey, at least, have eliminated themselves from the speakership contest by their advocacy of the sales tax—and other un-Democratic measures. Neither of them can be elected."

Neutral Stand Approved.

Rainey agreed with emphatic statements by Speaker John Nance Garner that neither the Speaker, nor President-elect Roosevelt, would have anything to do with the contest to choose the chieftain of the next House.

The majority of House members have assumed that the caucus would be held around March 1, since it was felt that most of the newly elected Representatives would be here to attend the inauguration of Roosevelt.

Byrns said, however, that "in times like these" many of those who lived in the Far West would not want to make the trip and return unless a special session were to follow soon after. The Tennesseean said he felt "all the members of the new House" should have a voice in the selection.

McDuffie said he thought the Speaker should be chosen as soon as possible "to get the matter out of the way," but that he, like Byrns, felt the new members who live far away should be consulted on the time.

That was the opinion also of Rainey. He and Representative Arnold of Illinois, the caucus leader, are privileged to call the gathering. Rainey said he would get in touch with the new members after some decision had been reached on the time for a special session.

"In Fight to Win."

"All the political bosses and subservient press agents in the country cannot eliminate me from this contest," Rankin said. "I am in this fight to stay—and to win."

"It is going to be a fight—a battle between the forces of reaction and the progressive Democrats in Congress. * * * I am a progressive Democrat. The next administration must be progressive, if it is to succeed. I have no personal quarrel with the three gentlemen who are opposing me. Some of them are super-conservative; others are ultra-reactionary."

Rainey said claims that a sufficient

number of votes were pledged to any candidate to elect him were "ridiculous."

If a deadlock at the party caucus develops, the choice might be Representative Cresser of Ohio or Representative O'Connor of New York, both of whom have been placed in the running. The names of Representative Warren of North Carolina and Representative Bankhead of Alabama have also been mentioned as possible compromises.

THINKS ROOSEVELT NEUTRAL.

Roosevelt and the Speakership.

For the smooth running of the Government the Speaker of the House must be in full accord with the President. President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, therefore, has a big stake in the selection of the next Speaker. His hands are tied in this matter. If he should permit his name and influence to be used in support of one of the three or four candidates, or any of the potential candidates whose hats have been formally tossed in the ring, the fat would be in the fire. The other candidates, prominent members of their party in the House, would never feel quite the same toward the President-elect thereafter. The very fact that it was recently whispered more or less loudly that Gov. Roosevelt had looked with favor on the selection of one of the candidates, caused a demand on the part of the friends of others for immediate denial. There followed statements from the President-elect that he was keeping his hands off in the speakership fight. It was either that or a declaration in favor of one of the candidates, which just did not fit into the picture.

Probably no President or President-elect could find a way to arouse more fury among the members of Congress than by an attempt to dictate to them their selection of a Speaker. It is true that a Chief Executive might, if he saw fit, say a good word in private for a candidate for Speaker. He would be taking long chances, however. For even walls have ears under such circumstances.

Mr. Roosevelt, it seems, will have to be content with the decision of the House itself in regard to a Speaker. Nor does it appear that Speaker John N. Garner, though he may be more friendly to one of the candidates than to another, is in a position to add greatly to the strength of that candi-

date. Not many men can pick their successors to an elective office. As it happens, the candidates for the speakership are well disposed toward the President-elect. No one would accuse Majority Leader Rainey of harboring evil designs toward the next administration, nor Representative McDuffie of Alabama, nor Representative Joe Byrns of Tennessee. Indeed the temper of the Democrats of the House is to make the Roosevelt administration a success, to co-operate with the President-elect as far as possible.

But let the President-elect once overstep the bounds of impartiality in the speakership race and Pandora's box will be opened indeed. If Gov. Roosevelt's friends think they can do him a service by mixing his name in this contest on one side or the other, they are sadly mistaken. It is possible that much may be done by indirection that could not otherwise be accomplished. It is rumored that at the psychological moment, when the Democrats have met in party caucus, the "word" will be passed to them. In view of the manner in which the members, new and old, have been and are being pledged to support the various candidates, it would have to be a very strong "word" that could line them up for any one of the candidates the administration might prefer.

Next in importance to the speakership, in the esteem of the House members, is the post of majority floor leader. From the point of view of the President-elect, the selection of the floor leader, who must handle in large part the Roosevelt program of legislation in the House, may be even of greater importance than the choosing of a Speaker. Here, too, the hands of the President-elect may be tied. The elections of a Speaker and of a floor leader are somewhat intertwined. For example, if the speakership goes to a Westerner or a Northerner, the leadership is likely to fall to a Southerner, or vice versa.

People and Politics

By RAY TUCKER

A STUDY of the records of the five Democratic candidates for Speaker of the next House shows how divided that party has been on important problems during its period of exile from power. About the only thing they have in common is an awful and admitted ambition to swing a gavel gracefully.

The five leading contestants present strange contrasts in appearance, personality and background. All are lawyers and college graduates. All but one hail from Main Street; the fifth is from Broadway and Times Square. Their political and legislative methods and means vary greatly.

Tall, thin Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee has been in public life since 1900. A quiet but critical legislator, he speaks only when the subject interests him, and he usually has something to say. He is a fine committeeman, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, and almost as homely as Abraham Lincoln.

Blond John J. O'Connor of New York is a typical Tammany man—burly in build, aggressive on the floor and extremely vocal. He is a brother of Basil O'Connor, President-elect Roosevelt's erstwhile insurance partner, and some think this may help him. If Gov. Roosevelt and Tammany Chieftain John F. Curry decide to support him, he will be a formidable candidate. He will at least split the dominant northern vote with the other entry from above the Mason and Dixon line—Rep. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

Majority Leader Rainey is an old-fashioned legislator. He wears a Windsor tie always, and with his shaggy shock of white hair it makes him an immediate object of curiosity to gallery gods and goddesses. He has been in the House since 1902 except for the period 1920-22. He is a graduate of Amherst, Calvin Coolidge's college, but he does not like his fellow-collegian's politics or political philosophy.

Bovish-looking John W. McDuffie of Alabama is quiet and conservative—too conservative for some. He is now the party whip, and is supposed to have Speaker Garner's backing. He served at New York national headquarters thru the campaign, and his friendship with the party bigwigs may gain him some votes.

"Honest John" Rankin is a fiery, bushy-haired, dark-eyed Mississippian, who has often engaged in wordy battles. But he is trying to live down his controversial career now, and recently gave out a newspaper release which began as follows: "Rep. Rankin broke his long silence today when he said—." He introduced sectional strife in a big way with his charge that Tammany hoped to dictate the selection.

Messrs. Rainey and Rankin have the most liberal records. With Mr. McDuffie absent, the others supported the Goldsborough inflation bill. All five voted for Government operation of Muscle Shoals and to override the veto of the Democratic tariff bill. All but Mr. Rankin, who was absent, supported the Garner-Rainey relief measure. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Rankin opposed the Hoover moratorium, while Mr. McDuffie voted against the R. F. C.

Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Rankin split away from the party leaders to fight the sales tax. Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Rainey were the only ones to vote against full payment of the bonus. Only Messrs. O'Connor and

Rainey have been wet from the start, but all except Mr. Rankin voted for repeal and 3.2 per cent beer. "Honest John" is still an irreconcilable dry.

Washington Times
Dec 30, '32

RAINEY LOOMS AS SPEAKER

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, majority leader of the House, looms today as the next Speaker.

This became apparent when Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D.) of Illinois, announced that he had been commissioned by President-elect Roosevelt to deny reports that Roosevelt favored Representative John McDuffie (D.) of Alabama, as the successor of Speaker John Garner.

While Roosevelt did not commission Sabath to go further than deny the McDuffie-support rumor, political circles interpreted the move as meaning that the next President favored Rainey.

Despite this, however, McDuffie and Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Democratic head of the House Appropriations Committee, are still in the speakership race.

GARNER WILL AVOID SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT

WARNER BROS.

SUPPORTED



Harris & Ewing.
REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR.

HOUSE STIRRED BY ROOSEVELT'S SPEAKER STAND

Byrns Says Governor Is
Not Backing Any One
Candidate.

WORK BY JACKSON
FOR M'DUFFIE HIT

Alabaman, However, Seen
Garner Choice; O'Connor
Is Given Support.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Public disclosure, that President-elect Roosevelt had flatly repudiated efforts of Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, to forward the candidacy of Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, for Speaker of the next House caused something of a furore and a flurry of statements on Capitol Hill yesterday.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader and leading candidate for the post, made no formal statement but he confirmed the statement that he had received from James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee, assurances that Mr. Jackson's efforts in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. McDuffie were without any authority whatever from Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Farley's statement was a direct slap at the secretary of the committee who has been active in seeking to create the impression as one of "those close to the President-elect" that Mr. McDuffie was Mr. Roosevelt's fair-haired boy.

Statement of Byrns.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the appropriations committee, who is the leading rival of Representative Rainey for the post, issued a statement in the course of which he said that he was "very certain" that Mr. Roosevelt was not going to take any part, "directly or indirectly," in the speakership fight, and he felt sure that every candidate had received direct and positive assurance to that effect.

Although Mr. Byrns did not mention Mr. Jackson by name, he "deplored" efforts to involve Gov. Roosevelt in the fight with its consequent complications even before he had assumed the office of President.

Representative McDuffie, Democratic whip, also issued a statement in which he said that if Gov. Roosevelt had said he has not indorsed any candidate for Speaker he wasn't surprised.

No candidate could expect Mr. Roosevelt to dictate election of the next Speaker, Mr. McDuffie said, adding.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEAKERSHIP STAND STIRS HOUSE FURORE

Continued from Page 1.

ing that so far as he was concerned he would not seek to embarrass him by seeking his support.

Representative William J. Granfield, of Massachusetts, issued a statement in which he formally launched the candidacy of Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, as the one man in the House best qualified for the high post of Speaker.

Mr. O'Connor himself issued a statement, brief and sarcastic, the inferences of which he left to the conclusion of his readers. "Illinois," said Mr. O'Connor, "seems to develop certain statesmen like Mr. Britten and Mr. Sabath, whose quotations of Presidents are almost as accurate as the Treasury's estimates of the deficit."

The Washington Post story of Mr. Roosevelt's repudiation of Mr. Jackson's activities, "as one close to the President-elect," to further the candidacy of Mr. McDuffie was the subject of widespread comment among House members. Some interpreted the account of the repudiation as an effort by supporters of Mr. Rainey to cloak their candidate in the mantle of Rooseveltian favor. This was promptly and effectively denied by Mr. Rainey and his supporters. Mr. Roosevelt, they said, had not given his support to the Rainey candidacy, would not be expected to do so and would not be asked to do so.

Hold Jackson to Blame.

Friends of Representative Byrns have been equally ired by the activities of Mr. Jackson. They hold it was Mr. Jackson who was responsible for impressions circulated about a brief and informal chat between Mr. Byrns and John F. Curry, Tammany chief-tain, in New York several weeks ago. The Jackson propaganda sought to rule Mr. Byrns out of the race because he had sought and, presumably, received the favor of Tammany, an association which Mr. Roosevelt could not reasonably be expected to tolerate.

Mr. Byrns' visit to the Tammany chief in New York was purely an im-

promptu one, his friends say. The visit was so brief it encompassed little more than mutual greetings and not once in its course was the contest for Speaker mentioned.

Speaker Garner held his peace in the course of the flurry among House members yesterday. He has said that he will take no part in the fight. He is leaving the House on next March 4 to assume the office of Vice President and he is going to let the House settle its own affairs, Mr. Garner has said.

Seen Favoring McDuffie.

So far as can be learned Mr. Garner has followed that program, but it has been common rumor that he and Mr. McDuffie are close friends and that if he had to make a choice he would choose the genial, energetic and popular party whip from Alabama.

There are some friends of other candidates who believe that so long as Mr. Garner does not do something more definite in the fight than he has done the impression will prevail that he would like to see his mantle fall on the shoulders of Mr. McDuffie.

That may or may not be so, but it is, perhaps, unfair to Speaker Garner. Mr. Garner has given repeated assurances to various members that he shall take no part in the scrap. What should he do to dissipate the gossip that he favors Mr. McDuffie? Should he, his friends ask, be expected to denounce the candidacy of his friend, Mr. McDuffie, just to convince others that he wasn't fighting them?

New York Sun. 1-7-33

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1933.

A Fake Repeal Resolution.

Apologists for the repeal resolution which a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably explain that it carries out in part the pledge of the Republican national convention. That is no recommendation for the poor thing. The repeal plank adopted by the Republicans was conceived in cowardice and born in deceit. It had a lot to do with the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in November.

The section of the resolution which springs from the Republican platform is that which gives to Congress "concurrent power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold." That means keeping prohibition as an issue in national politics. It means, when Congress is dry, the return of the bootlegger, the racketeer and the speakeasy, arm in arm with graft, corruption, murder and hidden vice.

The mind of a majority of the American people is fixed on getting liquor out of national politics. No half measures will do. There will be no patience with the clause in this resolution which would require its ratification by the State legislatures. Both parties in their planks promised reference to State conventions established for the purpose of acting on repeal.

If Congress, or the so-called leaders of the major parties, had the courage of a back-alley cat the Beck-Linthicum resolution or something very like it would be submitted to the States now. Repeal could be had this winter; and repeal promises more in the way of economic recovery than do any of the cure-alls of pending Congressional legislation.

20-Herald.
Dec 31, '32

F. D. HANDS OFF IN SPEAKERSHIP

President-elect Roosevelt is maintaining a "hands off" policy in the race for Speakership of the House in the Seventy-third Congress, it was said yesterday by leading candidates for the office.

As the race grew hotter a boom for Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), of New York, came to the surface, with a statement by Representative William J. Granfield (D.), of Massachusetts, he was for the New Yorker. O'Connor has not formally announced, however.

So far only announced candidates are Rainey, of Illinois, now majority leader; McDuffie, of Alabama, Democratic "whip"; Byrns, of Tennessee, Appropriations Committee chairman, and Rankin, of Mississippi.

Reports that Roosevelt was supporting Rainey drew this statement from Rainey:

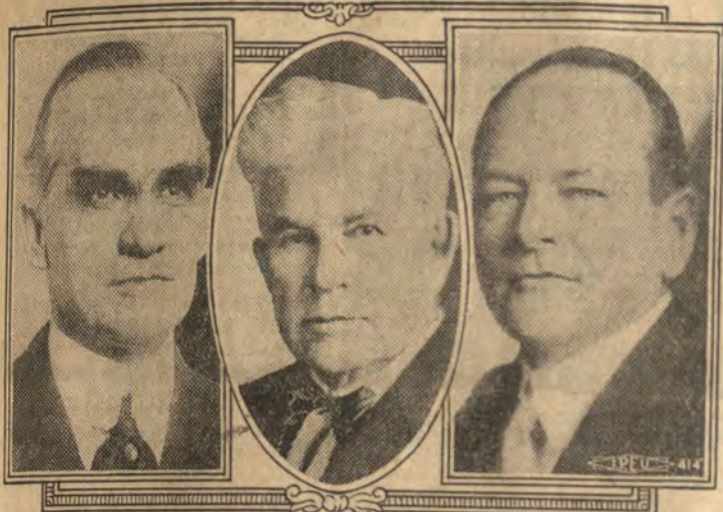
"As far as I know Governor Roosevelt is not taking part in the race."

Letters are understood to have been written to Rainey and Byrns by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee, saying the governor was not participating in the race.

"Box American"

Labor - January 2, '33

Fight Wages on Many Fronts For Gavel of Speaker Garner



Three Democratic Congressmen contending for leadership in House. Left to right, Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, and John McDuffie of Alabama.

Rainey, Byrns and McDuffie Are Holding Field, With "Dark Horses" Hoping for a Deadlock; Sectional Issue Raised; Democratic Caucus Will Not Convene for Months

These Democrats certainly love a ruction! Consider the struggle to determine who shall wield "Jack" Garner's gavel as Speaker in the next House! The caucus where the issue will be determined will not be held for at least two months, but already the battle rages on a dozen fronts.

Every road leading to the Capitol is picketed, and new members of the Democratic persuasion are being grabbed before they can affix their signatures to hotel registers. Perspiring stenographers are pounding out communiques containing the claims and counterclaims of the contestants.

Someone has suggested that the battle royal be staged in the Washington Auditorium with ringside seats at \$10 per, the proceeds to go to the relief of the unemployed. The solons do not take kindly to that idea. They will settle their differences at the proper time behind closed doors in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Dark Horses in Offing

At this writing there are three candidates for the Speakership, with a few "dark horses" in the offing, hoping a deadlock will develop.

Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, who first came to Congress 30 years ago, claims the job by right of seniority. In addition, his friends insist that with a mah from Texas presiding over the Sen-

ate it would be good politics to entrust the House gavel to a Northerner.

Rainey will be 73 next August, but you wouldn't believe it to look at him. He has the mental and physical vigor of a man of 50.

The prophets say that Rainey has the edge now, but his opponents deny this.

Any Man's Fight

Congressman "Joe" Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is regarded as Rainey's chief rival. He will be 64 next July and has been in Congress for 24 years. Everyone concedes his ability, integrity and courage. He is one of the best debaters in the House, but has the happy faculty of making a hard fight without giving offense.

John McDuffie of Alabama, a mere "kid" of 50, is the third contender. He has been in the House since 1919, and among his assets are an excellent knowledge of parliamentary procedure, an extremely attractive personality, and the fact that Speaker "Jack" Garner loves him like a brother.

Byrns and Rainey are generally classed as Progressives, while McDuffie is catalogued with the more conservative wing of the party.

Backers of Byrns and McDuffie hope Rainey will fail to get a majority on the first ballot, and that in that event it will become any man's fight.

Washington Post - 1-23-33

McDuffie, of Alabama, Close To Garner and Plain Spoken

Speaker Candidate One of First to Denounce Ku Klux Klan.

(Editor's note: This is the first of a series of sketches of men who are candidates for Speaker of the House in the next Congress. The Speakership of the House is the second most powerful office in the Nation. No effort has been made in this series to assay the chances of election of any of the different, vivid personalities who are the leading candidates. Each sketch simply will attempt, in a kindly fashion, to give the reader some idea of the individual discussed.)

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Representative John McDuffie (Democrat), of Alabama, pleasant, energetic and capable, is one of the three most important candidates for the job of Speaker of the House of Representatives in the next Congress, which is expected to convene in extra session early in the spring.

Born in Monroe County, near River Ridge, Ala., on September 25, 1883, Mr. McDuffie came to the Sixty-sixth Congress in 1918, after a successful apprenticeship in State politics, and has served in the House continuously since.

He is party whip in the House, an often laborious job, which was conferred on him by Speaker John N. Garner, of Texas, when Mr. Garner was floor leader of the Democrats and the Republicans still had control of the House. He has been successful as whip and his work in that job has, of necessity, brought him into contact with all of the Democrats in the House.

If Mr. McDuffie had been a moving picture actor a few years ago he wouldn't have been a leading man during the era when the movie magnates decreed that pretty men should be starred as the heroes of celluloid romances; rather he belongs to the Wallace Beery era, the era of he-looking men who look and act as if they might quite capably do the things in real life they are supposed to do in reel life.

Has Pugnacious Air.

Of medium stature, muscular but not heavy, quick moving and springy, thinning brown hair, blue eyes, large nose and plenty of chin, with an air of pugnacity and a make-up which decries hypocrisy—that is the appearance of Mr. McDuffie.

Classed as a conservative in a not radical House, Mr. McDuffie has been opposed by some who have suggested that his views on such things as water power development, for instance, do not coincide with the declarations of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt on the subject.

That criticism has been answered in a typical McDuffie manner.

"I supported and intend to support the declarations of the Democratic platform on which Mr. Roosevelt and other members of the party were elected, to power," he replied. "Mr. Roosevelt has been elected President and I intend to support his program whether I am elected Speaker or not."

To those who know Mr. McDuffie, such a statement means just what it seems to mean. He has a reputation for straightforwardness and keeping his word—a reputation which has given him a soubriquet of "Honest John" among many. But if his word, once given is accepted as good as the deed, he is chary about giving it. Although one of the closest friends of Speaker Garner, it is not at all unusual for the two to battle in blunt language behind closed conference doors and for Mr. McDuffie to tell his friend he doesn't agree with him.

Close Friend of Garner.

Both Mr. McDuffie's admirers and opponents are using the Garner-McDuffie friendship in their arguments for and against his election as Speaker. His opponents say that Mr. Garner would like to see him elected Speaker, so he could control the House from the other end of the Capitol, when the Speaker becomes Vice President. That is a lot of bosh, the McDuffies say. Mr. Garner has come out of his way, at times, to try



JOHN McDUFFIE.

on which he now ranks next to the chairman.

It was as member of that committee that he sponsored legislation providing for a Nation-wide survey of the inland waters of the country, looking to a study of flood control, actual and prospective power control and the development of the navigability of streams. This study, authorized in 1927 and approved by President Coolidge, has just about been completed. The survey will provide the first complete picture of the subject on a national scale.

Before he came to Congress the Alabamian opposed enactment of the eighteenth amendment, but after he got here he voted to enact enforcement legislation. Although he was one of the 192 members of the House who was caught by surprise by the sudden move to override President Wilson's veto of the prohibition law, in October 1919, he had thrown an anchor to the windward and was paired to override the veto.

He Speaks His Mind.

In these days of the rising wet tide it would seem politic for a member of Congress to speak a little softly about his support of dry legislation in the past. But not Mr. McDuffie. He thinks that the fact that he was paired to override the Wilson veto makes perfectly plain his attitude on the subject.

But he was one of those who voted for the Garner straight out repeal resolution on the first day of the present session. Which wasn't inconsistent, in view of the party's platform on which it appealed for election to control the Government, and his own earlier opposition to putting prohibition into the Constitution in the first place. Once it was in, however, he supported enforcement legislation, which, he believes was a reasonable course.

Not every job Mr. McDuffie has had to do has been pleasant or especially helpful to him politically, and one of these has been his work as chairman of the House Economy Committee last session and his job as chairman of the joint House and Senate committee charged with examining into benefits paid war veterans to see what reductions can be made. Incidentally, the fact that he is chairman of the joint committee is something of an honor. The Senate is jealous of its place and almost always a senator is named chairman of a joint committee. What the committee will report remains to be seen. It hasn't finished its job.

Genial, gracious and friendly, Mr. McDuffie has many friends and a considerable number who might be described as intense friends. Underneath his rather bluff exterior he is sensitive to a degree. His friends are urging his advancement to Speaker on the grounds of his long experience, his admitted ability and the forcefulness with which he would conduct the office. If he is elected Speaker, the House will know it has a Speaker, whether the House likes what the Speaker does at all times or not.

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NEW YORK TIMES

DECEMBER 1932

ROOSEVELT ALOOF ON SPEAKERSHIP

Rainey Quotes Farley as Say-
ing Governor's Position Is One
of Non-Interference.

O'CONNOR'S CLAIMS URGED

Granfield Backs Candidacy of New
Yorker, Raising Sectional Issue
as Main Reason.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Reports that President-elect Roosevelt was actively interesting himself in the race for Speakership of the next House brought prompt denials today from the Democratic candidates for that office.

Aspirants for the nomination stoutly maintained that Governor Roosevelt was maintaining a hands-off attitude. In substantiation of this, Representative Rainey of Illinois said he had a letter from James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, declaring that the President-elect's position was one of non-interference. Representative Byrns of Tennessee, another candidate, said every one knew Mr. Roosevelt was taking no part in the matter.

These expressions came as the result of a newspaper article intimating that a hill ranch house near Kinwood, Kan., was a hideout for outlaws. Five outlaws suspected of being in the house were captured in the vicinity of JAY, Okla., Dec. 30 (AP).—Sixteen men were wounded in the capture.

Two Outlaw Suspects and Officer
Are Wounded in Oklahoma.

5 CAPTURED IN GUN FIGHT.

General Snuts is expected here to be defeated by the combined forces of Premier Hertog and General Snuts when Parliament meets.

PHRETOIA, Dec. 30.—N. C. Havenga continues fight.

There is nothing against it but pride, false pride, which has already cost the country too much, the newspaper says.

General Jan Christian Snuts said tonight the Government had burned in abandoning the gold standard without linking the South African pound to sterling, thus leaving the country a prey to wild fluctuations.

Five in Race for Speaker

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A study of the records of the five Democratic candidates for Speaker

of the next House shows how divided that party has been on important problems during its period of exile from power. About the only thing they have in common is an awful and admitted ambition to swing a gavel gracefully.

The five leading contestants present strange contrasts in appearance, personality and background. All are lawyers and college graduates. All but one hail from Main St. The fifth is from Broadway and Times Sq. Their political and legislative methods and miens vary greatly.

Tall, thin Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, has been in public life since 1900. A quiet but critical legislator, he speaks only when the subject interests him, and he usually has something to say. He is a fine committeeman, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee and almost as homely as Abraham Lincoln.



Ray Tucker.

BLOND JOHN J. O'CONNOR is a typical Tammany man—burly in build, aggressive on the floor and extremely vocal. He is a brother of Basil O'Connor, President-elect Roosevelt's erstwhile insurance partner, and some think this may help him. If Governor Roosevelt and Tammany Chieftain John F. Curry decide to support him, he will be a formidable candidate. He will at least split the dominant Northern vote with the other entry from above the Mason and Dixon Line—Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois.

Majority Leader Rainey is an old-fashioned legislator. He wears a Windsor tie always, and with his shaggy shock of white hair it makes him an immediate object of curiosity to gallery gods and goddesses. He has been in the House since 1902 except for the period 1920-22. He is a graduate of Amherst, Calvin Coolidge's college, but he does not like his fellow collegian's politics or political philosophy.

Boylsh-looking John W. McDuffie of Alabama is quiet and conservative—too conservative for some. He is now the party whip, and is supposed to have Speaker Garner's backing. He served at New York national headquarters through the campaign, and his friendship with the party bigwigs may gain him some votes.

"HONEST JOHN" RANKIN is a fiery, bushy-haired, dark-eyed Mississippian who has often engaged in wordy battles. But he is trying to live down his controversial career now, and recently gave out a newspaper release which began as follows:—"Representative Rankin broke his long silence today when he said"— He introduced sectional strife in a big way with his charge that Tammany hoped to dictate the selection.

Messrs Rainey and Rankin have the most liberal records. With Mr. McDuffie absent, the others supported the Goldsborough inflation bill.

Al Smith Sought By Rep. Norton As Next Speaker

A movement to elect Alfred E. Smith as Speaker of the next House was launched yesterday by Representative Mary Norton (D.), of New Jersey.

If successful, the move would be unparalleled in American history.

Under the Constitution and rules of the House there is no requirement the Speaker must be a member of that body.

This was confirmed by South Trimble, clerk of the House, who said:

"The House can elect anyone it wishes to be Speaker."

Mrs. Norton said her idea was not a result of opposition to any of the five Representatives now in the field for the post to be vacated March 4 by Speaker John N. Garner. She said:

"They all are estimable men, and would make fine speakers."

"However, it seems a pity that a man of the undoubted ability of former Governor Smith in the fields of economics and politics should not take a leading part in our Government."

Announced candidates for the post include Majority Leader Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and Representative McDuffie, of Alabama; Byrns, of Tennessee; O'Connor, of New York, and Rankin, of Mississippi.

Mrs. Norton has been one of the staunchest supporters of former Governor Smith. She made a powerful speech seconding his nomination at the Chicago convention in July.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1932.

FRIENDLY RIVALS FOR SPEAKERSHIP



International News Photograph Service

POINT WITH PRIDE—These Democratic leaders in the House are making a bid for the Speakership on their legislative accomplishments. They are (left to right) John McDuffie, of Alabama, Floor Leader Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee.

tes Beer, Rejects endments

Margin Surprise in
First Wet Gain
in 15 Years

SENATE TORUSH

Robinson Pledges
Prompt Action
on Bill

By EDWARD T. FOLLIARD

The Volstead enforcement act, outer rampart of the Eighteenth, or prohibition, Amendment, was cracked by the House of Representatives yesterday in the first legislative victory for the wets in 15 years.

The House passed the Collier bill, which modifies the Volstead act and legalizes beer of 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight, or 4 per cent by volume. At present the limit is 1/2 of 1 per cent.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

The vote was 230 to 165, a majority of 65, far more than even the wets had claimed. All amendments were rejected.

When the history-making vote was announced by Speaker John N. Garner, cheers arose from the floor, and a smile traveled around the galleries.

Reaching the south gallery, however, the mile was short-circuited. There sat F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, watching his dry fort crumble.

3 members who were paired with absentees.

Notwithstanding the torrent of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

House Passes Collier 3.2 Per Cent Beer Bill, Without Amendments, by a Vote of 230 to 165

Brew Still Faces Two Hurdles
in Senate and Before
the President

(Continued From First Page)

criticism that was poured on them after their vote against the Garner repeal resolution, 67 Republican "lame ducks" voted against the measure.

Fifty-one Southern Democrats, scoring the promise in their party platform likewise voted against it.

In Speaker Garner's own Texas delegation, the vote was 5 "yeas" and 8 "nays."

John Escher Knobel Dies in New York

Ralph B. Williamson.

Commission to succeed the late chairman of the Federal Power

Ninth yesterday was elected vice

Commissioner Frank R. Mc-

McNinch Vice Chief

Power Board Names

daughter late this afternoon.

von Hindenburg, gave birth to a

the wife of his son, Col. Oscar

for the fourth time today when

Germany became a grandfather

ident Paul von Hindenburg of

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (U.S.).—Pres-

Grandchild Is Born

Hindenburg's Fourth

ton for this city this evening.

General Pershing left Washing-

at today. His condition is critical.

stricken with a heart attack here

Gen. John J. Pershing, was

James F. Pershing, brother of

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (U.S.).

Ill of Heart Attack

Pershing's Brother

after next January 31.

their pay checks for nine months

against a further reduction in

antes the railroad workers

ended by the accord, which guar-

Nine days of deadlock were

their acceptance.

firemen and engineers voted

12:05 a. m. when the locomotive

The accord was reached at

them.

agree agreement was read to

held out until a copy of the

Railway Firemen and Engineers

tained, but the Brotherhood of

brotherhoods was readily ob-

approval of 20 of the 21 union

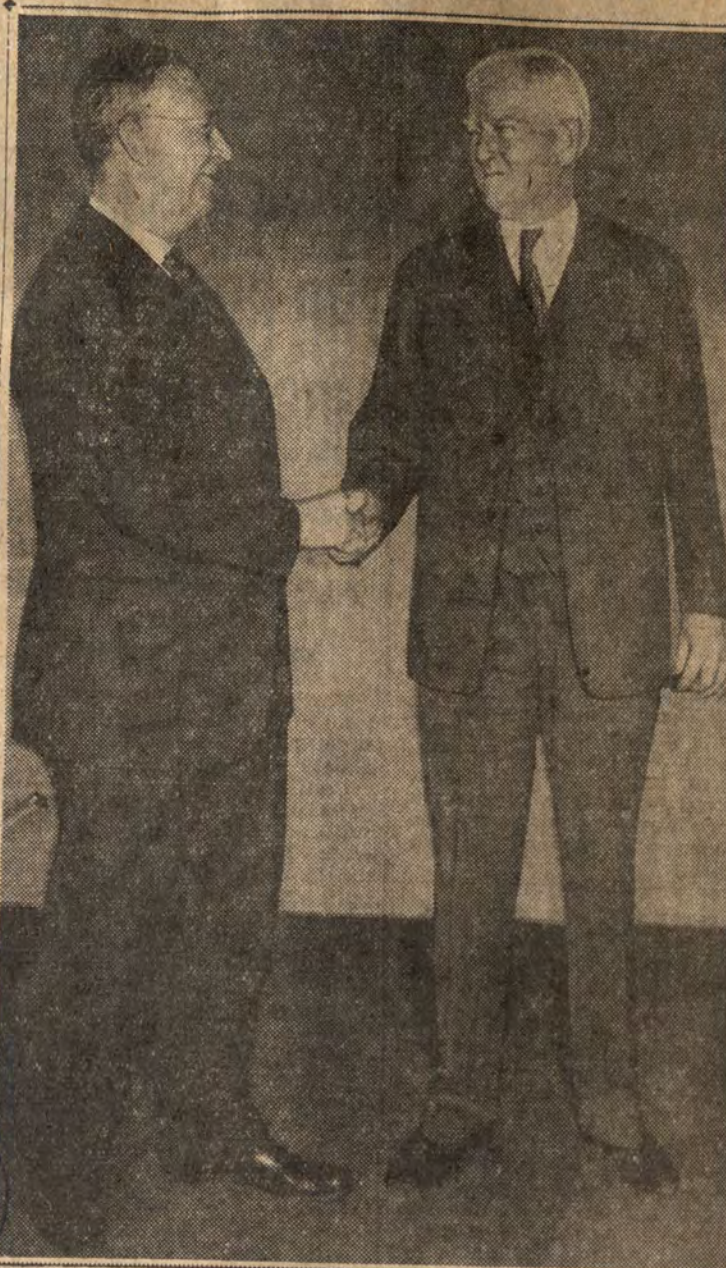
erators.

compromise proposal from the op-

chairmen of an eleven-hour

ance by the 1,500 union general

Palmer House came with accep-



230 TO 165—The House passed the beer bill yesterday, but not by two-thirds majority. Here, Representative Celler, author of bill, and Speaker Garner shake hands after bill's passage. It now goes to Senate and then to President Hoover.

Washington Herald Staff Photo

The Washington News



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WEATHER
Cloudy to night; light rains tomorrow.
Coldest Today 18 at 5 a. m.
10 a. m. 29
1 p. m. 35
3 p. m. 38

12th Year—No. 38

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1932

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Washington, D. C. Post Office

FINA
EDITION

HOUSE PASSES 3.2 BEER MEASURE AS CROWDED GALLERIES LOOK ON

Democratic Measure Weathers Amending Storm Successfully

Efforts to Raise and Lower Tax, Reduce Alcoholic Content, Bar Saloon, Defeated

BULLETIN

The House passed the Collier "beer for revenue" bill.

The vote was 230 to 165.

The Collier beer bill survived its first vital test of House sentiment today, under the impelling force of the Democratic leadership's drive for its passage in its original form.

The vote is expected late this afternoon.

Amendments to reduce the alcoholic content from 3.2 per cent to 2.75, and the \$5 tax on barreled beer to \$3 failed as the leadership sought to speed up final action on the modification measure.

An attempt to raise the excise tax on beer in the Collier bill from \$5 to \$7.50 per barrel collapsed when Rep. O'Connor (D., N. Y.) withdrew his amendment.

The House grew more and more restless as the debate dragged on.

Senators crowded into the chamber after the upper House adjourned to witness the expected modification vote, including Democratic Leader Robinson.

Bishop James M. Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, joined other prohibitionist leaders in the gallery.

A test of wet and dry strength came on a motion to have the House consider striking out the bill's enacting clause. This would have had the effect of killing the beer measure forthwith. The motion was made

House Starts Voting on Collier Beer Bill

(Continued From Page 1)

by Rep. Sirovich (D., N. Y.) for the purpose of gaining time for a speech.

Sirovich attempted to withdraw the motion but was blocked by prohibitionists who saw a chance of defeating the Collier bill in this manner.

Standing and teller votes showed anti-prohibitionist forces in command. On the teller vote the Sirovich amendment was defeated, 163 to 118.

Sirovich, an ardent anti-prohibitionist, was embarrassed by the parliamentary maneuvering which placed him in a position where he might unwittingly have killed the beer bill.

DRY MOVE OVERRULED

An amendment by Rep. O'Connor (D., N. Y.) to insert the flat declaration that 3.2 per cent beer is "non-intoxicating" was beaten without a record vote.

Rep. Palmisano (D., Md.), sponsor of the defeated amendment to lower the tax from \$5 to \$3 said he "wanted the working man to get a glass of beer for a nickel."

A proposal to prevent the return of the saloon and to protect dry states made by Rep. Vinson (D., Ky.) was ruled out of order by Rep. Bankhead (D., Ala.) presiding.

WETS VOTE IMPRESSIVE

The vote on the amendment of Rep. Michener (R., Mich.) to lower the alcoholic content to 2.75 was 75

yeas and 124 noes—the most impressive showing of the anti-prohibitionists thus far in the debate.

Even the most optimistic of the anti-prohibitionist leaders had not expected to win the test vote on alcoholic content by such a crushing majority.

An amendment by Rep. McKeown (D., Okla.) to eliminate ale and porter from the beer bill was lost.

HOME BREWERS LOSE

In rapid succession amendments to prevent beer sales except for homes, restaurants and to prevent use of foreign grain in beer was ruled out of order.

An amendment to protect the home brewer was defeated. Rep. Schafer (R., Wis.) contended that the bill required home brewers to obtain permits just as commercial brewers.

Majority Leader Rainey replied that if the home brewers are allowed to continue manufacturing "gaseous injurious stuff" the market for 3.2 beer might be injured.

CAUCUS FAILS

Republican anti-prohibitionists caucused before the House convened but broke up in disagreement when old-line leaders insisted on the privilege of attempting to amend the bill.

If the beer bill passes this afternoon, it is expected that its arrival in the Senate will start a general tax controversy.

Unless Speaker Garner and his advisers on parliamentary law change their minds, no House amendments taxing any other thing than beer will be permitted. But Senate rules, less rigid, will permit the opening of the whole tax question.

Beer Legislation To Be Analyzed in Senate Committee

Tax Provision May Be Eliminated in Favor of Existing Levy, According to Senator Blaine

Full Meeting Called To Consider Problems

Avoidance of Constitutional Issue by Revamping Prohibition Act Suggested as Possible Procedure

Declaring that he was averse to delay, Senator Norris (Rep.), of Nebraska, announced orally, Dec. 27, that he had called the Senate Committee on Judiciary, of which he is chairman, to meet Dec. 28, "to get down to work on prohibition questions."

After two attempts to get started had failed, because of lack of a quorum on Dec. 26 and 27, Senator Norris said the current week, while the Senate is transacting no business, will afford an opportunity to work out the problem centering in the House beer bill and several Senate resolutions to provide for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Beer Bill in Subcommittee

The Judiciary Committee will not turn over to a subcommittee the question of legalizing beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent by weight, as provided by the House measure, if the chairman's views prevail. Senator Norris said the questions involved were of a character which he thought could be handled best in full committee.

In the meantime, however, Senator Blaine (Rep.), of Wisconsin, chairman of a subcommittee which was named last session, had been directed by Senator Norris to give informal consideration to the "subject matter" of the House beer bill. No quorum of the full Committee having appeared in response to the call on Dec. 26, Senator Norris could act only so far as the power of the chairman permitted, and he, therefore, moved to eliminate some of the prospective delay by the informal method.

included in that list remains to be determined.

Revision of Act Suggested

In the matter of modification, as represented by the House beer bill, several questions must be examined according to Senator Blaine. He suggested that Congress should seek a method of legalizing beer that would not constitute a "challenge" of its constitutional authority.

The Wisconsin Senator observed it was possible for Congress to repeal the whole National Prohibition Act and enact nothing in its place and stay within its constitutional authority. It was deemed possible by him, therefore, that a rewriting of the Prohibition Act to make it inapplicable to beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent by weight might be the proper method of approach, rather than by the affirmative course chosen by the House.

In other words, as discussed by Senator Blaine, from a purely legal standpoint, an affirmative action by Congress presented a question for consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States where a negative course would not subject the question to adjudication.

Senator Blaine explained he was merely calling attention to the various angles of the subject that would have to receive attention in the Judiciary Committee. Senator Norris promised that there would be a complete examination of all phases before the House beer bill or any other is turned back to the Senate.

3.2 BEER BILL WINS FIRST SKIRMISH ON AMENDMENT VOTE

House Turns Down Effort to Strike Out Enacting Clause.

**BALLOT BY TONIGHT
EXPECTED BY LEADERS**

Palmisano Would Reduce Tax to \$3 Per Barrel So Poor Man Could Buy Beverage.

By a vote of 124 to 75 the House in committee of the whole this afternoon defeated a proposal to reduce the alcoholic content of beer authorized in the pending beer bill from 3.2 per cent to 2.75 per cent.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

The first test in the House today on the pending 3.2 per cent beer bill showed the proponents of the bill in the lead. The vote on the bill proper is expected before nightfall.

By a vote of 163 to 118 the House, in committee of the whole and by a teller vote, turned down an amendment to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

The amendment was offered by Representative Sirovich of New York, a wet, as a pro forma amendment to obtain the floor and to make reply to attacks ridiculing his argument of yesterday that beer and milk contain the same ingredients.

When he sought to withdraw his amendment, the dries shouted him down and forced a vote on the proposal to strike out the enacting clause, which would have killed the beer bill without further delay.

Indicates House Approval.

While the result of this vote does not necessarily mean the passage of the Collier beer bill by the House, since the bill still is open to amendment, it would indicate that it would receive the approval of the House.

The first amendment proposed to the beer bill today was offered by Representative O'Connor of New York, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He proposed that Congress should declare that the beer authorized under the bill is "not intoxicating in effect."

Representative Treadway of Massachusetts asked if Mr. O'Connor believed that his amendment would have any bearing on an opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the beer bill.

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. O'Connor. He said that a declaration by the New York Legislature regarding the rent law had had its influence on the decision of the Supreme Court, which upheld that law.

Mapes Offers Laugh.

Representative Blanton of Texas, a dry, told the House that in his opinion it would be both hypocritical and ridiculous to write into this bill that the proposed beer was non-intoxicating.

Representative Mapes of Michigan an ardent dry, gave the House a good laugh when he offered an amendment to the O'Connor amendment, a proposal which declared that beer has the same ingredients as milk.

During the debate yesterday Representative Sirovich argued at length to show that beer and milk had the same ingredients.

"There would be just as much logic," said Mr. Mapes, "in declaring that beer and milk had the same ingredients as to declare that this proposed beer is non-intoxicating."

The Mapes amendment was shouted down by the House.

The amendment offered by Representative O'Connor of New York, declaring the proposed beer not intoxicating in fact, also was defeated on

a viva voce vote. Mr. O'Connor had urged adoption of his amendment by influence of the Supreme Court in deciding the constitutionality of the beer bill.

Beck Opposes Amendment.

Representative Beck of Pennsylvania, another wet, told the House he did not believe the amendment necessary.

An amendment offered by Representative La Guardia of New York would have made wine of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content legal as well as beer. Representative Collier, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, immediately made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it was not germane. Representative Bankhead of Alabama, in the chair, upheld the point of order and the La Guardia amendment was disregarded.

The next amendment was offered by Representative Palmisano of Maryland, who proposed to reduce the tax from \$5 a barrel on beer to \$3 a barrel. He argued that beer was to be the drink of the poor man and that to levy a high tax would so increase the price that the poor man could not buy it.

Defeated by Viva Voce Vote.

The Palmisano amendment was defeated on a viva voce vote.

Representative Michener of Michigan offered an amendment reducing the alcoholic content from 3.2 per cent to 2.75 per cent. Michener said the House had just gone on record as refusing to declare in the beer bill that 3.2 per cent beer is non-intoxicating when it defeated the O'Connor amendment.

"This action of the House at least raises the question," said Michener, "as to whether 3.2 per cent beer is intoxicating. I believe that my amendment reducing the alcoholic content to 2.75 per cent is justified under the circumstances."

Advocates of legalization of "non-intoxicating" beer, and some who are not so particular whether it is intoxicating or not, insist the measure will pass. The opponents of the bill are hopeful that because of divisions of opinion among the wets themselves, the bill may fail in the end.

With the general debate—six hours of it—out of the way, the House soon after it met today took the beer bill up under the "5-minute" rule. Members have the right to speak for 5 minutes under this rule on any amendment that may be proposed. Despite the efforts of those who wish an early vote on the measure this kind of debate may run for a long time.

Regulation Is Sought.

The proposed amendments to the bill concerning amendment, one wet lost by a narrow margin, failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for a constitutional amendment.

There is a good deal of lukewarmness on the part of some of the wets to the beer bill because they feel its passage might retard favorable action to repeal the eighteenth amendment. On the other hand, the beer bill attracts support because it is a revenue-producing measure and might help balance the budget.

Even though the beer bill, in one form or another, passes the House, it must still run the gantlet of the Senate and a presidential veto. A presidential veto has been predicted in informed quarters, although President Hoover has made no formal declaration regarding the matter.

**ican workers, to provide a pur-
of the American farmers and
al tax on American products or**

**\$2,000,000 More Is Asked
For Unemployment Relief**

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS).—Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Lawson Purdy, chairman of the Emergency Work and Relief Administration, have asked the New York City Board of Estimate to vote an additional \$2,000,000 for unemployment relief in June and July. The needs of the unemployed and the hungry are so urgent that steps must be taken at once to increase the expenditures for home relief, they told the board, which delayed action on the request.

in different sections over the United States and Canada, full of pep, "Bob" Hesketh, general secretary-treasurer, reports.

Double Union . . .
Membership for . . .
Fiftieth Anniversary

2022

ation of Labor

AR No. 30

Cent Beer

Measure Beaten

But Vote Marks

Big 'Wet' Gain

Change of 30 Votes Would Have
Given Majority and Victory
to Supporters of O'Connor-
Hull Bill.

Labor has at last found out where the House of Representatives stands on modification of the Volstead Act to legalize non-intoxicating beer. In a roll call vote, the House on May 23 indirectly defeated the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer bill, but the vote placed every member present on record and marked a tremendous gain in wet sentiment.

The vote came on a motion to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the O'Connor-Hull bill, which provides for the legalizing of 2.75 per cent beer and the levying of a tax of 3 cents a pint on the beverage. The bill came before the House as a result of a petition signed by 145 members to discharge the committee.

Two hundred and twenty-eight members voted against and 169 for the motion, which would have brought the bill up for direct action. A majority vote was needed to discharge the committee, the same as would have been required for the passage of the bill and a change of 30 votes would have resulted in a wet majority.

Victory Is Predicted

As a result of the vote, House anti-Labor holds that Representatives who voted against the O'Connor-Hull bill have placed allegiance to the dry cause above the balancing of the budget and the national welfare. As a matter of fact, labor contends, opponents of the beer bill are in the last analysis unpatriotic, as there is now perhaps no question more important than the balancing of the budget and an end to the uncertainty surrounding the whole question of national revenue and expenditures.

Bill's Foes Scored

The view that Representatives who opposed the O'Connor-Hull bill were voting against balancing of the budget was well expressed by Representative La Guardia of New York, who told the House just before the vote was taken that there had been considerable lip service rendered during the present session of Congress toward balancing the budget. He added that "the motion to discharge the committee and for the House to consider the beer bill presented an opportunity of either permitting the Internal Revenue Department of the

HOUSE PASSES 3.2 BEER BILL BY 230 TO 165

Chance for Senate
Victory Is Seen
Enhanced.

DRY LEADERS IN GALLERIES

Cheering From Floor
and Visitors Greet
Vote Result.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

The trumpeting antiprohibitionist army yesterday in the House smashed through the weakened ranks of the dries to win their first victory since the eighteenth amendment was adopted and Andrew Volstead's name was made a household word, of good or bad repute, dependent upon the household.

Riding down every proposal to change the measure, the House majority by the surprising vote, of 230 to 165 passed the Collier bill to legalize beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, just as it was reported from the ways and means committee by Representative James W. Collier (Democrat), of Mississippi, committee chairman, and supported by Speaker Garner and Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic leader.

When Speaker Garner announced the bill was passed there was a tumultuous shout from the floor, in which were mingled shouts from the galleries filled with interested spectators, not all of whom, however, felt that happy about the decision.

Dry Leaders in Galleries.

Among those in the galleries were Bishop James Cannon, jr., of the Methodist Church, which has ruled the Government with such a powerful hand for so long; F. Scott McBride, who is tripping about in the too-large political mantle of the dead Wayne B. Wheeler, who was a political power when he ran the Antislavery League of America, and several others.

Disappointed, hurt and disapproving, these and other leaders of the prohibitionist forces are going ahead trying to rebuild the breached walls of their political empire, but they found little solace in the fact that the size of the beer vote in the House was construed almost immediately by House and Senate leaders and political observers as materially enhancing the prospects of passage of a Volstead modification law by the Senate.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Democrat), of Arkansas, who carries the title of party leader in the Senate, said afterwards that he expected prompt action on the measure in the Senate. His optimism was given an

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO LEGALIZE 3.2 PER CENT BEER, 230 TO 165

Continued from Page 1.

added significance in the minds of some because of his seeming past lukewarmness toward forthright anti-prohibition declarations of his party's platform.

Senator Hiram Bingham (Republican), of Connecticut, said he expected passage of a beer bill by the Senate this session, unless the predominantly dry subcommittee of the judiciary committee, appointed by the very dry Senator George W. Norris (Republican), of Nebraska, resorted to some of their former tactics and delayed action.

The subcommittee is headed by Senator John J. Blaine (Republican), of Wisconsin, an avowed wet. But three of its five members are Senator William E. Borah (Republican), of Idaho, who was even considered as the possible presidential candidate of the Prohibition party in the last campaign; Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Democrat), of Montana, and Senator Clarence C. Dill (Democrat), who comes from Washington, the State which sent Senator Wesley L. Jones (Republican), of 5-and-10 liquor law fame, to the Senate.

The plan is to send the House beer bill to the Senate judiciary committee first, have it report on the question of constitutionality, and then send the bill to the finance committee for consideration of its revenue aspects.

Amendment Vote Forced.

Several senators came over to the House to see the beer battle yesterday. Among them were Senator Robinson, of Arkansas; Senator John Cohen (Democrat), Georgia, who is said to be a very close friend of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt; the happy Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat), Maryland, who was a wet before it was the popular thing to be; Senator Alben Barkley (Democrat), Kentucky, who was selected by Gov. Roosevelt to make the keynote speech at the Democratic convention in Chicago last June; Senator Bingham and others.

There was only one occasion when the Democratic leaders appeared in danger of losing control of the situation. That was when Representative William I. Sirovich (Democrat), New York, an advocate of beer, resorted to the practice of offering an amendment to get the floor and talk. He proposed to strike out the enacting clause. When he had done he asked to withdraw his amendment, but opponents of the bill would not agree, and forced a vote on it. It caught the House by surprise.

Representative William B. Bankhead (Democrat), Alabama, was presiding. It took him a long time to count those who stood for and against the amendment. Meanwhile, Representative Thomas H. Cullen (Democrat), New York, head of the Tammany delegation, was frothing at the mouth at the situation, and Mr. Sirovich was doing what he could to overcome the situation he had created. Finally Mr. Bankhead announced that the Sirovich amendment was beaten.

Demand Teller Count.

But Representative Thomas H. Blanton (Democrat), Texas, who is a dry among dries, and Representative Grant E. Mouser, jr. (Republican), Ohio, demanded the House members march down the aisle to be counted by tellers. Mr. Mouser also is a dry. Representative Fred L. Britten (Republican), Illinois, called him a bigot on Tuesday, and he returned the compliment by telling Mr. Britten he was daffy. The inept Sirovich amendment was beaten on the teller vote by 163 to 118, but the scare was sufficient to cause scouts to rout out everybody they could find, including Speaker Garner, who walked past the tellers to vote against the amendment.

That marked victory for sponsors of the measure, and probably accounted for several additional votes from members who were just as willing to be on the winning as the losing side.

The final vote showed the following division: For the bill, 230; Democrats, 133; Republicans, 96; Farmer-Labor, 1. Against the bill, 165; Democrats, 64; Republicans, 101.

There were 60 lame ducks who voted for the bill, including 17 Democrats and 43 Republicans, while 81 lame-ducks voted against the bill, including 69 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

The bill is designed to give Federal authority to beer, ale, porter, lager

beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content by weight which is something under 4 per cent by volume. It imposes a tax of \$5 per barrel of 31 gallons. Federal license fees of \$1,000 a year for brewers, and the old internal revenue taxes on other handlers.

The ways and means committee estimated the bill would raise \$300,000,000 a year in revenue. Estimates of others vary. Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills estimated the revenue would not be more than \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

The bill's permission to manufacture and sell 3.2 beer and similar beverages is specifically restricted by State and municipal laws. The beverages may not be produced or sold in violation of local laws.

By way of contrast some of the former votes on proposals to repeal or modify the prohibition laws might be cited. On December 5, the opening day of the present session, the Garner straight-out prohibition amendment repeal proposal was voted down, 272 to 144, with 13 not voting. It failed by six of the two-thirds vote required.

Previous Wet Defeats.

The O'Connor-Hull beer bill was beaten in the House in the last session by a vote of 228 to 169. On March 14 last the Beck-Linthicum bill was beaten by 227 to 187, with 18 not voting. In the Senate, last session, Senator Bingham's proposal to legalize 4 per cent beer by an amendment to tax revision bill, was beaten, as was a subsequent proposal to legalize 2.75 per cent beer to develop revenue in place of something like \$250,000,000 proposed to be got from various so-called nuisance taxes.

Later, on July 11, another Bingham beer proposal was beaten when it was sent to the judiciary committee by a vote of 50 to 25, with 21 not voting. This was after the two parties had held their conventions in Chicago. Twenty-four Democrats voted to put the Bingham beer proposal on the shelf.

The Volstead act, which the Collier bill passed by the House yesterday proposes to amend, was passed by the House on July 22, 1919, by a vote of 287 to 100, with 3 voting present and 40 not voting. It was passed over the veto of President Wilson by a vote of 175 to 55, with 3 voting present and 198 not voting, which was tantamount to accepting the prohibition enforcement act.

Supporters of Sanity And Tolerance

The following Representatives voted for the motion to bring the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer bill before the House for direct action:

Aldrich	Crowe	Horr	Overton
Amie	Crump	Howard	Palmisano
Andresen	Cullen	Hull, William E.	Person
Andrew, Mass.	Curry	Igoe	Pettengill
Andrews, N. Y.	Darrow	Jacobsen	Pittenger
Arentz	Delaney	James	Prall
Arnold	De Priest	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pratt, Ruth
Auf der Heide	De Rouen	Kading	Ransley
Bacharach	Dickstein	Kahn	Reilly
Bachmann	Dieterich	Karch	Rogers, N. H.
Bacon	Douglas, Ariz.	Kelly, Ill.	Rudd
Baldrige	Douglass, Mass.	Kemp	Sabath
Beam	Doutrich	Kennedy	Schafer
Beck	Drewry	Kleberg	Schneider
Black	Dyer	Knutson	Schuetz
Bloom	Eaton, N. J.	Kunz	Seger
Bolleau	Englebright	Kvale	Shannon
Boland	Erk	LaGuardia	Sirovich
Bolton	Estep	Larrabee	Somers, N. Y.
Britten	Evans, Mont.	Lehlbach	Spence
Brumm	Fernandez	Lewis	Stafford
Brunner	Fish	Lichtenwalner	Stewart
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	Lindsay	Stokes
Burdick	Foss	Linthicum	Sullivan, N. Y.
Campbell, Pa.	Freeman	Loneragan	Sullivan, Pa.
Canfield	Gambrill	Loofbourov	Sutphin
Carley	Gavagan	McCormack	Sweeney
Carter, Calif.	Gifford	McLeod	Tierney
Carter, Wyo.	Golder	McMillan	Tilson
Cavichia	Goss	Maas	Tinkham
Celler	Granfield	Major	Treadway
Chavez	Griffin	Maloney	Turpin
Chindblom	Griswold	Mansfield	Watson
Clancy	Haines	Martin, Mass.	Welch, Calif.
Cochran, Mo.	Hancock, N. Y.	Martin, Oreg.	White
Cole, Md.	Hancock, N. C.	May	Whitley
Condon	Harlan	Mead	Wigglesworth
Connery	Hart	Millard	Williams, Mo.
Connolly	Hartley	Montet	Withrow
Cooke	Hess	Niedringhaus	Wolcott
Crosser	Hollister	Norton, N. J.	Wolfenden
	Holmes	O'Connor	Wolverton
		Oliver, N. Y.	Wood, Ind.

Pairs were as follows:

Mr. Boylan (for) with Mr. Allgood (against).
 Mr. Corning (for) with Mr. Davenport (against).
 Mr. Coyle (for) with Mr. Rayburn (against).
 Mr. Flesinger (for) with Mr. Goodwin (against).
 Mr. Boehne (for) with Mr. Kerr (against).
 Mr. Tucker (for) with Mr. Shallenberger (against).
 Mr. Lamneck (for) with Mr. Mulligan (against).
 Mr. Peavey (for) with Mr. Hare (against).
 Mr. Lea (for) with Mr. Chapman (against).

General pairs:

Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma with Mr. Clague.
 Mr. Oliver of Alabama with Mr. Shreve.
 Mrs. Owen with Mr. Bohn.
 Mr. Drane with Mr. Kendall.
 Mr. Collier with Mr. Murphy.
 Mr. Cannon with Mr. Seiberling.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Chase.
 Mr. Yon with Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST

The Pro and Con Monthly

January, 1933



Congress And The
Beer Problem

History of American Liquor
Legislation

The Budget and a Beer Tax
Provisions of the Collier Beer Bill
Should the Sale of Beer be
Legalized?

The Students' Laboratory

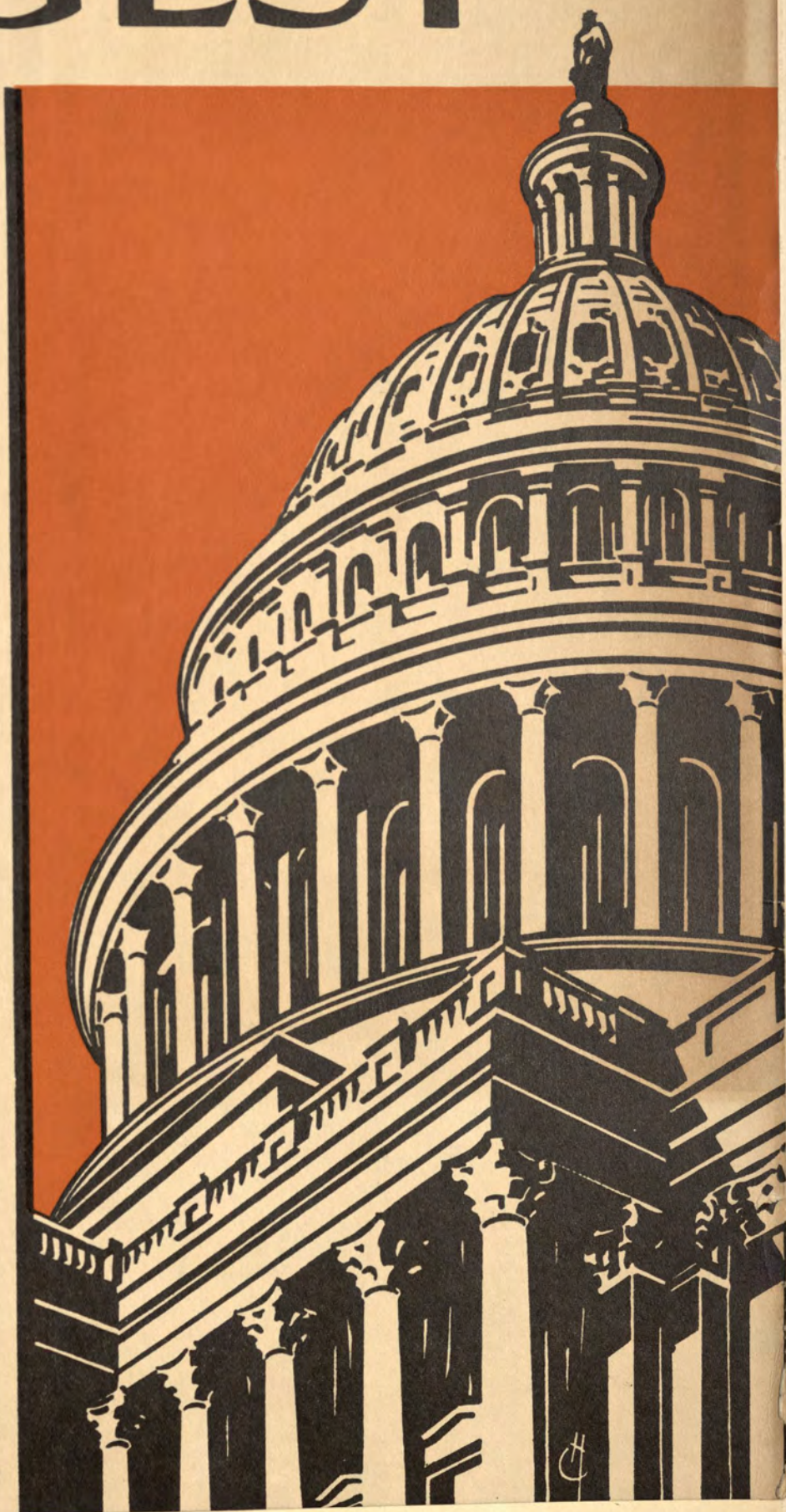


All Regular Features



WASHINGTON, D.C.

FIFTY CENTS A COPY



CON

Tilton *Cont'd*

the political power that is coming their way. But by selling antiprohibition precisely as big business sells a cigarette or a new gasoline the moneyed East has fooled the South and West into thinking prohibition is morally wrong, when as a matter of fact prohibition is morally good for the Nation, politically an asset to the South and West, and bad only for the moneyed East, where it really does interfere with power to send standpat conservatives to Congress. It is so common to hear the big financiers of the East say, "The East is slipping, the East is slipping."

This is the way that history will record this beer bill and the repeal amendment. It would be well if every Southern and Western Representative before he voted to pass this beer bill wrote a letter home to his constituents, saying: "Before I vote for the beer bill, or for the repeal amendment, I wish my constituents to understand that a vote for either of these measures is a vote to weaken the coming political supremacy of South and West and give party control back to the moneyed East. If my constituents desire me to vote to deprive them of political power, I will do so, but personally I would rather vote to strengthen my constituency than to weaken it."

That would be getting at the bottom of the matter, and at a time when the nations are teetering toward economic collapse, it would be far better to deal with the true heart of the matter than with surface motion and mob psychology. Could there be anything more absurd than to add a wet tornado to a financial hurricane? That is what relegalization of beer will mean. Every beer shop will be a rum shop. Are the American people mad enough to think that reopening the saloons is a financial panacea?

Were I a Congressman from the East, I would also write a letter to the eastern financiers, to what we loosely call Wall Street as against Main Street. I would point out to them that in trying to kill prohibition, either by relegalizing beer by straight repeal, they were turning their backs on the safest constituency they will ever have, the West and up-State voters and raising to the surface every subversive vote, the underworld vote that follows the city machine. These groups may vote wet, but they will never vote financial. Therefore, the moneyed power of the East may well be toying with a Frankenstein that will destroy it.

The real safety of our country today depends on getting these truths through the country. What we need is a party of the open spaces, South, West, and up-State, a coalition lifting the big cities to the old pioneer idealism of thrift, of independent thinking as against mass emotion, of self-discipline and self-sacrifice. To this group, the moneyed power of the East should make concessions. Thus, would be built up a party invincible that could slowly lift our big cities to the knowledge of the qualities needed for a stable democracy. But, let the moneyed East continue, as in this prohibition fight, to lift the gangster and subversive forces to the surface and we may well face decline and fall. This is the way to look at the prohibition fight, to get underneath and analyze the forces that are making it. We are never going to get anywhere by telling of the benefits of prohibition. The marvelous advertising

of the wet forces has created a condition where people shed temperance facts. They are like a man in a fever. You can't reason with him.

But if you can convince the South and West that every wet inch they give deprives them of coming political supremacy, that idea will take root. If you can also convince Wall Street that they may well be destroying themselves by the tactics they are employing to get rid of prohibition, that idea will take root.

Now, lest you think I am dreaming, I will set down for you the steps by which I came to know that history is going to record this great wet and dry fight partially as a fight between section and section for political supremacy, a fight in which Wall Street section for a time, at least, pretty thoroughly fooled the Main Street section.

Up to 1928, the dry forces were coming, not going. Their fight was mostly with the few rich, the gangsters, and the liquor interests. At that time a lawyer close to the wets told me himself that the liquor interests were getting out of money and it would be 10 years before the wets could hope to make a dent. In a few months all this was changed. Eastern moneyed interests had come into the fight. The Democratic Party had come into the fight, bringing eastern capital along with it. A great election had been held and won, not by the East, but by the West, the women, and the dries. The East was frightened by that election. It saw political power passing South and West. It rode back to New York from Kansas City determined to have an eastern victory in 1932. To secure this eastern victory the moneyed East went wet, in my opinion.

I first heard of this new wet drive from a lady from Pennsylvania, supposed to be rather close to the great political and financial machines there. She told me it was no use to go on working for prohibition any longer. The big men of Pennsylvania had got together and decided to get rid of prohibition, even if it meant a civil war. The idea seemed to be that for long years the political bosses of that State had sent their own men to legislature and Congress without outside interference.

But the dries had become that most obnoxious thing, a party within a party. Thus, they broke up party control and put men into office who were dangerous to the big interests. They elected a Pinchot, hostile to public utilities. In short, the dries had become of such political moment that they had to be eliminated from politics even if it meant a civil war.

Shortly after this, the repeal memorial was before the Massachusetts Legislature. I was in charge of that memorial. As it was a Republican legislature and a dry President had just been elected, I was amazed to find the Republican machine at our statehouse working to send that repeal memorial to Hoover. When I remonstrated, I was told that only one man could help it. I appealed to that man. He telegraphed me that prohibition had become of such political moment that it was necessary for the repeal memorial to go to Washington in order to get him to appoint an unbiased alcohol commission and by the report of that commission he hoped that prohibition would be removed from politics.

I immediately asked Republican insiders what it meant, and the answer was, "The Republican party mismanaged prohibition in the beginning and now it has gone to work to get rid of it." I then and there saw that the capitalistic forces of the East were out to capture both parties, drive

Continued on page 19

O'Connor *Cont'd*

more possibility of the bootlegger being in here and competing, and the racketeering still going on."

Let us face the facts. The bootlegger to-day gets \$36 per barrel for beer. Beer, the brewers told us, with a \$7.50 tax, could easily be sold at a top price of \$15 per barrel and yield a handsome profit. If the brewers would sell beer for \$15 per barrel, of course the bootlegger could not compete. It is understood the bootlegger must have a margin of about \$20, because his overhead is so great. The difference between \$5 and \$7.50 is going to be passed on to the public anyway. Maybe if we had a tax of \$20 per barrel, the bottlegger might continue, but he never could continue with a tax of \$7.50 per barrel.

In the new bill we see the force of the argument which has always been advanced, to get a real wide distribution of beer and to satisfy the largest demands of the people we would have to permit draught beer. I agree with that now. I believe it would be a mistake to restrict it to bottled beer. So we took out the restrictions in that respect.

Of course, the demand for beer in this country is much more widespread than the demand for wine. Wines are only drunk by a small proportion of the people, but they are entitled to have it, and I am anxious to see the wine situation worked out.

Now, those are the problems. It seems that 3.25 is real beer, but anything less than that is not real beer. Whether real beer is intoxicating is for you gentlemen to find out the best way you can. The next thing is to get the revenue from it now, when it is possible to get it.

I have heard the question asked: "Why do people drink beer?" I don't intend to be facetious about it, but I think people drink beer, a lot of them, for the same reason that people drink a glass of Coca Cola or an ice cream soda, and I do know that very often, as a thirst quencher, in the summer time, many people will testify that beer is a thirst quencher as nothing else satisfies that thirst, and I believe the taste of beer is the thing that attracts people to it. I don't believe there are many people in this world who deliberately drink to get the effect of intoxication, any kind of liquor, and I believe that the taste is the big thing, whether it is beer, Coca Cola, or soda water. I know I could not convince lots of people of that, but that is my sincere belief.

Now, the question of whether or not a saloon was a bad place or a good place or a naughty place was just a question of local enforcement. There were a lot of good saloons; and if you will restore this to the local authorities, the States ought to take care of that. If you say that any place where beer is sold to be drunk on the premises constitutes a saloon, then, of course, you can't provide for draft beer; but the District of Columbia, if it were a political unit, could determine how it should be sold.

The saloon system was limited to a select crew that ran the saloons. They were owned by the breweries, and the breweries saw to it that there was only a limited number, and they had the licenses for all of them. If you could sell beer in every place and sell it open to public gaze you would not have any of the evils of the old-time saloon. All the theory of conducting the saloon has been to put it behind darkened windows, behind the blind, where they

could be opened after hours and on Sundays. If you left it open to the world, where everybody that wanted a glass of beer could be seen from the street, did not have to go to certain places to get it but could stop in any grocery store and buy it, or could stop in any chain store and get a bottle of beer to take home, you would not have any of those undesirable places; there would be open competition and no place would ever become a congregating place for the underworld.

The decent people of this country who were trying to blot out the curse of liquor fell right into the hands of the people who were interested in its sale. They put on high license fees and restricted the number of places where it could be sold, according to the population or something, which in my opinion was a great mistake. We would never had had prohibition—and let me say this in passing: Just as prohibition was coming in, the saloon was passing out. In my district in New York, on the east side, on First, Second, and Third Avenues, the saloons that were left at that time changed hands four or five times a year. Nobody could make a living out of a saloon. The breweries owned them all, and anybody could start up a saloon business without a cent of investment. They were passing out. People had become more educated. They went to the movies, they went to more respectable places, and the only places that were making money were the high class hotel bars or the big corner bar, and they were open to the view of the street. They were the only ones that survived. The saloon system had practically gone out. And if you go back into this limited licensing system you are going to have the same thing, in my opinion. Let anybody sell it that will pay the fee and pay the tax. That may sound strange, but I think that is the cure for it. *Extracts, see 1, p. 32.*

Prospects for Beer

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Representative from the 16th Congressional District, New York

"WHEN do we get our beer?", is probably the question most universally propounded today in this country. Surely it is the question most often propounded to a Member of Congress. When legislators go home and are greeted by their constituents, it is rarely that inquiry is made about legislative matters. But not so with the Beer Bill. Some of us feel that if the bill does not become a law soon, we shall not care to walk through our districts.

For years while fighting to accomplish the objective, I have parried the question by answering, "Thursday"—at the same time being careful not to designate in what particular week, or even year, that lucky day would occur. This article is a public petition to the Chief Executive who signs the measure to vindicate my prophecy and affix his signature on a "Thursday."

The "noble experiment" is now just thirteen years old. We have been a long time experimenting. I imagine most great inventions were developed in a much shorter period. Of course, many of us knew years ago that the experiment was a failure and have been trying to close up the laboratory, but we have had a real job on our hands.

My participation in the fight to modify the Volstead Act, and the greater battle to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, goes back ten years, when I first took my seat in the House of Representatives. There were only a "few of us" then. We were never able to get an out and out test vote on modification. The most we could do was to snipe at appropriation bills and raise the issue collaterally. I recall that on one occasion only three Members of the House stood up in favor of a motion that was considered a "wet" and "dry" issue. Those three musketeers represented the low ebb of the anti-Prohibition movement. Later I recall twelve fearless wets braving the ridicule and aspersions of the fanatical drys. Some one of the group, sacrilegiously referred to the gallant dozen as "The Twelve Apostles." It did seem at times as though we were "crying in the wilderness."

When one of us was so audacious as to try to reduce appropriations for Prohibition enforcement, he was chided by his wet colleagues and even by the wet Governor of his State as a proper subject for impeachment. Those were the days of that old bromide, "while



John J. O'Connor

it is a law we should enforce it." That claptrap was thrown at us even by our friends and leaders back home.

Every demagogue was for enforcing the law against everybody except himself. If such a sanctimonious attitude had been carried to its ultimate conclusion, we would have been a nation of informers. Congressman would have been informing on Governors and vice versa.

Those days are over. "Happy days are here again,"—or nearly. In twelve years the "three musketeers" had grown to a battalion of one hundred and sixty-nine when last May that number of Representatives voted for the O'Connor-Hull Bill. The big push-over came however on last November 8th, when over twenty-one million of our citizens voted

for "immediate" modification of the National Prohibition Act as well as the outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That legion represented the vast majority of our population and so clarion was the call that overnight "drys" became "wets"—true with some fear and trembling at reprisals from the dry organizations and clerics, but they took the hurdle.

I suppose there is not a person in America who does not know that the House of Representatives has passed the Beer Bill by a substantial majority and that it now is lodged with that "other body" the Senate. The Bill as we passed it legalized beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 percent by weight, which is equivalent to 4 percent by volume. In other words in every twelve ounce bottle of beer there will be about one-half an ounce of alcohol. It does not sound like much, does it? But those, who are supposed to know, tell us that it is real good beer—that practically all the well known brews of pre-Prohibition days can be made under that simple formula.

Lengthy hearings were held on the measure before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The Drys still claim that it was only by trick and device that the Bill was referred to that particular Committee instead of the Judiciary Committee which has always had or assumed jurisdiction of prohibition legislation.

Even if this were true, you could hardly blame people for trying to dodge a Committee which had always been packed with drys since the days when Mr. Volstead was Chairman of that Committee. Perhaps it was this thought which prompted the authors

The Jeffersonian

5

have given it a great deal of thought, but feared that the "Drys"

best opinion seems to be that the bill will pass there by a very slight

April—on "Thursday." There four of them.

House Slashes House Slashes Dry Law Fund Dry Law Fund, Bars 'Snooping Bars 'Snooping'

Appropriation Is Cut 18% 'Evidence' Buying, Wire Tapping, 'Stools' Outlawed

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House of Representatives today voted a cut of 18 per cent in the funds for prohibition enforcement and drove on, in what proved a field day for the wet bloc, to outlaw wiretapping, the purchase of liquor for evidence and the use of paid informers as approved methods of policing the Volstead act.

When the House finished with the appropriations listed for the Prohibition Bureau in the supply bill for the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments for the fiscal year \$8,440,000 had been tagged for enforcement, as against the current allotment of \$10,250,000. This reduction of \$1,810,000 amounted to approximately 12 per cent less than the budget estimates of \$9,599,000 and was \$680,000 less than the \$9,120,000 recommended to the House by its Appropriations Committee.

Although the cut was not the full amount advocated by the House wets (they were defeated on the first attempt to shave the total to \$7,199,000), the success of their second more moderate success paved the way for victory in their twelve-year fight on the prevailing tactics of prohibition agents.

In all, it was a satisfactory afternoon for members of the wet group, and not without political significance, with the Republican leaders lining up against the larger cut but going along in the end, and the conspicuous absence of Democratic leaders, particularly those who are candidates for the Speakership of the next House. Only Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, and John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, the former wet, the latter dry, were present and voting, among the avowed candidates for the Speakership. Representatives Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, the Democratic floor leader; John McDuff, of Alabama, and Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman

(Continued on page two)

(Continued from page one)

man of the Appropriations Committee, were not in the debate or the voting. Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, Republican floor leader, and Representatives James S. Parker, of New York, and Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, who sat at the minority table throughout the discussion, voted against the first amendment, offered by Representative Anthony Griffin, Democrat, of New York, for the higher cut in the enforcement funds, but they favored the cut as finally adopted and voted to end wire-tapping and liquor buying.

Representative Malcolm C. Tarver, dry Democrat, of Georgia, speaking, he said, as "a friend of prohibition," was the author of the amendment designed to withhold enforcement funds for the buying of liquor and use of paid informers to convict violators of the prohibition law. In a heated speech, the Georgia dry reproached some of his colleagues for "drinking beer" at a Texas barbecue held last

fall at a Chesapeake Bay resort near Washington, attended, he said, by "hundreds of members of this House."

Representative Tarver took the play away from Representative George H. Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, when the Georgia member substituted his own for the Tinkham amendment on buying liquor and using informers. The Massachusetts wet, who has fought enforcement methods consistently for ten years or more, saw the way the wind was blowing. He graciously yielded this honor to Representative Tarver and offered congratulations on the former's "conversion."

The votes were taken with the House in the committee of the whole, but the action will prevail unless defeated by separate roll calls on the day of final action, probably tomorrow. It is assumed that Representative William B. Oliver, Democrat, of Alabama, in charge of the bill for the appropriations committee, will attempt to put the members on record then.

The series of amendments, one to cut the appropriation by Representative Griffin, three by Representative Tinkham, the substitute by Representative Tarver, and another by Representative O'Connor, of New York, to eliminate the entire section covering the prohibition bureau, were debated for two hours with an agreement to vote at the expiration of that time.

Advocates of curtailment of prohibition enforcement activities argued that conditions would be changed before the funds were available on July 1, anticipating action at the extra session to start the machinery in motion for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The dries, referred to as such by Representative Frank Oliver, of New York in the chair, when he was instructing the "ayes" to sit down on one occasion in the midst of a rising vote, argued that the law must be enforced as long as it remained on the statute books. They warned of increasing laxity if the fund, which has been lowered only twice since the advent of prohibition, were reduced.

The first proposal to reduce the amount of \$9,120,000, proposed in the bill, to \$7,199,000 was defeated, 128 to 113, but Representative Griffin immediately advanced an amendment to cut it to \$8,440,000, and, with the switch by the handful of Republican leaders, won out, 129 to 118. With the sentiment thus fixed, the Tinkham amendment against wire tapping prevailed, 122 to 107, and the Tarver plan to outlaw the buying of liquor went over, 132 to 78.

"In view of the votes here today I ask permission to withdraw my amendment," said Representative O'Connor, but found himself blocked by Representative Homer C. Parker, another Georgia dry. The House, however, was satisfied, and the O'Connor amendment was rejected perfunctorily by a vote of 132 to 74.

House Cuts Off All Funds Dry Snoops Use for Raids

(Continued from page 2)

this plan in the cloak room during today's session and agreed it would be adopted upon Roosevelt's occupancy of the White House.

Volsteadism got a knockout blow when, among other economies inflicted upon it by the Wets, it was voted not to allow Woodcock two items he requested.

These were \$150,000 for evidence—to buy whisky in speakeasies—and \$49,000 to pay stool pigeons, or informants who tip off dry law offenders to the Feds.

Nearly Lopped Second Million.

So now, when a snooper walks into Jake's place, he'll have to buy his own drinks—which should discourage the badge toters no little.

The Wets nearly lopped a second \$1,000,000 off the enforcement budget, but failed by a vote of 113 to 128. They trimmed the first \$1,000,000 by 129 to 118.

"Let the Government start obeying laws," the Wets decreed, when wire tapping and other gumshoe methods of evidence gathering by Dry agents were banned by a 122 to 107 vote.

When the vote on the proposal to nullify the prohibition fund in

its entirety was started, Representative John J. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.) sounded a warning to all Democratic members, reminding them of their party platform's declaration against prohibition.

"I'm going to stand here by the tellers, and every Democrat on the Dry side of this question will be noted for future action in the councils of the party," announced O'Connor.

Rep. Fred Britten (Rep., Ill.), lieutenant in the Wet offensive started a bitter exchange by his reference to the widespread drinking in high places throughout Washington since the first day of prohibition.

"And members of Congress have not been exempt from this flaunting of your prohibition law, so let's quit being hypocritical about it," said Britten.

The votes by which the Wet trampled down the Dries were teller affairs taken in the House operating as a Committee of the Whole. The die-hard Dries have served notice that they will demand roll-calls on the three appropriation-killing amendments when the appropriations measure comes up for a final passage—probably tomorrow.

NATION'S COMMERCE—FEBRUARY, 1933

EDIT

Representative Rainey

THIS publication had the pleasure of predicting in the December issue that the Honorable Henry T. Rainey, veteran Representative from Illinois and majority leader in the House, would be successful in his candidacy for the speaker's chair, to be vacated by its present incumbent, John Nance Garner, upon his inauguration as Vice President of the United States.

The prediction was not based upon any personal feeling in the matter, but rather upon the self-evident fact that the Democratic Party, in assuming control of the government, is now engaged in selecting the most experienced, capable and suitable leaders within its ranks for strategic posts, and that such leadership is absolutely essential to the success of the heavy program facing the government during the next four years. Ignoring personal opinion and personalities, therefore, and studying the matter purely from the standpoint of qualifications, there can be no doubt in our mind that Representative Rainey must be and will be the logical selection of his party for this extremely important post. A man who, by his brilliant record as a legislator, has earned for himself the esteem, confidence and support of his entire party, and the admiration and friendship of his opponents, one whose extensive experience in parliamentary matters, whose acquaintance with national and international problems, and whose whole training, places him far above all other candidates on point of merit and experience, his qualifications for the post are so apparent that it is difficult to see how his party can fail to seize the opportunity of placing him in the Speaker's chair, confident that he will exercise his powers as leader of the House with the discretion and the ability which have characterized him throughout an exceptionally fine career. This publication predicted many months ago the nomination of Lt. Gov. Lehman as Democratic candidate for the N. Y. State governorship, and subsequently his election. Both predictions were fulfilled. We take some pride in our political predictions, therefore, and do not hesitate to forecast the election of the Honorable Henry Thomas Rainey as the next Speaker of the House.

CAUCUS MAR. 2 ON SPEAKER

A new Speaker of the House to succeed Vice President-elect John N. Garner will be chosen at a Democratic caucus about March 2, party leaders decided today.

Final decision awaits word from all of the newly elected Democratic members of the next Congress, who have been asked to say whether they will be here for the inauguration festivities.

Most of the members say they will be here at that time, according to Representative Arnold (D.) of Illinois, chairman of the caucus.

The imminence of the election has spurred the candidates for the speakership to new action. The list has been narrowed down to four contenders who are regarded as having a chance for the speakership toga. They are Representatives McDuffie of Alabama, Rainey of Illinois, Byrns of Tennessee and O'Connor of New York.

CAUCUS CALLED ON SPEAKERSHIP

A secret caucus about March 2 of the Democratic members of the new House to nominate a candidate for Speaker was indicated yesterday.

A partial poll of new members by Representative Arnold (D.), of Illinois, caucus chairman, indicated, he said that "most of the members of the next House will be in Washington for the inauguration."

While Arnold announced a definite date had not been fixed, sentiment favored the caucus before March 4 so the Speaker could be selected to assist the new President in shaping his legislative program.

After a meeting of members of the Illinois delegation and others supporting Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, present floor leader, for the Speakership, Rainey said:

"It makes no difference to me when the caucus is held. I will have 170 of the 313 votes on the first ballot. All that is needed to nominate is 157."

Supporters of Representative John McDuffie (D.), of Alabama, Rainey's chief opponent, likewise predicted victory.

—Buy American and Be American—

Tax on Fur in Clothing Manufacture Proposed

A tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the selling price of fur on the hide or pelt when such fur is made into or attached to any article and sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer is proposed in a bill (H. R. 14532) introduced Feb. 1 by Representative O'Connor (Dem.), of New York City. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Votes of the Week in Congress

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The votes of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut delegations in Congress as recorded in the roll call taken on important issues this week were:

Senate

SILVER—Vote on the motion to table the silver purchase and remonetization amendment to the Glass banking bill, carried 58 to 18, January 24, showed the members of these delegations voting as follows:

NEW YORK—Yeas: Copeland, Wagner, Democrats.

NEW JERSEY—Yeas: Barbour, Kean, Republicans.

CONNECTICUT—Yea: Bingham. Paired for: Wolcott.

BANKING REFORM—Vote on the Glass banking bill, passed 54 to 9, January 25, showed the members of these delegations voting as follows:

NEW YORK—Yeas: Copeland, Wagner, Democrats.

NEW JERSEY—Yeas: Kean; general pair: Barbour.

CONNECTICUT—Yeas: Bingham, Wolcott.

House

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Vote on the Barbour amendment to restore the appropriation for the citizens' military training camps to the War Department bill, adopted 202 to 158, January 24, showed these delegations voting as follows:

NEW YORK—Yeas: Bacon, Ruth Pratt, Millard, Fish, Harcourt J. Pratt, Parker, Crowther, Shell, Davenport, Hancock, Stalker, Whitley, Sanders, Andrews, Reed, Republicans; Brunner, Lindsay, Cullen, Black, Somers, Delaney, Carley, Celler, Prall, Dickstein, Griffin, Oliver, Fitzpatrick, Mead, Democrats. Nays: La Guardia, Taber, Republicans; Kennedy, Gavanagan, Democrats. Not voting: Rudd, Sullivan, Sirovich, Boylan, O'Connor, Corning, Democrats; Harcourt J. Pratt, Culkin, Clarke and Cooke, Republicans.

NEW JERSEY—Yeas: Wolverton, Bacharach, Eaton, Seger, Hartley, Lehlbach, Republicans; Sutphin, Norton, Democrats. With general pairs: Perkins, Cavicchia, Republicans. Not voting: Stewart, Auf der Heide, Democrats.

CONNECTICUT—Yeas: Lonergan, Tierney, Democrats; Goss, Republican. Not voting: Freeman, Republican.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1933.

Democrat Flays Farley on Jobs In Secret Caucus

JAMES A. FARLEY, chief dispenser of patronage in the Roosevelt administration, was criticized for treading on the prerogatives of congressional Democrats in the distribution of political appointments, at a secret caucus of House Democrats last night.

A fiery attack upon Farley was made by Representative Tom Blanton (D.), of Texas behind closed doors. Blanton was applauded as he insisted Members of Congress should be consulted by Farley. Representative John J. O'Connor of New York put an end to the discussion by making a point of order that the caucus was called to discuss tariff instead of patronage.

30 Democrats In House Flout Repeal Caucus

THIRTY HOUSE DEMOCRATS who refused yesterday at a caucus of their party to be bound to vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, were:

Blanton, Patman and Sanders, Texas; Cooper, Browning and Eslick, Tennessee; Ludlow and Greenwood, Indiana; Tarver, Mobley, Wright and Lankford, Georgia; Shallenberger and Morehead, Nebraska; Ellzey, Collins, Doxey and Rankin, Mississippi; Goldsborough, Maryland; Dominick and Hare, South Carolina; Driver, Arkansas; McKeown, Johnson, McClintic and Swank, Oklahoma; Patterson, Alabama; Polk, Ohio; Sandlin and Wilson, Louisiana.

RAINEY CLAIMS SPEAKER'S JOB

Claims of Representative Rainey (D.), of Illinois, he had enough votes pledged to assure his election of the next House drew fire yesterday from Representatives McDuffie (D.), of Alabama, and Byrns, of Tennessee, also candidates.

McDuffie said:

"I am happy over my prospects for election. I have never made any claims as to the number of votes I have pledged. The next Speaker of the House will be nominated in the Democratic caucus and not by the claims of candidates for the office."

Byrns said:

"Representative Rainey's declaration that another candidate is his strongest contender is only a part of his desperate efforts to break up my positive strength in the West as well as in the South."

Rainey had been reported as saying McDuffie was his most formidable opponent.

—Buy American and Be American—

Fur Tax Fails

Frauds and ingenious but legitimate evasions cut three-quarters from the tax yield on fur-trimmed coats and, by the letter of the law, most of that comes from those least able to pay. So retroactive repeal is now sought.

A WOMAN buying a fur-trimmed coat costing \$32.50 or less finds that she has to pay a 10% tax to Uncle Sam on the entire garment. If she pays more for the coat, she only has to pay 10% on the cost of the fur trimming!

That is the situation as it works out under the present law. Representative O'Connor (N. Y.) wants an amendment which would repeal this provision, and make the repeal retroactive. The Treasury will not object. One object of making it retroactive is to keep a lot of cloak and suit manufacturers out of jail. Another is to save numerous department store operators from prosecution. Still a third involves purchasers of fur-trimmed garments who have used one device or another to prevent payment of a tax never intended, apparently, by Congress.

The trouble all comes in the language of the statute, as frequently happens. It reads that a tax of 10% shall be assessed on an entire garment "of which fur is the component material of chief value."

At the time it was being passed Representative La Guardia (N. Y.) had a sudden qualm. He inquired if this would not result in taxing fur-trimmed coats for poor women, but not expensive fur-trimmed coats.

This was waved aside by Representative Crisp (Ga.), then acting chairman,

who explained that the intention was to tax fur coats, and the language was designed to prevent evasions. For example, putting just a little bit of cloth on a fur coat.

That satisfied La Guardia. But it isn't the way the thing has worked out.

One reason is that the price of fur has held up remarkably well as compared to the price of cloth. Thus the cost of the fur is more apt now to exceed the cost of any other "component part" of the fur-trimmed coat.

How It Works

If the fur in a coat is worth \$10, and the cloth \$9, while buttons, lining and other fittings run to \$8, under the law the coat shall be taxed 10% on its total cost. If the price of the fur and cloth were reversed, so that cloth was the most expensive single component, then the tax would apply only to the fur.

Experts agree that the dividing line comes at about \$32.50. Above that the cloth is apt to cost more than the fur trimmings. Below that the trimmings are apt to cost more than the cloth.

Which works out that the well-to-do women pay taxes only on the furs with which their coats are trimmed. The poorer women pay taxes on the entire value of their coats. Which of course is just the opposite of the intention.

The tax collectors are seriously concerned over their duty to prosecute eva-

O'Connor Once Among Trio To Get Drys' Horselaughs

Active Northern Democrat Viewed as Possibility for Speakership

(Editor's Note: The following article was published as one of a series of sketches of men who are potential candidates for Speaker of the House in the next Congress. The Speakership of the House is the second most important office in the nation. The sketches of which this was part made no attempt to evaluate the chances of the various candidates but merely described the background and lives of the possible choices. This is how New York's John J. O'Connor is regarded in Washington.)

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL
(In The Washington Post)

Back in the storied days when the beautiful Yankee clipper ships were born to sail their historic races across the seven seas to the confoundings of their foreign rivals, the forebears of Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat) of New York, came over from Ireland and settled in the shipbuilding centers of New England, there to ply their craft in shipyards where the unpoetic Yankees made poetry in ships.

Neither the mother nor the father of the present generation of this branch of the O'Connor family did anything of importance, if importance is measured by things which make newspaper headlines. The father of Mr. O'Connor was a tinsmith and was a very good man in his line. His mother was just a wife and mother—and there is nothing very spectacular in that, is there? But what did she love and teach into the heads and hearts of her children?

Now 78 years of age, she has reared four children. Miss Mary E. O'Connor, the only girl, is supervisor of schools in Natick, Mass., is a contributor to educational papers, has a flock of scholastic degrees, and is widely known in educational circles.

James G. O'Connor, one of the three sons, is a lawyer of no small repute in Bangor, Me. Being a Democrat in Maine wasn't fattening so far as finding luscious plums was concerned, as any politician will agree, but being what he was, James G. O'Connor remained a Democrat and was his party's candidate year after year in races in which it was admitted he nor any other Democrat had a chance.

There is a touch of irony in the fact that he didn't put up as much of a fight as he might have for Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor, he sold to his customers on the trains pictures of the battleship at 25 cents each. Such was the interest and public indignation over the sinking of the battleship that he reaped another financial harvest—comparatively speaking. Later he jerked sodas in drug stores. That was before soda jerkers had become a class unto themselves, so he served customers whatever they wanted,

whether it was sodas or medicines. Then he became a school teacher. He taught night school classes in Providence and Cambridge to help himself along the educational ladder.

When he landed in New York he hunted around and got a job as a clerk in a law office at the munificent salary of \$10 a week. He plunged into public affairs at once. Young, personable, ready of tongue and equipped with knowledge, he attracted the eye of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. He was named delegate to party conventions. In 1915 he was named secretary of the Democratic minority in the State constitutional convention. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1920 and served three terms. He was about to be named leader when W. Bourke Cochran, New York's great orator in Congress, died. Young O'Connor wanted to be a big frog in the lesser pond of the Legislature, where he was slated to be leader. The party leaders of his home bailiwick demanded that Bourke Cochran's place be filled with some one from their territory. Young O'Connor was named. He was elected in a special election in 1923.

During his stay in the Legislature he had handled labor legislation, including measures extending the State workmen's compensation law to cover abuses which had not been foreseen when the original law was enacted.

Is Consistent Wet

When he came to Congress he violated the usual procedure by getting himself appointed to the powerful Rules Committee. Of course, he could not have done that if he hadn't had the support of Mr. Murphy. New York had a right to a place on the committee and Mr. Murphy named Mr. O'Connor to succeed to the place which had been filled by Representative Daniel Riordan.

Mr. O'Connor had been one of the most active of the Northern Democrats on the floor. He has been active in the Rules Committee. He has studied the rules of the House and the rules of parliamentary procedure. He has been elected assistant parliamentarian of the last two Democratic conventions.

He has been a consistent wet. His antipathy for the prohibition amendment was expressed early in his service in the House. On one occasion he was one of three members of the House to stand up and be counted in opposition to a dictum of the drys. They got a derisive horse-laugh from the then exultant drys.

Farley's Address to Miami Roosevelt Club

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
 MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 11.—Following is the speech of James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the dinner of the Miami Roosevelt-for-President Club tonight:

I must thank your genial State chairman for the nice way he has presented me to you. I sincerely appreciate his reference to my activities and I am glad at this time to have the opportunity of saying to him that I also am deeply grateful for what the State organization in Florida has done on behalf of the national organization.

I look forward with confidence to seeing your organization develop in militancy and strength under the guidance of our good friend, Jim Hodges.

I know that his efforts will be all the more successful because of the cooperation he will have of another ardent Democrat. I am referring now to the one who, at the sacrifice of time and effort, did so much toward the organization of the State on our behalf before the national convention.

He then continued in the same degree to work wholeheartedly for our cause, with results so apparent that I know we are all pleased to say a word of thanks and to extend our congratulations to that sincere and able strategist, George Hills.

I know that my listeners will pardon me if I begin my talk tonight by injecting a personal note.

For a great many years it has been my good fortune to enjoy the friendship of a man whose character and ability have always merited the respect of those of us who have known him. I am proud of being honored here in his State and having him present.

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to congratulate and wish him well, and at the same time to publicly congratulate the people for having chosen for their Chief Executive—Governor David Sholtz.

Tribute to James M. Cox.

I also at this time wish to pay my respects to another gentleman who has been three times the Governor of his State and who now divides his fealty between his home in the North and his home in the South, the standard bearer of our party in 1920—Governor James M. Cox.

It is a great pleasure for me at the close of a very happy sojourn to be able to express to this gathering of friends my appreciation of the hospitality they have extended to my associates and myself.

For many years I have heard much about the many attractions of this historical peninsula, and I was glad to have had this opportunity of enjoying them in their fullness. Florida as the playground of the world has been many of the ablest newspaper men in the country, representing both great press associations and great newspapers.

I am proud to say that all of these have become fast personal friends of mine. There is not one among them who does not enjoy my confidence. I feel free at any time to tell them everything, because I know from experience that they have a real sense of the requirements of their high calling and always use the information I give them in a way that is a credit to themselves and the organizations which can be proud of having them as their representatives.

Naturally, we have a very deep

regard for what Florida has done for us politically.

The support of this State for our cause dates back over a year, and I know that there will be many times when the realization of your deep interest in his welfare will be a source of encouragement in the midst of the many problems which will confront the one we have chosen to lead us out of chaos into contentment, our pilot in the storm—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Right here let me say that one of my pleasant duties in a few days will be to convey to him the assurance, not only of the support of conscientious Democrats in the ranks but also of the fullest cooperation of those who have chosen to represent you at Washington, your Congressmen and your esteemed members of the upper house, Senators Trammel and Fletcher.

And I might add that the same assurance from those in high offices throughout the country has given me a feeling of complete confidence in the success of our party during the four years allotted to us to retrieve a discouraged people from gloom and bring about a proud citizenry, filled with that spirit of conquest that built a few struggling colonies into the greatest nation in the world.

An Independent Nation.

I know that many of you will be in Washington for the inauguration. I hope that none of you will return until you have visited the Congressional Library and have seen there with your own eyes that wonderful document, the Declaration of Independence.

Inauspiciously displayed, its very simplicity magnifies its greatness.

In that document the pre-eminent word is independence. That word is the part of the doctrine of American government. Though we must not deny the world our friendship and our reasonable assistance, we must ever guard ourselves that our country shall preserve its integrity and its nationalism exactly as was intended when that document set us up as an independent people.

To do this we must frame our laws so that on the one hand they will add strength to our national security and insure our national prosperity, and on the other hand, we must be ever on the guard to protect in their proper spheres the independence of our States, of our local communities and of our individuals.

To Present Full Program.

To do this our party, as represented by our President, will present a program, formulated from experience and tempered by knowledge gained from past crises that as a nation we progressed most when we made it possible for the greatest progress of individuals.

This program must be a national one. It will be fair to every strata of society, but it will favor no coterie of individuals, no matter how powerful they may be. It will protect the rights of all without encroaching on the rights of any group or any class.

In short, our intention is to restore a balance that will make it possible for all of our people to achieve that degree of independence commensurate with their effort to better themselves. Paternalism will not be tolerated. Favoritism to any class, high or low, will not be shown.

We have promised a new deal and we will keep that promise with a full realization that the practically universal wish of all country, strive to the utmost to be helpful in passing the laws necessary to bring into operation a program that will be Democratic in principle, American in fundamentals and national in scope.

The public of America showed by their ballots their confidence in Roosevelt's leadership. This great mass of voters forms a public opinion against which no individual or group of individuals holding a public trust should dare to set up an opposition, the effect of which would only result in delaying the operation of a plan which we believe will bring us back to a position where our workers will be active and our

people able again to independently support themselves on the high plane of living appropriate to American ideals.

In No Mood for Delay.

I know that our people today are in no mood for delay. They feel that a liberal government is the crying need of the present. We must not deny them this liberal government.

In our realization of the failure of conservatism, we should speedily liberalize our institutions and do everything in our power within the restrictions of constitutional safeguards to make it easier for people to live from their own resources.

This is our aim and our party is ready to stand or fall on its attainment. Let our program become a fact quickly, and the successful outcome of our efforts will be so great that I predict it will result in Democracy remaining in power in the nation for many decades.

I say this with the full realization that there has been prevalent in the past the mistaken idea that having our party in power was detrimental to business. This is our opportunity to permanently see to it that this idea is cast into the discard.

If our loyal Democratic leaders stand as one behind the one leader who stands at their head, we can once and for all, in the immediate future, show America that Democracy stands for business advancement, the logical protection of capital and the safety of our institutions, as well as for that quality of liberalism which has as its concept the greatest good for all.

This universal cooperation should be possible of attainment through party organization. Our government is strictly a two-party government, and because of this, when our party is in power, our councils should attain a unity on policies which will result in a speeding up of the enactment of laws bringing those policies into force.

Party Cooperation Demanded.

In some States, however, our party organization, because of local conditions revolving around their State governments or their municipal governments, have become rather personal affairs not correlated to our national organization to the full degree of cooperation, as has been prevalent in the opposition party.

This is a defect which it shall be my aim to correct as long as I have the responsibilities of national chairman.

Without reference to any specific State, I want to enunciate the principle that every State Democratic organization should strive to perfect its machinery of activity so that it will be in line with the kind of political organization that experience has proved the best for the promotion of party success.

Should any one object to this policy of strengthening party organizations, I will answer him that if we are sincere in our belief in Democratic principles, it is an act of patriotism to so add to the strength of our party as to insure its continuance in power.

Our party was dominant during the first half of our country's history. It is the oldest party in America, dating its beginning back to the days of Thomas Jefferson.

Its militant ideals were given it by one who, in your territorial days, was a Governor of Florida, Andrew Jackson.

It has withstood many attacks, and today we find Democracy a party performance, and then on our merits we can with full confidence come before the country again, knowing well that we will be retained to carry on our great work for our people.

Care in Appointments Pledged.

Naturally, we feel that Democratic government can be best given if in the positions of trust are placed unselfish men and women who have the faith in our principles, so necessary to insure their execution speedily and efficiently.

These men and women shall be selected with the greatest care. They shall be placed in their po-

sitions because of party loyalty and qualifications for the jobs they are to fill.

We intend to see to it that every one of these positions is filled by people who meet these requirements, and with a full sense of my responsibility in advising appointments I want to say that no pressure, no matter its source, will sway me from what I consider my twofold duty, namely, to place in offices loyal Democrats who at the same time will have the ability to serve in their positions to the credit of their party and their country.

I naturally must rely upon the State leaders to make their recommendations. I assume that they in turn will consult fully with their county leaders, so that they will have the benefit of the advice and the endorsement of the ones best qualified, because of personal observation, to vouch for both the Democracy and the worth of candidates for positions of trust.

In insist before they refer their recommendations to me they investigate every candidate thoroughly. I cannot be too emphatic in saying that unless they accompany their recommendations with full evidence of a candidate's honesty, ability and devotion to Democratic ideals I shall refuse to advise favorably, no matter how many or how influential are the endorsements presented.

Proper handling of these problems in a systematic way will serve to reward deserving members of our party and at the same time give to the nation servants devoted to the nation's welfare.

The appointment of any one will place upon the man or woman appointed full responsibility for performing the duties of whatever the job may be.

I want to say with full sincerity that the appointment will be rescinded should the person receiving a position not live up to the requirements in the way of giving full return in public service for the honor received.

Also, it will please the incoming administration greatly if in every State full recognition is given to the younger people.

No one in America has greater respect than myself for those older men who for years have carried the burden of party duties, getting in return very little of a substantial nature.

Aid of Youth Sought.

We owe them a debt of gratitude and this we want to repay, but in doing so we must remember that the upbuilding of our organization requires the continual infusion of new blood, and I shall be mightily pleased if in this State, which has treasured the legend of the fountain of youth, the example he set of keeping our party continually renewed by the acceptance of youth into the party councils.

What I say concerning youth may also be said of the women. We look to them for their support at the polls. Let us be consistent and accept their help in our party activities and welcome their opinions in our party conferences, especially on questions which relate to their own welfare.

In this way we shall increase our influence, and the results be felt by added victories under our banner in many localities now Democratic.

Some people speak at length of political activities should not be so. Interests should be taken by as a duty. If this becomes a better government will.

We have seen plenty of the blame for it at the past three years. We have seen plenty of those whose lack of the political welfare of the country, no matter what their politics, are behind him and will support his administration.

We will start out in the great work ahead of us with a unity of action and a unity of purpose. "Happy Days" was the song of our campaign. It was the tune to which we marched to victory.

We accepted the responsibilities brought to us by that victory, and assure you that our efforts will not be relaxed for a minute until we have made a reality of the sentiments of those lyrics and have brought the United States into such a position of prosperity that all of its people can say with heartfelt thanks, "Happy days are here again."

ANYBODY'S RACE FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Rainey, Byrns and McDuffie
Are Engaged in a Lively
Canvass.

EACH PREDICTS VICTORY

Electioneering Extends to the
House Floor—New York City
Delegation Is Wowed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Demo-
cratic members of the House are
having a hard time keeping their
minds on pending business, due to
the campaign now under way for the
office of Speaker of the Seventy-
third House of Representatives,
which may be filled at the caucus
of re-elected and new members
Thursday night.

The three leading candidates,
Representatives Rainey of Illinois,
Byrns of Tennessee and McDuffie
of Alabama, are all claiming the in-
side track. Tonight it looks like
anybody's race, with Mr. Rainey a
slight favorite. None of the other
candidates, Messrs. Crosser of Ohio,
Rankin of Mississippi and O'Con-
nor of New York, are given even
an outside chance.

Members of the new House who
are not in this Congress are arriv-
ing by every train, and a caucus of
the new members has been called
for Wednesday night. Joseph W.
Bailey Jr. of Texas and Will Rogers
of Oklahoma are expected to be
among the spokesmen elected at
this caucus to represent the new-
comers when the caucus of all Demo-
cratic members of the House
meets Thursday night.

The activities of the candidates
are evident from the galleries.
Whenever a new member appears
on the floor he is buttonholed by
supporters of the various candi-
dates and sometimes by the candi-
dates themselves.

Newcomers Warmly Welcomed.

For the next few days, at least
these newly elected members of the
House are not "freshmen" so far
as the veterans are concerned. They
are welcomed like old friends. They
have the votes, and their votes will
elect the next Speaker.

There will be 126 new faces on
the Democratic side when the new
Congress meets in extra session. Of
these, about sixty are expected to
be in Washington for the caucuses
Wednesday and Thursday nights.
The pledging of new members who
will not be present to abide the ver-
dict of the caucus may prove a
problem, and this phase of the situ-
ation is a question the old-timers
dodge when asked if the decision
of the caucus is binding on men
elected to the Seventy-third Con-
gress but who will be absent when
the roll is called.

The contention of those urging
that the caucus be held subsequent
to March 4 is that these men are
not bound by any action taken by
members of a House of which they
are not members.

The big Democratic State delega-
tions are marking time, and New
York is among them. Representa-
tive Cullen, leader of the New York
City Democratic delegation, said to-
day that the delegation has not de-
cided the course it will pursue when
the time comes to elect a new
Speaker. There are twenty-two
votes in the New York City Demo-
cratic delegation and twenty-nine in
the entire State delegation. The
way this delegation votes may de-
cide the issue, as the situation ap-
pears to stand tonight.

TAMMANY'S 29 MAY LOCK UP SPEAKER RACE

Curry Will Be in Capital To-
day for Conference With
Leaders; Caucus Thursday

Tammany's 29 votes may decide
the race for Speaker of the next
House.

With the Democrats holding a
secret caucus Thursday to nomi-
nate the next Speaker, the bloc of
votes from New York yesterday
became a prize "plum."

Action of John F. Curry and
John H. McCooey, leaders of the
Tammany forces, in declaring for
Representative Thomas H. Cullen
(D.), of Brooklyn, was believed to
indicate the wigwag is marking
time upon its final choice. Curry
will be in Washington today to
confer with leaders on the
Speakership.

Although Cullen, who is leader
of the New York delegation, has
many friends, he was not expected
to poll a large vote. Others in the
race have been campaigning for
months. After the first or second
ballot, the New Yorkers were ex-
pected to throw their support to
one of the leaders.

Leaders in the race continued
to be Representative John Mc-
Duffie (D.), of Alabama, party
whip, and Henry T. Rainey (D.)
of Illinois, majority leader, with
Representative Joseph W. Byrns
(D.), of Tennessee, believed to
be running third.

In declaring for Cullen, the
Tammany leaders sidetracked Rep-
resentative John J. O'Connor, also
a member of the delegation.

With 313 Democrats in the next
House, 157 is the majority neces-
sary to nominate if all are pres-
ent. The caucus choice is bind-
ing.

Trouble began brewing in the
Democratic ranks with the callin-
g of a meeting of new Democratic
members for tomorrow night.
Representatives Will Rogers (D.)
of Oklahoma, and O'Malley (D.)
of Wisconsin, are leaders in the
revolt.

Meanwhile, the Republica-
n members-elect prepared for a
secret conference tonight to nomi-
nate Representative Bertrand H.
Snell, of New York, party leader
for Speaker, and to shape the
strategy for the next session.

NOMINATED



BERTRAND H. SNELL.

SNELL IS NOMINATED BY G. O. P. IN HOUSE

To Remain Minority Leader;
New Democratic Members
Hold Caucus Tonight.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Republicans of the next House
went through the gesture last night
of nominating for Speaker Repre-
sentative Bertrand H. Snell, of New
York, last of the triumvirate which
ruled the Republican-controlled
House under Speaker Nicholas Long-
worth.

Mr. Snell's nomination as his par-
ty's choice for Speaker was conceded
before the party conference began
and his nomination will mean that
he will continue in the next House
to be the minority leader.

With the Democrats holding 313 of
the 435 seats in the House, it is con-
ceded that another Democrat will
take the place of Speaker John N.
Garner, who will go over to the north
side of the Capitol after March 4 to
preside over the Senate.

But which Democrat will be named
as Speaker was far from settled as
the Republicans gathered in the
House chamber.

Irked by published reports that
Representative Henry T. Rainey, of
Illinois, white-haired floor leader
who has made party history in the
course of his legislative career, would
go into the party caucus tomorrow
night with nearly enough votes to
elect him on the first ballot, the
campaign managers of other candi-
dates issued statements in which
they emphasized the bright prospects
of their candidates.

The managers of the campaign of
Representative John McDuffie, of
Alabama, issued a statement in
which they claimed he would have
123 votes on the first ballot and that
he would be elected Speaker. Their
estimate of the McDuffie strength,
they said, was made "after a most
careful and detailed checking of the
votes in the caucus," and added
that:

"Assuming that Messrs. McDuffie,
Rainey, Byrns, Crosser, Cullen and
Rankin will be placed in nomination,
Mr. McDuffie will have from 15 to 20
more votes on the first ballot than any
other candidate. Assurances we have
received of second-choice votes make
certain the election of Mr. McDuffie."

Expresses Satisfaction.

Representative Sam D. McReynolds,
of Tennessee, manager of the cam-
paign of Representative Joseph W.
Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the
Appropriations Committee, made pub-
lic a statement in which he expressed
great satisfaction with the "present
status of Mr. Byrns' race for Speaker."

"We feel," Mr. McReynolds said,
"that in the final outcome in the
caucus Mr. Byrns will be nominated.
He has more secondary strength than
all the other candidates, and his nomi-
nation and election will be more
pleasing as a whole to the House
than any other candidate."

Representative John E. Rankin, of
Mississippi, who has been placed in
nomination by his State delegation,
made public a four-page letter he
sent to all Democratic members of the
next House. In the letter the Missis-
sippian set forth his platform to some
extent, demanded a progressive control
of the next House, and protested
against what he said was the obvious
effort of reactionary lobbying interests
to control the fight for the Speaker-
ship. He mentioned specifically "the
power trust" as opposed to his candi-
dacy and said the power trust lobby
was seeking to control the selection of
Speaker, but made no effort to name
the "power trust's" candidate.

To Vote For Cullen.

Representative John J. O'Connor, of
New York, another candidate, made
no statement. The Tammany dele-
gation, of which he is a member, has
been ordered to vote for Representa-
tive Thomas H. Cullen, of New York,
Tammany leader in the House, on the
first ballot. That was interpreted as
a move to keep the Tammany dele-
gation's 29 votes intact. Inasmuch
as the voting is to be by secret ballot
the delegation otherwise would have
scattered to various candidates. Tam-
many, up to its old tricks, wants to
see who has how many votes on the
first and possibly the second ballot and
be in a position to say its delegation
elected the next Speaker. Tammany, a
few days ago was reported ready to go
over to the McDuffie camp. It may
yet, but Tammany wants as much as
it can get for what little it has to
give, and Mr. McDuffie's running
mate—that is, his choice for floor
leader—is said to be Representative
John McCormack, of Massachusetts.

Representative Rainey and Repre-
sentative Robert Crosser, of Ohio, re-
frained from issuing statements yes-
terday.

Before the issue is joined in the
caucus tomorrow night, however, new
members of the next House are to
meet in caucus tonight in the caucus
room in the House Office Building.
The gathering will be behind closed
doors and has been called by Repre-
sentative-elect Will Rogers, of Okla-
homa, and Thomas O'Malley, of Wis-
consin.

Others Are Nominated.

The Republicans went through the
formality of nominating candidates
for all of the House offices at their
conference last night. After they had
nominated Mr. Snell for Speaker they
nominated William Tyler Page for
clerk of the House; Joseph Rogers for
sergeant at arms; Bert Kennedy for
doorkeeper.

They approved the appointment of
a steering committee and committee
on committees. Representative Harry
L. Englebright, of California, is re-
ported slated for the job of party
whip, succeeding Representative Carl
G. Bachmann, of West Virginia, who
was defeated for reelection. Repre-
sentative Chester C. Bolton, of Ohio,
is likely to be selected as the party's
candidate for chairmanship of the
Congressional Committee, replacing
Representative Will R. Wood, of In-
diana, who also was defeated for re-
election.

RANKIN CHALLENGES CAUCUS ON SPEAKER

Questions Authority to Bind
Democrats; Byrns and
McDuffie Clash.

Challenge of the authority of Representative William W. Arnold (Democrat), of Illinois, to call a party caucus on March 2 to elect a Speaker and other officers of the next House was contained in a statement made public last night by Representative John E. Rankin (Democrat), of Mississippi.

Representative Rankin admitted the propriety of calling the party caucus on March 2, as demanded by a petition submitted by 25 Democratic members of the House, but he said there was a long way between calling the first party gathering of members of the House and a decision to elect a Speaker and other officers at that caucus.

Mr. Rankin's statement came at the end of a session of the House, during which Representative Joseph W. Byrns (Democrat), of Tennessee, and Representative John McDuffie (Democrat), of Alabama, both of whom are candidates for Speaker of the next House, locked horns on the floor.

The question came on a proposal by Mr. Byrns that the rate of interest on claims paid by the Government, cut to 4 per cent under the economy act, should be restored to 6 per cent. Mr. Byrns urged that it would be unconstitutional, and pointed out that the courts contend it is their prerogative to fix the rate at the higher amount if in their judgment

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

nothing to indicate even a forlorn hope for the candidacy of Mr. Cullen.

Tammany is a conservative, play-with-the-rich, and climb-aboard-the-band-wagon crowd. They had been expected to go to Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, under orders from John F. Curry, the suave and calculating boss of the organization.

Much was made of an effort by the supporters of Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, to get the Tammany support, and Mr. Byrns denied the report.

The announcement that Tammany would vote for Mr. Cullen on the first ballot in the party caucus to choose a Speaker was an open bid by the delegation to the prospective Speaker of the next House. Tammany wants what it can get in the way of position for one or more of its representatives in the House.

Representative Will Rogers, of Oklahoma, and Thomas O'Malley, of Wisconsin, have called a meeting of the new Democratic members of the next House to meet tomorrow night. The two fighting new members said they wanted to make certain that all of the new members of the House were made aware of the contending forces in national affairs and were apprised to vote for a liberal Speaker and a liberal party program.

All of the newly elected Democrats, numbering 127, are not, however, to be numbered as converts to the cause of liberalism. It is significant, so far as the Speakership fight is concerned, that one of the criticisms advanced against Representative Rainey is that he is a radical.

While the Democrats are literally fuming over their Speakership fight—the candidate named by the Democratic caucus virtually is assured of election—the Republicans are going about their job of naming their candidate for Speaker.

Representative Bertram H. Snell, of New York, present minority leader, undoubtedly will be named by the Republicans. He will be beaten, but he will continue in his role as minority leader.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CALLED BY NEWLY NAMED MEMBERS

Continued from Page 1.

Byrns, chairman of the Appropriations and Congressional Committees, holds more secondary strength than any of the other candidates.

Another Combination.

There has been some talk about a combination of Rainey as Speaker and Bankhead, of Alabama, or Byrns, as leader, as well as rumors that McCormack, of Massachusetts, will be run as party leader by McDuffie's supporters.

It depends on who is elected Speaker where the leadership will go. If the Speakership goes to McDuffie, the leadership is bound to go North—either to Rainey, who also has the choice of becoming chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee; McCormack, of Massachusetts, or possibly Cullen, of New York, leader of the Tammany delegation.

Rainey's followers have been booming Bankhead, ranking Democrat on the powerful Rules Committee, as leader. The Alabamian, however, has stated formally he was supporting McDuffie for the Speakership, and is expected to place his colleague in nomination at the caucus.

An effort will be made by Representative Rankin (Democrat), Mississippi,

Speakership candidate, to prevent the caucus from making leadership selections. O'Connor, of New York, another candidate, is understood to be in line with this move. The other candidate for the Speakership is Crosser, of Ohio, who will get a complimentary vote.

The Speakership becomes vacant March 4, when John N. Garner is sworn in as Vice President.

Members of the Republican high command last night sounded notes of harmony among themselves as they converged for an all-day caucus today on how best to rally the party for future elections.

Even as the Republican leaders gathered, Republican progressives in the House endorsed the suggestion of their Senate colleagues for a national "nonpartisan progressive organization—a step interpreted by some as the possible forerunner of a third party movement.

Accord Is Expressed.

Representative Peavy, of Wisconsin, titular leader of the progressive Republicans in the new House, expressed "accord" with the proposal of Senator Norris, of Nebraska for an independent organization. He declared "we should make the Democratic and Republican leaders take their medicine by binding together."

Chairman Everett Sanders of the Republican national committee, who will preside at today's meeting of his executive committee, asserted, however, that his conference did not expect to touch upon such matters.

Saying he expected a minimum of controversial discussion, he also indicated that the executive committee would adopt a "hands off" policy on the move by Senators Reed, of Pennsylvania, to expel from the party those independents and progressives who bolted to support the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

To Go to White House.

There was renewed speculation last night as to how far President Hoover will go in his suggestions to the Executive committee today. All 20 members are scheduled to go to the White House at the conclusion of morning and afternoon sessions, at which Sanders said finances and plans for the 1934 congressional elections would be discussed.

Friends close to the President reiterated yesterday that he would carefully avoid today either putting himself in the running for 1936 or removing himself entirely from the picture.

Representative Peavey also announced that he would call a meeting of the progressives in the House some time before the prospective special session of the new Congress to "formulate plans."

Wash. P. 2-28-33

Rainey In

Choice as Speaker Seems
Sure When Tammany
Leaves Fight.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Election of Representative Henry T.

Rainey, of Illinois, white-haired veteran who has made Democratic party and national history, as Speaker of the House seemed assured yesterday, when the vaunted strength of the Tammany delegation, of New York, was ordered out of the fight. Tammany wants its delegation in the House to be in a position to say to the next Speaker, "We elected you and now we want you to do this."

The Tammany decision was announced here by Representative Thomas H. Cullen, of New York, leader of the Tammany delegation in the House. The announcement came in the form of a statement by Mr. Cullen that the Tammany delegation would support him for Speaker on the first ballot in the party caucus Thursday night.

Mr. Cullen has not any chance to be elected Speaker. He does not deceive himself about the matter, either. He is not a serious candidate. Neither is Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, who has been an announced candidate for some time. If there is an unexpected prolonged deadlock, Mr. O'Connor may be elected Speaker, but there is

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

NEW MEMBERS ASK HOUSE RECOGNITION

Call Meeting Wednesday;
Republican Chiefs Will
Meet Today.

(Associated Press.)

A call has been issued for the 127 new Democratic House members-elect to meet Wednesday night to formulate demands for recognition to be made of the old members at the party's organization caucus Thursday night.

The militant spirit of the ring-leaders of the incoming Democrats already has created some consternation among the veterans, who are hopeful of a harmonious organization in the new Congress that will back President-elect Roosevelt.

Initiators of the move, Representatives-elect O'Malley, of Wisconsin, and Will Rogers, of Oklahoma, called the unprecedented caucus of newly elected members because they contend they would be "lost in the shuffle" if they did not unite to demand recognition in committee assignments and other privileges.

While the Democrats are becoming more widely split over the Speakership race and organization plans, the 117 Republican members-elect to the next House were going ahead calmly with their plans for an organization conference tomorrow night.

Representative Snell, of New York, the Republican leader, has no opposition for the Speakership nomination of his party, which will continue him as minority leader in the Seventy-third Congress.

Because of the big sweep Democrats made in the November elections, only 89 incumbents and 28 new Republicans will hold seats. Of those going out many veterans on the Steering, Congressional and Committee on Committees, have to be replaced.

Representative Englebright, of California, is slated to succeed Bachmann, of West Virginia, as party whip, and the Republicans hope to pick a Middle Westerner, probably Bolton, of Ohio, to succeed the veteran Wood, of Indiana, as chairman of the congressional committee. Both Bachmann and Wood were defeated.

The race for the Democratic Speakership nomination seems rapidly to be narrowing down to Representatives Rainey, of Illinois; McDuffie, of Alabama, and Byrns, of Tennessee.

McDuffie, party whip, apparently is in the lead at present, with Majority Leader Rainey close on his heels.

ASPIRANTS FOR GARNER'S GAVEL



Photos by Harris & Ewing, Underwood & Underwood, and Associated Press.
Candidates for Speakership of the House, left to right, upper, Representatives John McDuffie, of Alabama; Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and John E. Rankin, of Mississippi; lower, Representatives Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; John J. O'Connor, of New York, and Robert Crosser, of Ohio.

SPEAKERSHIP SPRINT LIBERALS WANT NOW IN STRETCH AS QUICK ACTION LINES DRAW CLOSER ON PROGRAM

Duel Likely Between Rainey and McDuffie Following Favorite-Son Votes. Speakership Battle Continues With Rainey and McDuffie Still in the Lead

HOUSE DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD CAUCUS THURSDAY

Sectional Support Solicited; 29 Tammanyites Poised for Band Wagon.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.
With Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, who has made Democratic and national history during his long legislative career, apparently enjoying whatever advantages or disadvantages accrue to the front runner, the hotly contested campaign for Speakership of the next House has swung into the stretch.
Democratic members of the next House are to convene in party caucus at 4 p. m., Thursday to nominate their candidate for Speaker. Inasmuch as the Democrats have an overwhelming majority in the next House their nominee will be elected.
Staging a hard drive in the closing days of the contest, friends of Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, yesterday were claiming a growing strength which would carry their man into the Speaker's chair.

Byrns Is Confident.

Friends of Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, are counting on his occupying a strategic position. They claim for him the greatest "secondary strength" of any candidate, and if there is a deadlock between the Rainey and McDuffie camps the membership will turn to him.

Friends of Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, scrappy Southerner, who has declared he is the most progressive, also are counting on a series of indecisive ballots as holding hope.

The same thing may be said of the supporters of Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, and Representative Robert Crosser, of Ohio.

Unless something like that happens it is not likely that the last three will have a chance, and the race will lay between Rainey and McDuffie.

Paltry and Bitter Things.

Byrns has suffered several handi-

The Tammany delegation of 29 from New York is at its usual game of playing old Joe Cut. If Tammany can estimate which candidate is going to win, Tammany is going to vote en bloc for that candidate. If it isn't satisfied about its perspicacity its votes probably will be divided until the break comes and then climb on the band wagon. Thomas H. Cullen, Tammany leader, still insists that Tammany had lined up behind no one candidate.

Since the Forty-seventh Congress the Democratic Speakers have been John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Champ Clark, of Missouri, and John N. Garner, of Texas. Each of the Democrats who has been elected Speaker has been promoted from the place of floor leader, the position now occupied by Rainey.

There have been all sorts of efforts to make deals on the floor leadership proposition, but so far there has been no pronouncement by any candidate for Speaker of his choice for floor leader. It has been suggested that Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, might be named floor leader if Rainey is elected Speaker. Bankhead, however, has frowned on such talk with the declaration that he is now and will continue to be for McDuffie for Speaker so long as McDuffie is in the race.

The loyalty of 137 new House Democrats to the "new deal" heralded by President-elect Roosevelt was pledged today by leaders of the movement to weld the new members into a fighting force.

Disclaiming any idea of displacing the older members from their seats of power, the new members planned to constitute themselves "shock troops" for the Roosevelt program.

With the House embroiled in a fight over the Speakership, the new members quieted reports that their organization meeting scheduled for tomorrow night is designed to settle the race.

New Group Is Liberal

A triumvirate of "freshman" members, led by Representatives-elect Rogers of Oklahoma, O'Malley of Wisconsin, and Brown of Kentucky, are the leading spirits in the "shock of troop" movement. O'Malley said:

"We don't intend to dictate to the older members."

"The new group is liberal. We are supporting President-elect Roosevelt's program to the limit. There are some of the new members who feel they are fresher from the people than the sitting members and know better the sentiment of the country."

"We want a program, and we want it carried out promptly. That is what the people want."

Rogers said the new members were not called together to decide the Speakership.

The new members, he said, want a chance to take a part in the shaping of a legislative program in the next House, and all are pledged to aid President-elect Roosevelt.

Speakership Fight Continues

Meanwhile candidates for the Speakership were continuing their intensive drive for votes.

Representative John McDuffie and Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois were still in the lead, with friends of Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee hoping for a situation that would put their candidate in the Speaker's chair.

The decision of the New York Tammany representatives to vote for Representative Thomas Cullen for Speaker on the first ballot was accepted as an indication that Tammany plans to exercise the balance of power and name the Speaker.

Cullen was being discussed for majority floor leader if a combination is made with Tammany involving the Speakership.

N. Y. Times - 2-28-33

N. Y. Times - Feb 28-33

W. Herald - 2-28-33

TAMMANY MOVES TO NAME SPEAKER

Cullen of Brooklyn Backed by
Curry and McCooley for
House Leadership.

ACT VIEWED AS STRATEGY

Observers Believe City Bloc Will
Hold Back Vote in Congress
to Demonstrate Power.

Tammany Leader John F. Curry and Kings County Leader John H. McCooley conferred on Saturday on the choice of the New York City representatives in Congress for Speaker of the House. It was disclosed yesterday that they decided to put forward a member of the city's own Congressional delegation, Thomas H. Cullen of Brooklyn, as the candidate of the city bloc.

Mr. Cullen and Anning S. Prall, another New York City representative, attended the conference, which took place in Mr. Curry's suite in Manhattan. Mr. Cullen has served in the House for sixteen years, from the Third Brooklyn District, and prior to that he served for twenty years in the State Legislature.

However, in view of the extensive campaigns that have been waged for months in behalf of other candidates for the Speakership, and the large number of votes that each claims to have behind him, it was believed in political circles that the proposed candidacy of Mr. Cullen is in the nature of a gesture on the part of the Tammany leaders, a gesture to keep the city bloc on the fence until a final decision has to be made.

Those responsible for the information about the conference insisted, however, that the leaders had hopes that Mr. Cullen would be made Speaker.

The caucus of the Democrats in the House is to take place this week, and the stand that Tammany and its city allies take has been awaited with interest. The leading candidates for the speakership have been Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and John McDuffie of Alabama.

In the last year Tammany's members in the House have been more active and have been present more often when important issues came up than at any time in the recent history of Congress. Because of the narrow margin by which the Democrats controlled the House, their votes were of far more importance than during the long period when the Democrats were in the minority.

Their presence when needed was assured to Speaker Garner a year ago when Mr. Curry went to Washington and conferred with him. Mr. Curry told the Speaker that the delegation would vote straight on party matters, and in return several important committee posts were given to the city's representatives.

SEEK INSTRUCTION ON SPEAKERSHIP

New York Democrats in Congress Await Word From
Curry and McCooley.

CULLEN TO CONSULT BOTH

Leader of Delegation Now Talked
of for Garner's Place by
His Associates.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A decision as to what the New York Democratic delegation in the House will do when the party caucus is called to organize for the new Congress is expected to be determined this week-end in New York.

Representative Cullen of Brooklyn, leader of the New York Democrats, left yesterday for New York City for conferences with John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and John J. McCooley, the party chieftain in Brooklyn.

Members of the New York delegation gained the impression that Mr. Cullen would seek to win support for himself for a prominent place in the new organization. He has been mentioned several times for majority leader, but today some of the delegation were urging him for the Speakership.

The New York leaders are expected, however, to make a "deal" largely on the basis of patronage. Having twenty-six votes which they can throw any way they wish, the New York leaders will have a large part in the naming of the new Speaker and are in a good position to trade.

The New Yorkers fared well in the reorganization of the present House when the Democrats came

into power in 1931. They were able to claim their share of the important chairmanships by right of seniority, and by swapping about placed another member on the important Ways and Means Committee.

So far the New Yorkers have received no definite word as to how they are to cast their ballots for the Speakership at the reorganization caucus. This has been due to no lack of effort on the part of candidates to have them so instructed, for each of the outstanding claimants has conferred with the New York City leaders relative to their prospective favor. But so far the Tammany and Brooklyn leaders have withheld even as much as a favorable smile.

In settling upon what they are to do, the New York leaders will have to dispose of Representative O'Connor as a candidate for Speaker, and one of the few of the Congressional delegation with any intimate contact with President-elect Roosevelt or his pre-convention organization.

W. Times - 2-27-33

'DARK HORSES' STILL HOPE, HOWEVER

Backers of Rainey Confident
Majority Leader Will Win;
Roosevelt Hands Off

A whirlwind finish drive for the speakership was opened today among House Democrats by candidates for the post with the organization caucus set for Thursday.

With a special session in the offing, Democratic leaders in the House were anxious to name their officers for the next session to assure early cooperation with President-elect Roosevelt in drafting a program.

Six candidates are in the race for speaker, with a half dozen others hoping a close contest may result in the selection of a "dark horse" candidate to guide the huge Democratic majority in the next House.

McDuffie Boom

A rapid rise in the fortunes of Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, party whip, was generally admitted as the race entered the closing days. Backers of Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, majority leader, nevertheless claimed he will be chosen on an early ballot.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the powerful appropriations committee, was declared to hold a strategic position, while Representatives John O'Connor of New York, John T. Rankin of Mississippi, and Robert Crosser of Ohio were being urged.

Although President-elect Roosevelt has declared hands-off in the contest, many of his advisers showed a keen interest in it. All candidates were strong supporters of the President-elect. McDuffie, it was said, benefited from the recognition he gained as an aide in the Democratic headquarters in New York.

Supporters of Rainey claimed his position as floor leader entitled him to the post, and both Rainey's and O'Connor's backers raised the claim that a northern named candidate for Speaker, and Representative Englebright of California is expected to be chosen party whip.

Charges were made at a meeting of the Republican "wet bloc" it was learned, that efforts are being made by the dries to "pack" the Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees. The wets were particularly anxious for representation on the Ways and Means Committee, which probably will report a beer bill in the special session.

M'DUFFIE MEN CLAIM VICTORY IN SPEAKERSHIP

Result Certain a Month Ago,
Now a 'Horse Race' With
Alabaman Gaining Strength

By Universal Service

The fight for the Speakership in the next Congress, which will be settled at a secret Democratic caucus, Thursday, has developed into a "horse" race.

A month ago Democrats said Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, now party floor leader, was a sure winner. Yesterday they were doubtful.

Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, Democratic whip, was said to be gaining by leaps and bounds. His supporters claimed enough votes to put him over.

CLAIMS CHALLENGED

These claims were stoutly challenged by Rainey and Representatives Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; John J. O'Connor, Rules Committee Democrat from New York, and John S. Rankin, of Mississippi, World War veterans committee chairman.

However, observers figured McDuffie and Rainey the leading candidates.

The battle for the 157 votes, which constitute a majority, is being waged with great intensity. Every Representative-elect as he arrives here for the secret caucus, is promptly button-holed by the candidates and their campaign managers.

Influential friends back home are being importuned to line up votes. Pressure also is being exerted by various private interests.

DELEGATIONS IN DOUBT

State delegations of members-elect are holding secret caucuses to decide what to do. Many of the members are not committing themselves, eager to pick the right "horse" and climb on the band wagon.

The second "plum" in the secret caucus is choice of majority floor leader. Talk of deals to link campaigns for floor leader to candidates for the speakership is rampant.

McDuffie's followers claimed a preliminary skirmish, when the caucus was called for March 2. The McDuffie forces insisted the Speakership should be settled so that President-elect Roosevelt would know with whom he would consult on the legislative program for the special session of Congress.

But Rainey said it did not make any difference as he would be elected. Rankin stubbornly opposed holding the caucus March 2. He is trying to force postponement of action until just before the extra session.

WHO'LL BE NEW SPEAKER?



TAMMANY BIG SHOTS—John Curry (left), who tells New York's Tammany Braves what to do and how and when to do it, and John McCooey, Brooklyn Tammany boss, are here, reported to be directing Tammany's attempt to name the new Speaker of the House. They are shown here at the Shoreham Hotel.

DEMOCRATS FACE FIGHT FOR SPEAKER

Deadlock May Develop at Party Caucus Tomorrow Night.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Democrats of the House, in party caucus tomorrow night, will undertake to select a nominee for Speaker to succeed John N. Garner of Texas, who on Saturday will become Vice President.

With three major candidates in the field and three who have few votes on the first ballot beyond their own State delegations, the prospects are for a real contest. Unless one of these candidates develops a commanding lead in the early balloting, a deadlock is within the possibilities. And out of a deadlock no one is yet able to say what will develop.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, the party floor leader; Representative McDuffie of Alabama, Democratic whip, and Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, are the candidates with considerable numbers of votes promised them. Representative Crosser of Ohio, Representative Cullen of New York and Representative Rankin of Mississippi are to be put forward by their State delegations, with perhaps a sprinkling of support from other States. Rainey, McDuffie and Byrns all have insisted they would win the nomination.

Rainey Holds Lead.

Supporters of Crosser, pointing out that he comes from a strategic State, Ohio, and to his record of progressive service in the 16 years of his service in the House, are doing all they can to bring about his selection in the event of a deadlock in the caucus. They say Crosser has friends in many of the State delegations who would be entirely willing to go to him as second choice if the caucus is tied up.

Rainey has seemed to occupy the strategic position in this race for a long time. He is at present floor leader. He hails from Illinois. He is the ranking Democratic member of the important Ways and Means Committee. If he steps into the office of Speaker the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and the floor leadership are open to other gentlemen. If he fails to be Speaker, he may fill either the post of floor leader or the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. It would look as though he had more to offer in any trading that might be underway—and if reports be true there is a great deal of dickering going on today among the Democrats with regard to floor leader whip, and important committee assignments.

McDuffie has been reported to have the influence of Speaker Garner back of him in the race for the Speakership. There are also a number of Northern Democrats, who, not being in the running for Speaker themselves, would be glad to see McDuffie, a Southerner, placed in that position so that one of these Northern Democrats might be made floor leader or chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Attitude of Southerners.

On the other hand, there are Democrats from the South who would look with favor upon Representative Rainey or Representative Crosser. If the latter became the compromise choice of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

DEMOCRATS FACE FIGHT FOR SPEAKER

Deadlock May Develop at Party Caucus Tomorrow Night.

(Continued From First Page.)

the caucus for Speaker, on the theory that one of these Southern Democrats would then become floor leader and another of them, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The big New York delegation, 29 Democrats in all, is to vote, it is reported, for Representative Cullen on the first ballot, with the understanding that it may throw its support to a winning candidate later, after it has had time to look the situation over. This is the Tammany strategy, it is said, with John F. Curry, the boss of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn leader, here to canvass the matter more closely.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic boss of New Jersey, is also on the job here. Hague may undertake to have his New Jersey Democrats act in conjunction with the Tammany outfit.

Representative O'Connor of New York, who was an avowed candidate for Speaker, seems to be out of the picture, in view of the more recent orders from Tammany Hall. If Tammany does not figure it can have the speakership, it is probably figuring on other offices and might expect more with a candidate for Speaker from the South than if the nomination went to a Northerner. If the New York Democrats should swing to McDuffie on the second ballot, they might put him across.

May Vote Secretly.

There were rumors about the Capitol today that a motion would be made to have secret ballots in the election of a candidate for Speaker. Such a motion could be adopted by a majority vote of the caucus. If it were made and prevailed there would be no record of how the members voted, where the Tammany votes went on any ballot.

The usual custom, and one that has prevailed in the Republican and Democratic caucuses of the House for the selection of candidates for Speaker, is to have the balloting in the open, with members declaring their preference for candidates by name. It is said, however, that a number of the members today are not anxious to be "put on the spot" in this matter of selecting a candidate for Speaker and for that reason they may favor a secret ballot.

The Ohio delegation held a caucus this morning to determine what its course should be in the party caucus. Virginia, also defeated, action was deferred pending a meeting of the committee.

William Tyler Page of Maryland, Joseph G. Rodgers of Pennsylvania, Bert Kennedy and Frank W. Collier were elected to the ranking minority patronage positions in the House organization. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery was renamed by the Republicans for chaplain.

"We decided to get busy and try to put up a united front in the coming Congress," Snell said. "We will support sound economic and constructive legislation proposed by the new administration. Our new congressional committee is young and virile and will take an aggressive position."

The new Congressional Committee elected is composed of Carter, California; Goss, Connecticut; Reid, Illinois; Thurston, Iowa; Hope, Kansas; Beedy, Maine; Foss, Massachusetts; James, Michigan; Christensen, Minnesota; Lehlbach, New Jersey; Bacon, New York; Lemke, North Dakota; Bolton, Ohio; Mott, Oregon; Wolfenden, Pennsylvania; Reece, Tennessee; Gibson, Vermont, and Carter of Wyoming. Wisconsin members did not make their selection.

The new Committee on Committees, which will select a Steering Committee of seven before the extra session of the new Congress, will be composed of Carter, California; Merritt, Connecticut; Britten, Illinois; Dowell, Iowa; Guyer, Kansas; Beedy, Maine; Treadway, Massachusetts; Knutson, Minnesota; Tobey, New Hampshire; Bacharach, New Jersey; Parker, New York; Sinclair, North Dakota; Cooper, Ohio; Mott, Oregon; Darrow, Pennsylvania; Taylor, Tennessee; Gibson, Vermont; Carter, Wyoming, with a member to be named for Wisconsin.

NAMING OF RAINEY FORECAST TONIGHT

McDuffie Men Also Confident That Alabaman Will Be Next Speaker.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (Democrat), Illinois, whose shock of hair has become a shimmering halo about his head in the course of his long and frequent battles for the under dog, will be named Speaker of the House of the Seventy-third Congress at a Democratic party caucus tonight.

It is not likely that the veteran Democratic leader will be named by his party as its candidate for Speaker of the next House without a vote. But the swelling Rainey tide is such that he may be named by acclamation, without the formality of a detailed vote.

The emergence of Representative Rainey as the candidate for Speaker developed in the last few days. Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, had staged a terrific drive for votes. Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, had opposed the caucus tonight and opposed any action if the caucus were held.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee and one of the most beloved members of the House, only claimed that he was a candidate and his managers claimed that he had the greatest "secondary strength" of any of the candidates.

Although gossip has linked the name of Representative Rainey with that of Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, as possible Speaker.

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

RAINEY'S SPEAKER SELECTION FORECAST AT TONIGHT'S CAUCUS

Continued from Page 1.

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Representative McDuffie's campaign managers undoubtedly have been counting on the only casually denied reports that Representative McDuffie was regarded as the fair-haired boy of the incoming administration for Speaker.

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and a Western lame-duck member of the House is going to get his job.

The newly elected Democrats held a meeting in the caucus room in the House Office Building last night. They didn't do much. But the mere fact that Representative-elect Will Rogers, of Oklahoma, and Representative-elect Thomas O'Malley, of Wisconsin, succeeded in getting together so many of the newly elected Democrats was a matter for thought.

The gathering of Democrats-elect to the next House did nothing of any importance beyond making an impression about their determination that the Government should not be left in the incompetent hands in which it has been. About 60 attended the conference and a third of those walked out when a row was precipitated about adjournment. Nonetheless the caucus made itself felt.

W. Herald - March 3 '33

RAINEY NAMED SPEAKER, BYRNS FLOOR LEADER

Democrat Members-elect Pick Pair at Secret Caucus; McDuffie Receives 112 Votes

By Universal Service

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.), of Illinois, was assured of election as Speaker of the next House of Representatives last night, when the Democratic Members-elect nominated him at a secret party caucus.

As the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority in the new House, the 72-year-old veteran of 28 years of service in Congress will succeed Speaker John N. Garner, Vice President-elect.

BYRNS FLOOR LEADER

Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.), of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was nominated for majority leader.

The vote for Speaker, taken by secret ballot, was Rainey, 166; John McDuffie, of Alabama, 112; John S. Rankin, of Mississippi, 20; Marvin Jones, of Texas, 2; William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, 1.

The vote for party floor leader was:

Byrns, 151; Bankhead, 140;

tion.

Slated for party "whip" to succeed McDuffie is Representative Arthur H. Greenwood, of Indiana, while a Tammany member was understood to have been assured the assistant floor leadership.

As a result of Rainey's selection, Representative Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, is in line for chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Representative James P. Buchanan, of Texas, is in line for Appropriations chairman.

Representative Clarence Lea, of California, was elected permanent chairman of the Democratic caucus. Representative William V. Gregory, of Kentucky, was chosen caucus secretary, and Representative Jed Johnson, of Oklahoma, assistant secretary.

For chaplain, Dr. James S. Montgomery was nominated.

Creation of a steering committee was voted by the caucus. It is to consist of from 9 to 18 members, representing sections of the country.

RAINEY SHARES POWER WHEN SPEAKER

Plans Steering Committee to Decide Questions of Legis- lative Policy

The victor in a bitter fight for Speaker of the next House, Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois today pledged the full support of House Democrats to President-elect Roosevelt.

The veteran progressive Democrat not only declared he would "go down the line" for the new President, but said a steering committee plan evolved by him assured the aid of the entire Democratic membership.

Rainey emerged victorious on the first ballot of the Democratic caucus on the Speakership. He polled 166 votes to 112 for Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, 20 for Rankin of Mississippi, two for Jones of Texas, and one for Bankhead of Alabama.

Byrns Floor Leader

The same caucus named Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, who withdrew from the Speakership race to aid Rainey, majority floor leader.

Representative Greenwood of Indiana will be named whip and Representative Thomas Cullen of New York, chairman of the Tammany delegation, is slated for the post of assistant leader.

The caucus, at Rainey's suggestion, took from the Speaker much of the power and glamor which has surrounded the office during the term of Speaker John N. Garner, who becomes Vice President tomorrow.

Rainey 72 Years Old,

It adopted Rainey's plan for creation of a steering committee to represent 12 sections of the country. With the Speaker, majority leader, chairman of the caucus, and the whip as ex-officio members, the steering committee will decide questions of legislative policy.

Rainey, who will be 73 years old August 20, won his fight with McDuffie through a combination of liberal elements and the Tammany block of 29 votes.

The result of the contest was a foregone conclusion hours before the balloting when it was learned that Byrns had thrown his support to Rainey and Tammany would give him support in return for recognition for Cullen.

Trimble Still Clerk

Rainey's selection as Speaker will elevate Representative Doughton of North Carolina to chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and make Representative Buchanan of Texas head of the Appropriations Committee.

Byrns was elected in a close race with Representative Bankhead of Alabama by a vote of 151 to 140.

Other officers named by the caucus included; chairman of the caucus, Representative Lea of California; Clerk of the House, South Trimble of Kentucky; Sergeant-at-arms, Kenneth Romney, of Montana; Doorkeeper, Joseph Sinnott, and postmaster, Finis Scott.

W. Post - Mar. 3 '33 THE NEW SPEAKER.

Henry T. Rainey, of Carrollton, Ill., will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. Having been chosen by the Democratic caucus, his election over Bertrand H. Snell, the Republican candidate, is certain. Joseph W. Byrns, of Nashville, Tenn., the Democratic choice for floor leader, will also be elected.

Mr. Rainey is the logical successor of Speaker Garner. Since the Democrats took control of the House after the 1930 congressional election Mr. Rainey has served as floor leader. His legislative experience began in the Fifty-eighth Congress, 28 years ago. With the exception of one term he has been a member of the House ever since, steadily climbing to the highest honor within the gift of that body.

The choice of Mr. Byrns as leader will be widely approved. He, as well as the new Speaker, has the confidence of the House. Mr. Rainey was nominated with the aid of Mr. Byrns, and in turn he threw his strength behind the Tennessee leader. No doubt they will work together to facilitate President Roosevelt's economic program.

The Democratic party is fortunate in naming a Speaker without a bitter struggle. A number of candidates were in the race and a sharp contest was expected. Agreement between the two leading candidates made it possible to select Mr. Rainey on the first ballot and thus avert animosity and intraparty schisms.

A remarkable degree of harmony prevails in the Democratic party as it takes over the reins of Government. It is the hope of all citizens that the majority party may act with unity and strength to alleviate the grave economic conditions afflicting all parts of the Nation.

Wash Post-March 3, 1933

RAINEY NAMED NEXT SPEAKER BY DEMOCRATS

Receives 166 Votes to
112 for McDuffie at
Party Caucus.

BYRNS IS SELECTED NEW FLOOR LEADER

South Trimble Is Re-elected;
Steering Committee of
10 Agreed Upon.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, white-haired veteran of many a brilliant legislative battle, yesterday was named by the Democratic members of the House as their candidate for Speaker of the House of the Seventy-third Congress. The nomination is tantamount to election.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, another veteran of House battles, was named floor leader to take the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Rainey.

Representative Rainey received 166 votes to 112 for John McDuffie, of Alabama. Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, had 20 votes; Representative Marvin Jones, of Texas, had 2, and Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, got 1.

Liberals Are Winners.

The contest resolved itself, in the final hours, into a contest between the liberals and conservatives of the House and the liberals won. Representative Rainey has at times been described as a wild-eyed radical, although in the closing days of the campaign for Speaker he often was described by some of his opponents as too conservative to please the liberals.

Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, was the principal opponent of Mr. Rainey. Mr. McDuffie was considered the candidate of the conservatives.

South Trimble, of Kentucky, was reelected clerk of the House over Representative William L. Nelson, of Missouri. Trimble received 158 votes and Nelson 118.

Others Are Re-elected.

The House reelected Kenneth Romney sergeant at arms, Joseph J. Sinnott doorkeeper and Finis E. Scott postmaster. The three were unopposed.

The Rev. James Shera Montgomery was reelected chaplain, defeating the Rev. Dobney, of Joplin, Mo., 131 to 75.

Representative Thomas H. Cullen, of New York, was elected assistant leader.

There was a determined fight to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

RAINEY IS SELECTED AS NEXT SPEAKER

Continued from Page 1.

dust Mr. Trimble from his job as clerk of the House. There had been considerable criticism of Mr. Trimble because of his activity in support of Mr. McDuffie, and there was an effort to have him removed and put Representative William L. Nelson, of Missouri, in his place. Mr. Nelson was not reelected to the next House. Representative Arthur H. Greenwood, of Indiana, probably will be named party whip by Representative Byrns, the new party floor leader.

Nominated by Byrns.

When the party caucus began, behind closed doors, the election of Mr. Rainey was assured by Representative Byrns. Mr. Byrns, who had been a candidate for Speaker, took the floor and nominated Mr. Rainey. Representative Robert Crosser, of Ohio, who also had been a candidate for Speaker, seconded the nomination.

Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, nominated Mr. McDuffie. There had been talk that Representative Bankhead would be chosen by the Rainey followers as the leader of the House. Representative Wall Doxey, of Mississippi, put Mr. Rankin in the race. Representative William P. Connery, Jr., seconded the nomination of Mr. McDuffie, but the final siren blew when Representative Thomas H. Cullen, of New York, arose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Rainey. That meant that, as was expected, the Tammany delegation was going for the Illinoisan instead of for Mr. McDuffie as had been predicted and counted on by the McDuffie camp.

Despite talk of bitterness engendered in the campaign, Representative McDuffie took the floor and pledged his wholehearted support to party policies and the new administration. It was a deep blow to the Alabamian, but he refused to let anybody see how deep.

First In 50 Years.

Election of Representative Rainey as Speaker marks the first time that a northern Democrat has been elected Speaker of the House in more than 50 years.

When the caucus convened a few minutes after 4 o'clock, Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, was elected chairman and Representative William V. Gregory, of Kentucky, secretary, and Representative Jed Johnson, of Oklahoma, assistant secretary.

The caucus convened behind closed doors to the disappointment of hundreds of visitors who crowded the corridors.

Probably one of the most important actions of the caucus, even if not the most spectacular, was approval of the proposal to create a steering committee, the first the Democrats of the House have had.

To Appoint Twelve.

Representative Lea, chairman of the caucus, is to appoint a committee of twelve members. That committee is to be given the job of dividing the country into nine geographical divisions. From each of these divisions there will be elected a House Democrat. This committee of nine, with the Speaker, as ex officio member, making the tenth, will consider legislative proposals, and in substance will be the boiling pot.

Formation of the steering committee was a pledge made in advance of his election by Representative Rainey, who said he believed in the seniority rule but that he was aware that the seniority rule did not always advance to the fore ranks of the party councils men of broad national vision.

March 13, 1933

TIME

ional Affairs—(Cont

Rainey for Speaker

Tennessee, Tammany and Texas combined last week to name the new Speaker of the House—Henry Thomas Rainey of Illinois. Out of the deal Tennessee got the floor leadership, Tammany the assistant floor leadership, Texas the chairmanship of the potent Committee on Appropriations.

Before 301 Democratic members of the 73rd Congress marched into the House chamber, bolted the doors and settled down on the black leather seats for a party caucus, there were three outstanding candidates for the Speakership vacated by John Nance Garner. Big, white-mopped Representative Rainey, 72, considered himself "in line" for the job because he had been majority floor leader in the 72nd House (TIME, Dec. 19). Tennessee's Joseph Wellington Byrns, 63, lank, hollow-eyed chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was put forward as a border compromise between North and South. Alabama's John McDuffie, 49, popular party "whip" and loyal Garner friend, was the conservative South's man to perpetuate the outgoing Speaker's regime.

The three-way deal dominated the caucus from the start. Withdrawing from the major contest, Representative Byrns nominated Representative Rainey for Speaker after which Representative Rainey nominated Representative Byrns for majority leader. Tammany, always partial to a winner, swung its votes behind the Rainey-Byrns ticket in return for the appointment as assistant majority leader of stocky, hard-bitten Thomas Henry Cullen from the Red Hook district of Brooklyn. Jumping the South's traces, Texas joined the Rainey-Byrns-Cullen combination because its success would advance Representative James Paul Buchanan, a Texan, to the Appropriations Committee chairmanship vacated by Mr. Byrns.

Against such massed strength the McDuffie ticket was helpless. Representative Rainey went up, 166 to 112, for Speaker, with other "deal" candidates winning handily. The vote sent glimmering Vice President Garner's aspiration to run the House from the Senate rostrum. In his place the House Democrats had picked an oldster of 28 years service, a lawyer-turned-farmer, a low-tariff sales-taxer, a radical of yesterday with whose advanced ideas the country is just catching up.

Representative Rainey's victory did not come without a major concession in power and prestige. Heretofore Democratic Speakers have always run the House without a "steering committee" such as Republicans regularly employ. Speaker Rainey was ready to take orders from a committee of twelve chosen geographically to represent the will of the party in the House.

When the new House meets, the formality of electing its Speaker will occur. New York's Republican Snell will get about 117 votes. With 313 votes Democrat Rainey will be elevated to the rostrum to take legislative command of the New Deal.

RAINEY EXPECTS SPEAKER VICTORY

170 Votes in Caucus Foreseen by
Democratic Floor Leader.
157 Needed.

By the Associated Press.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, the Democratic floor leader, yesterday predicted to newspaper men that he would be selected Speaker of the House in the new Congress.

"I'll have 170 votes when the caucus is held," he said.

It requires 157 votes in the caucus

to select a successor to Speaker Garner, the Vice President-elect.

It has not been decided when the caucus will be held, but the date preferred is March 2.

The Illinois member said he considered Representative McDuffie of Alabama, the Democratic whip, as his closest contender, estimating that the Alabamian had "more votes" than Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Other speakership candidates are Rankin of Mississippi, O'Connor of New York and Crosser of Ohio.

McDuffie's friends claim that he has 120 votes pledged and that in addition the 29 New York and a number of other Northern and Eastern Democrats would support their candidate.

Wash. Star
Feb. 16-1933

New York Times Mar. 7 '33
**WOODIN OUTLINES
COURSE OF ACTION**

"First Thing Is to Get Medium
of Exchange in Circulation,"
Secretary Declares.

March 7 '33
CONFIDENCE HELD BIG NEED

"That Is First Thing to Pull
Us Out," He Says, Pledging
His Full Powers to Task.

WIDE PUBLICITY PROMISED

Treasury Head Arranges Two
Daily Press Conferences to
"Keep the Public Advised."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Woodin told the press today that he would keep the public closely advised as to developments in the banking situation through two daily contacts with the press and declared that the Treasury was working with "might and main so that payrolls and necessary things may be taken care of" at the earliest possible time.

At his first conference this morning he said thousands of telegrams and letters were coming to him from all parts of the country, most of them proposing plans.

"Some one of them may contain a bright suggestion," Mr. Woodin said. "I propose to read them. When I was a superintendent of shops I often walked through the factory and sometimes even a bolt boy had a real idea."

Mr. Woodin proposed a campaign of hope and confidence, remarking: "That's the first thing to pull us out."

"We are working with might and main so that payrolls and necessary things may be taken care of," the Secretary continued. "There are many different ideas as to what can be done, but the first thing is to get a medium of exchange into circulation throughout the country so that the necessary business may be transacted."

Declares Payrolls Must Be Met.

Payrolls, he pointed out, must be met and if money was the only medium it must be used. Mr. Woodin explained that under the proclamation he had the broadest of powers. He had insisted that these powers be given to the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President.

"I can close things up or I can open them up," he said.

Some cities of the country will be ready to start business with clearing house certificates or other mediums of exchange tomorrow, according to information reaching the Treasury. Mr. Woodin planned to confer with representatives from all States relative to the situation.

Harvey Couch, a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, conferred with Treasury officials and afterward it was made known that the corporation would make no cash advances during the holiday. In this period, however, applications will be received for relief, self-liquidating loans and other advances, and action will be taken to be effective at the termination of the holiday. In emergency cases the Secretary of the Treasury, with Mr. Roosevelt's approval, could authorize loans.

Mr. Woodin said the Postal Savings System was functioning normally.

The proclamation, he said, was not intended to affect access to savings deposit boxes. Reports from various sections indicated that in some cities access is being given to safety deposit boxes, while in others they had been closed for the holiday.

As to income-tax payments due March 15, previously announced policies will be maintained. Where taxpayers are without cash or bank deposits are tied up by the holiday, they may make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for an extension of the time within which to make their payments. The extension will be granted provided the taxpayer makes a proper showing under oath that the payment cannot be met.

Special representatives of the Collectors of Internal Revenue have been detailed to assist taxpayers in the preparation of their returns.

Federal Operation Proposed.

Representative O'Connor of New York declared today that in his opinion the answer to the financial problem is government operation of the banks.

"After conferring for two days with those interested in the situation I am firmly convinced," he said, "that government operation is the only solution, and that any guarantee of bank deposits will not be sufficient to restore public confidence in the existing private banks, and especially in the private bankers, who have been discredited as a class by reason of the recent exposures."

"Every bank in the United States should immediately be a substation

of the United States Postoffice Department; all its assets should be impounded by proclamation of the President. Checks and deposits, when certified, should be honored in the same manner as postoffice money orders.

"All postoffices in the country should be empowered to act as branch banks of the United States and to handle all further deposits and discounts."

"In my opinion, the private operation of the banking business is over for some years to come, and the government, to protect its people and to preserve the financial structure of the nation, is compelled to take this drastic step and to enact all necessary legislation immediately."

**NAMING OF RAINEY
FORECAST TONIGHT**

McDuffie Men Also Confident
That Alabaman Will Be
Next Speaker.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (Democrat), Illinois, whose shock of hair has become a shimmering halo about his head in the course of his long and frequent battles for the under dog, will be named Speaker of the House of the Seventy-third Congress at a Democratic party caucus tonight.

It is not likely that the veteran Democratic leader will be named by his party as its candidate for Speaker of the next House without a vote. But the swelling Rainey tide is such that he may be named by acclamation, without the formality of a detailed vote.

The emergence of Representative Rainey as the candidate for Speaker developed in the last few days. Representative John McDuffie, of Alabama, had staged a terrific drive for votes. Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, had opposed the caucus tonight and opposed any action if the caucus were held.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee and one of the most beloved members of the House, only claimed that he was a candidate and his managers claimed that he had the greatest "secondary strength" of any of the candidates.

Although gossip has linked the name of Representative Rainey with that of Representative William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, as possible Speaker

New York Times-2-26-33
**House, 168 to 160, Passes Prescription Bill;
Senate Approval of Liquor Law Predicted**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—With a vote of 168 to 160, the House today passed the Celler bill removing all restrictions from physicians' liquor prescriptions, and sent the bill to the Senate with an amendment authorizing physicians to prescribe malt liquors such as beer.

Senate leaders said that the judiciary committee would take up the measure Monday and Senator Norris predicted that it would be approved before Congress adjourned next Saturday. Many Senators were said to oppose regulation of liquor prescriptions, holding that the existing law works hardship on physicians and patients alike.

Dry members of Congress contend that if the measure becomes law it will virtually open the way for manufacture and distribution of beer through physicians' prescriptions. As no limitation of amount is provided, a physician would be able to prescribe a bottle, case or barrel for a patient.

Representative Schafer of Wisconsin, who moved the beer amendment, also attempted to amend the

bill to provide for "refillable" liquor prescriptions, but was defeated.

In the House roll call on the bill, postponed from yesterday by a move of Representative Blanton of Texas, who sought to gain time to muster opposition, the eight voting Tammany members had a pivotal part in the passage. They were Representatives Black, Delaney, Celler, O'Connor, Kennedy, Bloom, Griffin and Fitzpatrick. Representative Mead of Buffalo voted with them.

Only six votes against the bill were cast by New Yorkers, and they were Crowther, Snell, Cullin, Clarke, Stalker and Reed, Republicans. Six other Republicans, not voting or paired, were: Representatives Bacon, Ruth Pratt, Fish, Harcourt, J. Pratt, Sanders and Coke.

Three of the six women members of the House voted for the measure—Representatives Owen, Rogers (Massachusetts), and Kahn, Mrs. Eslick of Tennessee voted against the bill. Mrs. Wingo and Mrs. Pratt were absent or paired.

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Repeal Is Passed By House; Action Now Up to States

Curtis and Garner
Sign; Vote Is
289-121

WILD CHEERING
Gallery Joins as
Members Clap
at Result

By Universal Service
Amid scenes of wild excitement the House yesterday adopted the Senate prohibition repeal resolution and put the question of sweeping the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution up to the States.

The vote was 289 to 121, or 15 more than the required two-thirds majority to propose the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution.

SIGNED AT ONCE
Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner shortly afterwards signed the resolution and it was sent to Secretary Stimson for certification to the States.

Wild cheers from antiprohibition forces swept the chamber as Speaker Garner announced the result.

Leaders immediately predicted ratifications would be forthcoming from the necessary 36 States to write the Amendment into the law of the land. The process, they admitted, however, may require two years, but they were confident of the final outcome in view of the revolt against prohibition sweeping the country.

The resolution retains Federal authority to prohibit liquor in States which remain dry, but otherwise it provides for end of the "noble experiment" after a trial of 13 years.

HOUSE MEMBERS CLAP

As the vote was completed House Members leaped to their feet, clapped their hands, patted each other on the back and yelled like schoolboys over a football victory. Spectators in the jammed galleries joined the demonstration. Hundreds of persons unable to squeeze into the galleries lined the corridors outside and took up the acclaim.

Congress has completed its part. The fight for ratification by State conventions now begins.

Though constitutional authorities in Congress were heatedly debating how the conventions shall be organized, whether Congress must provide for them or whether State legislatures should do so, Speaker Garner indicated there would be no legislation on the subject at this session.

His view was that legislatures forthwith would pass measures to provide for conventions required by the resolution.

The party division in the House was: For, 180 Democrats, 108 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Labor; against, 89 Republicans, 32 Democrats.

The only solidly-dry delegations were from Maine, Kansas, Dela-

ware and Idaho. The last two have only one member each in Congress.

Democratic House Leader Rainey, of Illinois, opened the fireworks when he moved suspension of the rules and adoption of the Senate resolution. Only 40 minutes of debate was allowed—20 minutes for each side.

There were loud boos from antiprohibitionists when dries pleaded against the resolution and the dries laughed derisively when champions of repeal spoke. There were no signs of bitterness, however.

Representative Moore (R.), of Ohio, was in charge of time for the speakers against the resolution, while Rainey doled out time for those favoring it.

Representative Nelson (R.), of Maine, opposing the resolution, said unless the saloon were prohibited there never would be repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Other dries followed the anti-saloon argument and wets countered that the States would decide that question for themselves.

TO OUTLAW SALOON

Representative O'Connor (D.) of New York said his State was preparing to outlaw the saloon.

Rapping his party for binding its members in secret caucus to vote for repeal, Tarver (D.) of Georgia, said:

"No job in the world is worth sacrificing to be bound by a caucus on this issue."

Sentiment of the country never was in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, Lichtenwainer (D.) of Pennsylvania declared, while Sumners (R.) of Washington said Congress should be lifting the mortgage burden on the people feeding hungry and putting men to work instead of talking about prohibition.

After criticizing agitation in churches for prohibition, Oliver (D.) of New York, said what the country needs is to lift the pulpit to the general level of society.

ENABLING BILLS FILED

Mrs. Norton (D.), of New Jersey, said she was glad to vote repeal because a return of liquor would cut crime, provide revenue for the Government and bring back temperance. Beck (R.), of Pennsylvania, said the House was asking the people to undo a wrong which had been proved by experience to have been monumental.

Representative La Guardia (R.), of New York, introduced a bill to have Congress appropriate \$7,500,000 for the State conventions. His bill would provide that on May 16, 1933, there be held throughout the country elections of candidates for conventions in the several States.

Representative Sumners (D.), of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, filed a bill to have Congress delegate to the States the right to hold conventions. Under the Sumners plan the procedure in electing Presidential and Vice Presidential electors would be followed.

There would be two slates in each State, one composed of dries and the other of wets. They would be elected at large and the slate capturing a majority of the votes of the people would hold a convention.

CRY FOR BEER RENEWED AS REPEAL WINS

Hopes for Action
This Session
Increased.

HOUSE'S DRY
VOTE IS 289-121

Several States Have
Already Started to
Map Plans.

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Congress submitted to the country yesterday a proposal to wipe prohibition out of the Constitution, and the shouts of jubilant antiprohibitionists had hardly died down in the excited House of Representatives before they were echoed by renewed demands for immediate legalization of beer.

The House adopted the prohibition repeal resolution after 40 minutes of debate by a vote of 289 to 121, which was 15 more votes than the required two-thirds.

The repeal resolution was the same as that adopted by the Senate last week, and was quickly signed by Speaker John N. Garner and Vice President Charles Curtis and delivered to Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, who has promised to send formal notification to each of the 48 States by air mail so that it may be acted on by those State Legislatures which are now in session.

Action in Several Already.

Several States already have started in motion the legislative machinery to provide for consideration of the repeal.

States declares that the shipment of liquors into States in violation of their laws is prohibited.

Speed Is Expected.

Analysis of the vote by which the resolution was adopted shows that there were 180 Democrats and 108 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor who voted for it, and there were 32 Democrats and 89 Republicans who voted against it.

Adoption of the resolution by this session of Congress generally is expected materially to speed the decision on the question. Although the resolution itself provided for a seven-year period within which States might act, it had been estimated that a sufficient number of States to decide its fate would have acted in four years if the repeal measure had been acted on early in the next Congress. Decision of the States now is expected in a shorter time.

To wipe the prohibition amendment out of the Constitution will require the votes of 36—three-fourths—of the 48 States. If thirteen or more States vote to keep the amendment in effect then it stays in the Constitutions despite the votes of the other 35 or less.

The House action was a sad blow to the prohibitionists, but they reiterated

ated their promises that they would carry their battle to every hamlet and church and revival tent throughout the length and breadth of the land. Although the dries lack at present the dominant leadership they had in the days of their ruthless power, it is expected that as soon as they recover and get down to the brass tacks of their campaign they will center their efforts on the driest of the States in the hope of winning at least 13.

A week ago the dries were pretty confident they could keep the Senate from passing a repeal measure which would be acceptable to the House, where Speaker Garner, Representative Henry T. Rainey (Democrat), of Illinois, majority floor leader, and others had said that the House would be permitted to vote again only on a measure which conformed to the party's pledges in the last campaign.

The sudden change which brought about repeal passage is believed by advocates of beer legislation to have enhanced prospects of passage of a Volstead modification measure at this session, too. The beer bill is in the Senate, where it was considerably changed from the Collier beer bill passed by the House.

Hope for Quick Vote.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Democrat), of Arkansas, said he was hopeful of getting the measure to a vote in time for House action before Congress dies two weeks hence. Senator John J. Blaine (Republican), of Wisconsin, in charge of the bill, also expressed hope of a quick vote.

On the House side, Speaker Garner and Representative Rainey and others said they were hopeful of quick action by the Senate. Everything would be done to speed the revised bill through the House if it is received from the Senate, they said.

The vote on the prohibition repeal resolution, however, is not expected to be duplicated on the beer bill. There are several on both sides of the Capitol who explain their repeal vote as a willingness to have the question submitted to the country, but who will not vote for a beer bill for one or another professed reason. There is a group among the antiprohibitionists, too, who believe that legalization of beer at this time would mean trouble and possibly do

harm to the prospects of quick repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

The House chamber and galleries and the corridors around them were crowded when Speaker Garner recognized Representative Rainey in the early afternoon to move suspension of the rules and adoption of the resolution.

Debate Is Spirited.

The debate was spirited and heated and was marked with frequent outbursts of "boos" and shouts. One after another member was recognized for a minute or two or three and most of them failed to heed their time limit, in the heat of their arguments, and fell victims to the pounding of the Speaker's gavel.

When the final vote was taken, however, there was quiet as the names of members were tolled off and they responded for or against repeal. When Speaker Garner finally announced the result there was an outburst which swept the galleries along with it and Mr. Garner stood on the rostrum and smiled and made no effort to shut off the demonstration for a few minutes.

Many members of the Senate watched the historic proceedings standing behind the crowded House seats. The galleries contained members of the families of members of the House and wives and relatives of several of the Cabinet members as well as members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Leaders of the dries were in the galleries. Among them was Canon William Sheafe Chase, who violated the rules of the House by sitting in the gallery and checking with pencil the result of the vote as it went along. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, ardent dry, and others were in the galleries, which were so crowded that several dignified women sat on the steps of the aisles.

DIGEST SEES WETS WINNING 46 STATES

All but South Carolina and
Kansas Will Ratify Repeal,
Magazine Predicts.

THREE POLLS RECALLED

Prohibition Figures Will Prove as
Accurate as Presidential Fore-
casts, Article Holds.

A forecast that forty-six of the
forty-eight States will vote to re-
peal the Eighteenth Amendment was
made yesterday by The Liter-
ary Digest on the basis of the three
prohibition polls it has conducted.

A majority of the American elec-
torate was wet in sentiment eleven
years ago, the magazine will say in
an article in its issue to be pub-
lished tomorrow. As support for the
prediction of an overwhelming
sweep for repeal, the article will
point out that the prohibition polls
were conducted in the same man-
ner as the Presidential straw-votes
during the last three national cam-
paigns, and that these forecasts
have been more than 95 per cent
accurate.

Kansas and South Carolina are
the two admittedly dry States. The
1932 prohibition poll placed them in
the dry column by scant margins,
the dry strength being 50.23 per
cent in Kansas and 50.05 in North
Carolina.

The magazine will point out that
thirteen States must be retained by
the prohibitionists and that the
drys have based their hopes on six-
teen States which were in the wet
column in the 1932 poll. The wet
percentages in these fourteen fol-
lows:

Oklahoma	54.8	North Dakota	76.5
Iowa	63.4	South Dakota	69.0
Georgia	63.8	New Hampshire	68.9
Utah	69.6	South Carolina	60.0
Nebraska	62.9	Alabama	55.4
Kentucky	67.4	Mississippi	56.2
Tennessee	51.6	Florida	74.9

The first prohibition poll was
taken eleven years ago and at that
time reflected the sentiment of the
country as predominantly wet, ac-
cording to the article. The second
was taken in 1930 and showed a
great drift toward repeal or modi-
fication.

Declaring that the accuracy of its
polls on the Presidential candidates
and on prohibition had been at-
tacked in the past, the magazine
said, in announcing its current
tabulation, that the accuracy of the
results obtained had been attested
by the outcome of the last three
national elections, and quoted fig-
ures on each quadriennial poll as
follows:

"In 1924 it forecast the election of
Calvin Coolidge as President with a
margin of error of less than 2 per
cent.

"In 1928 it was 95.6 per cent cor-
rect in revealing that Herbert Hoo-
ver would defeat Alfred E. Smith,
and that the "solid South" would
be shattered.

"In 1932 it was 99.6 per cent cor-
rect in forecasting the electoral
vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and
98.89 per cent correct in forecasting
the popular vote.

"In view of this record and with
the results of the 1932 prohibition
poll in mind, it would seem that the
drys would be unable to get more
than one or two States to vote
against ratification of repeal."

BEER IN LIMELIGHT AT HOUSE MEETING

Cullen and O'Connor Offer
Four Measures to
Lift Dry Rule.

(Associated Press.)

Beer figured prominently among
the hundreds of bills introduced yes-
terday at the first meeting of the
House.

No exact tabulation of the number
of beer bills could be obtained but
at least two prominent Democrats
sponsored measures similar to the
Collier beer bill, passed by the House
last session only to die in the Senate.

Assistant Democratic Leader Cullen
proposed a bill identical to the Collier
plan to legalize beer of 3.2 per cent
alcohol by weight and tax it at \$5 a
barrel.

His New York colleague—O'Connor
—introduced three bills. One was the
Collier bill with the tax changed from
\$5 to \$6. It would define 3.2 per cent
beer as "not intoxicating in fact"
and remove the requirement that
manufacturers must obtain license
from the Prohibition Enforcement
Bureau, having them issued instead
by the Internal Revenue commis-
sioner.

A second was a 3.05 per cent beer
bill similar to that approved by the
Senate Judiciary Committee. Instead
of legalizing the brew the Senate
plan would simply strike out the en-
forcement provisions against such
beer.

Then O'Connor also reintroduced
the O'Connor-Hull bill to legalize
2.75 per cent beer. This measure had
the combined support of the Demo-
cratic and Republican wet blocs in
the first session of the Seventy-first
Congress.

"I have introduced the three bills
so that the different methods pro-
posed may be before the Ways and
Means Committee for such action as
the committee sees fit to take,"
O'Connor announced.

Washington Herald
March 10, '33

3 House Bills Filed to Speed Legalized Beer

DEMANDING the Democratic
party keep its platform pledge
to legalize beer "immediately,"
Representative O'Connor (D.)
of New York, yesterday filed
three bills in the House, each
providing a different system for
legalizing the amber beverage.

One bill is similar to the
O'Connor-Hull measure except
that the tax should be \$6 per
barrel instead of \$7.50. The
second follows the lines of the
Collier bill which failed in the
Senate. It provides 3.2 per cent
beer taxed at \$6 per barrel.
The third is similar to the
Blaine 3.05 beer bill, substituted
in the Senate for the Collier
bill.

—By American and Re American.

CULLEN WILL PRESS 3.2 BEER MEASURE

Assistant Democratic Leader Will
Introduce Bill Immedi-
ately.

By the Associated Press.

Representative Cullen of New York,
assistant Democratic leader, announced
today he would introduce immediately
and press for action the bill to legalize
and tax 3.2 per cent beer which died
in the Senate last session.

The New Yorker is a member of the
Ways and Means Committee which
handled the beer bill sponsored last
session by Chairman Collier.

It would have legalized beer of 3.2
per cent alcohol content by weight and
taxed it at \$5 a barrel.

THREE BEER BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

O'Connor Offers Measures

Fixing Alcoholic Content
and Tax.

Three beer bills, one of them similar
to the Collier measure passed by the
House last session, were introduced by
Representative O'Connor, Democrat,
New York, one of the leaders of the
wet forces in the House.

The Collier bill, which would have
legalized beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic
content by weight and taxed it at \$5
a barrel, failed of passage in the Senate,
so it is necessary to start it all over
again.

The measure introduced today would
increase the tax to \$6 a barrel. O'Connor
also changed the language and
stated the percentage of alcohol pro-
posed is not intoxicating in fact.

Of the other two bills, one is similar
to the O'Connor-Hull measure of last
session, while the third is along the lines
of the Blaine bill introduced in the
Senate.

O'Connor has stricken out provisions
that permits to manufacture beer must
be obtained from the National Prohi-
bition Bureau. He holds licenses should
be issued through the internal revenue
commissioner's office. O'Connor also
amended the provisions of the Collier
bill so persons brewing beer at home
for their own consumption would not
be compelled to pay \$1,000 annually
for a brewer's license.

The Ways and Means Committee
probably will be organized late today,
and O'Connor plans to press for a
speedy hearing. He explained he in-
troduced three bills so the different
methods proposed might be before the
committee.

Earlier in the day, Representative
Cullen of New York, the new assistant
Democratic leader, had announced he
would introduce the 3.2 per cent bill,
which died in the Senate last session.

Vote in House On 3.2 Beer March 20

The 3.2 per cent beer bill, which
failed in the "lame duck" session
in the Senate, may be passed by
the overwhelmingly wet House of
the new Congress on March 20,
Democratic leaders said today.

Although the beer bill has been
shunted aside while Congress con-
sidered emergency financial legis-
lation, Democratic leaders said it
would be one of the first measures
on the regular program.

And if the present plan for a
brief session and a month's recess
fails, and Congress is in session
March 20, Speaker Rainey may
permit the bill to be passed under
suspension of rules.

House wet leaders announced
they would stand by the 3.2 per
centage of beer as provided in the
bill drafted last winter. The Sen-
ate Judiciary Committee subse-
quently cut the percentage to
3.05.

Representatives Cullen of New
York, assistant Democratic leader;
Representative O'Connor (D.) of
New York, leader of the "wet
bloc"; and others, introduced
bills on the opening day.

O'Connor planned to make a
fight to permit advertising of
beer. The beverage will be legal-
ized as non-intoxicating in fact
and it would be foolish to prevent
its advertisement, he said.

N.Y. Times - 3-10-33

BEER BILLS OFFERED BY SEVERAL IN HOUSE

Cullen Proposes Measure for
3.2 Per Cent Brew—O'Con-
nor Submits Three.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—
Beer figured prominently among
the hundreds of bills introduced to-
day at the first meeting of the
House.

No exact tabulation of the num-
ber of beer bills could be obtained,
but at least two prominent Demo-
crats sponsored measures similar to
the Collier beer bill passed by the
House last session only to die in the
Senate.

Assistant Democratic Leader Cul-
len proposed a bill identical with
the Collier measure to legalize beer
of 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight
and tax it at \$5 a barrel.

His New York colleague, John J.
O'Connor, introduced three bills.
One was the Collier bill with the
tax changed from \$5 to \$6. It
would define 3.2 per cent beer as
"not intoxicating in fact" and re-
move the requirement that manu-
facturers must obtain licenses from
the Prohibition Enforcement Bu-
reau, having them issued instead by
the Internal Revenue Commis-
sioner.

A second was a 3.05 per cent beer
bill similar to that approved by the
Senate Judiciary Committee. In-
stead of legalizing the brew the
Senate plan would simply strike out
the enforcement provisions against
such beer.

Then Mr. O'Connor also reintro-
duced the O'Connor-Hull bill to
legalize 2.75 per cent beer. This
measure had the combined support
of the Democratic and Republican
wet blocs in the first session of the
Seventy-first Congress.

"I have introduced the three bills
so that the different methods pro-
posed may be before the Ways and
Means Committee for such action
as the committee sees fit to take,"
Mr. O'Connor announced.

Des Moines, Iowa



"Goodby, Near Beer!" Was Refrain of These Congressmen as they gathered around keg of prohibition brew after beer bill passed house of representatives by 316-97 vote. Left to right: Representatives Sadowski, Celler, J. R. Claiborne, John J. O'Connor, Clarence Cannon, Patrick Roland and William I. Sirovich.

Baltimore Sun. March 26/1933



LIVING UP TO THEIR BEER VOTES
Representatives Sadowski, Michigan; Celler, New York; Douglass, Massachusetts, And O'Connor, New York, Drink To Real Beer In Near Beer After Voting For The Beer Bill

(Associated Press)

LA PROHIBITION AU CONGRÈS



(Associated Press Photo)

Les partisans de la bière à la Chambre, célèbrent le vote de la loi permettant la fabrication de la bière à 3.05 pour cent. Les députés boivent naturellement de la "bière imitation", mais ils espèrent pouvoir en consommer sous peu de la véritable. De gauche à droite: Représentants Sadowski, Michigan; Celler, New York; Douglas, Massachusetts; Claiborne, Missouri, et O'Connor, New York.

Times - March 27. 1933

How Members From This Area Voted in Congress Last Week

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The votes in the Senate and House by the delegations from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on important roll-calls last week are given in the appended tabulation:

The Senate.

On the adoption of the conference report on the Cullen beer bill, providing for beer and wine of 3.2 alcoholic content by weight, agreed to, 43 to 36:

New York.

YEAS.

Democrats—Copeland, Wagner.

New Jersey.

YEA.

Republican—Barbour.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Kean.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrat—Loneragan.

Republican—Walcott.

The House.

On the administration's farm-relief bill, passed, 315 to 98:

New York.

YEAS.

Democrats—Beiter, Bloom, Boylan, Brun-

ner, Carley, Celler, Corning, Cullen, Delaney, Dickstein, Fitzgibbons, Fitzpatrick, Gavagan, Kennedy, Lanzetta, Lindsay, Mead, O'Connor, Oliver, Peyser, Prall, Rudd, Sirovich, Sisson, Somers, Studley, Sullivan.

Republicans—Clarke, Culkin.

NAYS.

Democrat—Black.
Republicans—Andrews, Bacon, Crowther, Fish, Goodwin, Hancock, Millard, Parker, Reed, Snell, Stalker, Taber, Wadsworth, Whitley.

PRESENT.

Democrat—Griffin.

New Jersey.

YEAS.

Democrats—Auf der Heide, Kenney, Norton, Sutphin.

Republicans—Hartley, Wolverton.

NAYS.

Republicans—Bacharach, Cavicchia, Eaton, Lehlbach, McLean, Powers, Seger.

NOT VOTING.

Republican—Perkins.

Connecticut.

YEAS.

Democrats—Kopplemann, Maloney.

NAYS.

Republicans—Bakewell, Goss, Higgins, Merritt.

N.Y. News
Mar. 24/33

House Votes For Beer On Capitol Hill

By JOHN O'DONNELL.

(Staff Correspondent of The News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The die-hards of the prohibition brigade waved their dulled swords in a final gesture of defiance at beer today and again went down to defeat.

As counsel for the Anti-Saloon League plotted an attack on the constitutionality of the Cullen-Harrison beer law and sent telegrams to cohorts in dry States to see that railroads and truck lines were enjoined from transporting beer across dry territory, their lobbyists on Capitol Hill met another crushing defeat in the wringing wet House.

After a bitter exchange of personalities, in which Manhattan's Representative O'Connor denounced



Representative O'Connor
Arch-foe of die-hard drys.

as a lie the charge that members of the House frequently drank on Government property, the legislators voted to put 3.2 beer and ale on the tables of the House and Senate restaurants.

Vote Is 121 to 72.

The decision to have flowing steins convenient to the hands of the law makers of the nation and also to put the beverage on sale in the various cafeterias on Government property was reached when the House by a vote of 121 to 72 crushed the prohibitory amendment to the District Beer Bill—introduced by the ultra-dry Tarver of Georgia.

"It would be utterly foolish to pass an amendment prohibiting 3.2 beer on Government property after we have just decided that such a beverage is non-intoxicating," Representative Loring Black of Brooklyn declared. "This last stand by the prohibitionists is

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

Wine Mar 13/33

Tammany Vote Blow to Hopes For Patronage

Curry and McCooley Embarrassed by Result of 1st Test of Loyalty to Roosevelt

Farley Here to Give Jobs

Confers With Flynn; Has No Other Appointment

James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Washington yesterday to begin distribution of Federal patronage in New York City under circumstances highly embarrassing to every Democratic leader in New York City, with the exception of Edward J. Flynn, of the Bronx, who apparently is more strongly entrenched than ever as the final arbiter of jobs in the other boroughs.

Difficulties of county leaders other than Mr. Flynn arose out of the fact that some or all of their Representatives in Congress ran out on President Roosevelt in the first test of loyalty and regularity in the passage of the Federal economy bill, immediately after a peace pact had been sealed at the pre-inauguration conferences last week. Among the first who failed to support the President's program was Representative Thomas H. Cullen, of the 8th Brooklyn District, who extracted the new post of assistant majority leader through the deal which elected Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, speaker, and Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, leader.

Leading Guest of Sirovich

The acuteness of the situation was accentuated yesterday by the fact that through a previous engagement both Speaker Rainey and Representative Byrns were the guests of Representative William I. Sirovich at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and at a dinner to meet New York leaders at the Astor last night. Peculiarly enough, Dr. Sirovich voted against the economy bill, explaining yesterday that he was "not a rubber stamp."

All but one of John H. McCooley's eight Representatives from Brooklyn voted against the measure, and that one was absent. Of John F. Curry's eleven Tammany Representatives, four bolted the Administration. David S. Rendt's single Representative from Staten Island, whom he shares with Mr. Curry, voted against the President's emergency recommendation. The one member of the House from Queens, representing John Theofel, as well as Elmer E. Studley, one of the Representatives at Large, who comes from that county, refused to vote for the economy bill. Mr. Flynn's Bronx men stayed solidly in line behind the President.

Farley to Meet Flynn Today

Mr. Farley announced yesterday afternoon that he expected to talk over patronage for the entire city today with Mr. Flynn. He refused to enlarge upon that announcement, but said that he had no appointments to talk with any of the other city leaders who have consistently opposed Mr. Farley, President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman.

The result of this situation was a quick scurry for cover on the part of the city's two most conspicuous Democratic leaders, Mr. Cooley, who is also Democratic National Committeeman, and Mr. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall. Both had just returned from Chicago, where they attended the funeral of Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

After checking up on the action of his Congressional delegation yesterday morning, Mr. McCooley sent a telegram directly to President Roosevelt:

"Have repudiated action of Brooklyn's Congressmen in voting against economy bill."

Then, as if in order to make his statement more convincing, Mr. McCooley added in his wire to the President:

"See Monday morning's papers for statement."

Curry Demands Explanation

Mr. Curry got Mr. Sirovich on the telephone and demanded an explanation. Mr. Curry said that he was in

Chicago when the issue came up and that he had expected the Tammany Representatives to vote for the administration measure. He added that he expected to have an explanation from the others.

The statement to the newspaper to which Mr. McCooley referred in his telegram to the President was as follows:

"The action of the members of the House of Representatives from this county in voting against the legislation proposed by the President does not meet with my personal approval and I am confident it is likewise displeasing to the people of Brooklyn."

"I know that the President will deal in a fair and impartial manner in the matter of the veterans' pensions and I am firmly convinced that those who are not of this opinion are unduly alarmed."

"Never has our country been in the sad plight which has enveloped it for over three years, and the President is entitled to and must receive the support of Every American citizen and their Representatives in Congress in his efforts to end the depression and restore the country to its former prosperous condition."

Sirovich Defends His Vote

Dr. Sirovich explained to Mr. Curry that he was already pledged to his constituency against payroll and pension cuts. He said further that when the question of the vote on the bill arose a caucus of the Tammany delegation as well as the New York City delegation was called and Mr. Cullen, the floor leader, asked them how they wanted to vote. According to Mr. Sirovich's report to Mr. Curry, Mr. Cullen assented to the proposition that each man vote as he pleased, which resulted in the split vote.

The situation has brought up not only the question of whether Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooley are able longer to rule their own organizations, in face of the public revolt growing out of the Hofstadter disclosures, but also the availability to the administration of Mr. Cullen as assistant House majority leader.

The vote on the economy bill just about wrecked the reconciliation which Mr. Curry and his city allies had built up as a basis for recognition in the distribution of Federal jobs. Mr. Farley has not said that he would refuse to recognize these leaders, but it has been made abundantly clear that any appointment made in New York City will be at least with the approval of Mr. Flynn, whose friend, Joseph V. McKee, was turned down by Mr. Curry for Mayor last fall.

Vote Against Economy Bill

The vote against the President's economy bill was as follows:

New York County (Eleven votes)

Anning S. Prall, 11th (partly Richmond); William I. Sirovich, 14th; James A. Lanzetta, 20th; Joseph A. Gavigan, 24th.

Kings County (Eight votes)

George W. Lindsay, 3d; Thomas H. Cullen, 4th; Loring M. Black, 5th; Andrew L.

Somers, 6th; John J. Delaney, 7th; Patrick J. Carley, 8th; Stephen A. Rudd, 9th.

Queens County (One vote)

William F. Brunner, 2d.

Richmond County (One vote)

Anning S. Prall, 11th (partly New York County).

At Large (Two votes)

Elmer E. Studley, of Queens. John Fitzgibbons, of Oswego.

The state's twelve Republican Representatives voted solidly for the President's measure with the exception of James L. Whitley, of Monroe County, representing the 38th District.

Dr. Sirovich made the following public explanation of his vote:

"I have always been opposed to cutting salaries and budgets. I couldn't reconcile a reduction in salaries with inflation of the currency. The President swore to uphold the Constitution and discharge the duties of his office, and so did I. I have a duty to my constituents. They didn't send me to Washington to be a rubber stamp. The fact that I voted against the measure doesn't mean that I am not 100 per cent behind the President."

Representative Emanuel Celler, of the 110th District, the only Brooklyn member absent when the vote was taken, said that had he been present he would have voted for the bill.

Daily News - Mar 14/33

Congress Set to Legalize Beer in a Week for F. D.

(Continued from page 2)

Original bill prohibiting sale to minors had been eliminated because it was desired to treat the bill "strictly as a revenue measure."

The measure will bear the name of Representative Thomas H. Cullen of New York, assistant party leader and chief of the Tammany delegation.

A call for the full Ways and Means Committee to meet in executive session tomorrow morning

for "immediate legalization" of beer.

Right here in New York it means work for several thousand men, according to the cheering brewers, and it will also put several millions of idle dollars to work, which is almost as important, as the banking holiday illustrated.

Jacob Ruppert is ready to hire 1,000 men and spend \$5,000,000 the minute beer is legalized.



Representative J. J. O'Connor
Wine will be "interesting."

to report the bill, was issued by Chairman Doughton (Dem., N. C.) after the Democratic members today approved the alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent.

Dry Blanton Happy.

After the President's message was read, Representative Blanton (Dem., Tex.), an outstanding prohibitionist, told the House:

"My confidence in the President still is unchanged. He has not requested the House to legalize beer of an alcoholic content that is intoxicating."

Representative Boylan (Dem., N. Y.) said Roosevelt "believes a platform should be kept."

"Is it the revenue you want or is it the beer?" asked Blanton.

"In all honesty I can say I want both," Boylan said, adding "My taste is for beer."

The Texan asked "If all this beer furore is a result of the Sirovich banquet in New York last night?" Representative Sirovich (Dem., N. Y.) was host in New York to Speaker Rainey and Majority Leader Byrns.

"I wasn't invited," Boylan said. "I stayed in Washington."

"It so dovetails in—I thought this beer bill probably was earmarked in New York last night," Blanton said.

"You dries have been in the saddle for twelve years now," Boylan said. "We wets are coming to the front and you dries should give us a chance. I tell my beloved colleague he should vote for beer."

Work for 500,000 Looms as Beer Nears.

Beer! Good cold beer this Summer; real beer, creamy with rich foam; beer with a legal kick after a 13-year drought.

That was the message that thrilled the nation yesterday; brought cheer to the unemployed and washed away such minor headaches as bank holidays and income taxes.

Even the brewers, their bright hopes dashed by the lame-duck Congress, were caught off guard by the unexpected appeal of President Roosevelt to Congress asking

Smaller brewers will hire and spend proportionately. The twenty-six breweries in Brooklyn will have work for at least 10,000 unemployed men, according to recent testimony in Congress by Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn.

And yesterday C. B. Williams, executive vice president of the United States Brewers' Association, said it will mean work for at least 500,000 men throughout the nation. "That is a conservative estimate," he added. "Production

of cereal beverages is only amounting to 5,000,000 barrels a year now," he continued, "and this will be stepped up to 40,000,000 barrels within a year with the return of beer."

Beer's return will serve as a badly needed stimulant to the real estate business, besides which there are the glass a cooperage industries, to say nothing of the cheese and crackers and bologna and pretzel businesses.

Before the scythe of prohibition cut its devastating swath, there were 1,150 breweries in these United States.

In Milwaukee, the real home of beer in America, brewers estimate \$10,000,000 will be spent there in the first year of legalization with jobs for 4,500.

McCOOEY DISAVOWS SLAP AT ROOSEVELT

Repudiates Action of Kings
Delegation in Not Backing
Federal Economy Bill.

HE WIRES THE PRESIDENT

Curry Plans No Similar Step—
Says He Did Not Know How
Tammany Men Would Vote.

John H. McCooey, veteran Kings County Democratic leader, last night took the unprecedented step of repudiating the action of the Brooklyn delegation in Congress, which voted on Saturday against the Roosevelt economy bill. Mr. McCooey sent a personal telegram to President Roosevelt, informing him of his action, and made public the statement here, at the same time.

Tammany Leader John F. Curry, asked last night if he intended to take the same step as Mr. McCooey did, said he had no such plans at present. He said that he, and Mr. Cooley as well, were on their way home from the Cermak funeral in Chicago when the House voted on the bill, and he did not know how the New York delegation voted until he returned late Saturday night.

Mr. McCooey's telegram to President Roosevelt said that he repudiated the action of Brooklyn Representatives in voting against the economy bill and that a statement in the press this morning explained his stand.

Expects Fairness on Pensions.

The statement itself follows:

"The action of the members of the House of Representatives from this county in voting against legislation proposed by the President does not meet with my personal approval and I am confident it is likewise displeasing to the people of Brooklyn.

"I know that the President will deal in a fair and impartial manner in the matter of veterans' pensions and I am firmly convinced that those who are not of this opinion are unduly alarmed.

"Never has our country been in the sad plight which has enveloped it for over three years and the President is entitled to and must receive the support of every American citizen and their representatives in Congress in his efforts to end the depression and restore the country to its former prosperous condition."

The line-up of the Representatives from New York City on the economy program had been the topic of conversation in political circles from the time the roll-call was printed in newspapers here, and Mr. McCooey's statement last night added fresh fuel to the flames.

Seen as Political Move.

It was construed generally as a bid by Mr. McCooey to keep "in" with the Roosevelt camp, now in control of the State and Federal Governments, and it renewed the talk of the possibility of Mr. McCooey being won over to join forces with Edward J. Flynn, the Bronx leader, instead of sticking to Tammany Leader Curry.

In quarters close to the Roosevelt camp, however, it was said that resentment over the vote of the New York Representatives is strong. It was pointed out that Mr. Curry

RAINEY IS NAMED FOR SPEAKERSHIP

GARNER FORCES BEATEN

McDuffie Loses to Illi-
noisan by 166 to 112 in
Democratic Caucus.

RESULT OF 3-WAY TRADE

Tammany, Tennessee and
Texas in Deal—Byrns Is
Made Floor Leader.

NEW POLICY ANNOUNCED

House Democrats to Have a
Steering Committee—Roose-
velt Program Is Pledged.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 2. — The little band of conservatives whom Speaker Garner relied upon to carry on his leadership in the next Congress was unhorsed at the Democratic caucus tonight by a group of liberals, led by Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader in the present House, and Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

In a strange combination of Tammany, Texas and Tennessee, Mr. Rainey was selected as the party's choice for Speaker over Representative McDuffie of Alabama by a vote of 166 to 112, and Mr. Byrns was chosen floor leader by a division of 151 to 140.

Former Representative South Trimble of Kentucky was renominated for clerk after a hard fight, receiving 158 votes to 118 for Representative Nelson of Missouri, a "lame duck."

Kenneth Romney of Montana was renominated for the office of sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Sinnot of Virginia for doorkeeper and Finis Scott of Tennessee for postmaster, all without opposition.

It appeared for a time that even these minor officers might be turned out in the general urge for a complete clearing of the old régime. Opposition to the last three named crumbled at the last minute.

Move to Liberalize Control.

Even the chaplain had to undergo a contest when Representative-elect Lee of Missouri demanded that the next House should have the spiritual guidance of a Democratic minister. The present chaplain, the Rev. James S. Montgomery, Methodist Episcopal, was re-elected over the Rev. W. S. Dabney of Joplin, Mo., Methodist Episcopal South, the candidate of Mr. Lee, by a vote of 131 to 75.

As soon as the slate of officers for the next House was made up,

the new leaders started a movement for a further liberalization of control, and brought forward an immediate plan for a Democratic steering committee to shape the legislative program and guide the destinies of the lower body in the new Congress.

The outcome of tonight's caucus, attended by 302 of the members-elect, was the result of an outright three-way trade in which Mr. Byrns withdrew from the Speakership race in favor of Mr. Rainey, with the understanding that he should receive reciprocal support for leader, and the New York delegation entered the deal with 29 votes in excess for the promise that Representative Cullen, its candidate for Speaker, would be made assistant leader.

Several Texas votes were thrown into the trade with the expectation that Mr. Byrns's elevation to the leadership would clear the way for Representative Buchanan to become chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The deal had been worked out and actually announced before the caucus convened at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rainey-Byrns-Cullen-Buchanan forces went to the floor with a well-defined program, calling for even the officers of the caucus, and it went through as planned with the exception of the effort to throw overboard even the minor officers who came in with Speaker Garner less than two years ago.

Rainey Gets Outright Majority.

Informed of the trade, friends of McDuffie made a last-minute effort to rally their forces. Hasty conferences were held and the advice of the Speaker was sought. The report of the deal was sent abroad so early that the McDuffie managers thought a reaction would set in, but at the show-down tonight they could muster only 112 votes.

Mr. Rainey's vote was an outright majority of all those cast. Representative Rankin of Mississippi received twenty; Representative Jones of Texas, two, and Representative Bankhead, one.

The trade was announced to the caucus through Mr. Byrns's nominating Mr. Rainey for the Speakership. Mr. Rainey reciprocated later by placing Mr. Byrns in nomination for leader. Mr. McDuffie was nominated by his colleague, Representative Bankhead, and seconded by Representative Connery of Massachusetts. Mr. Rainey was seconded by Representatives Crosser of Ohio and Cullen.

The New York delegation went right along with the deal in the nomination and election of Mr. Byrns as leader. Representative Boylan, Tammany member, seconded Mr. Byrns's nomination, as did Representative McSwain of South Carolina. Mr. Bankhead was placed in nomination by Representative Woodrum of Virginia and seconded by Representative Rankin.

The Garner forces salvaged but little. Mr. McDuffie, who had been the party whip, will be shorn even of that office, according to the new leaders. Representative Greenwood of Indiana probably will be installed in his stead.

After the two main contests were over, both selections were made unanimous by the caucus; pledges of support and fidelity were exchanged and the caucus passed on to the next business.

It was considered probable tonight that the New York delegation would receive additional recognition from the party organization and a move was on to make Representative Cavanagh vice chairman of the caucus. Representative Lea of California was made chairman at the outset of the meeting and Representative Gregory of Kentucky was chosen secretary.

Both Democratic leaders-elect came from the caucus wreathed in smiles and in splendid humor. Mr. Byrns said:

"I have no statement about legislative plans, except I expect to put through the plans and policies of President Roosevelt. I understand an extra session will soon be called, but I have no definite knowledge of the probable date."

Mr. Rainey, in announcing the steering committee, said:

"The House is organized on an entirely new basis. For the first time in the history of the Democratic party they will have a steering committee. The object will be to keep the party together and not to attempt to put through policies until it is known that there are enough Democratic votes to assure the legislation.

"It is a long step forward, and it takes from the Speaker powers he has arbitrarily exercised and gives it back to the House.

Pledge to Roosevelt Program.

"Failures in the last Congress have been due to the fact that the

determination of policies has come entirely from the Speaker's chair; it will now come from the party. We will put over Mr. Roosevelt's program."

The resolution creating the steering committee provides that twelve members be named by the chairman of the caucus, and that these members group the country into from nine to nineteen areas. Delegations from the areas designated will then elect one member each.

The Speaker, majority leader, chairman of the caucus and Democratic whip, will be ex-officio members of the steering committee, but will not be eligible to serve as chairman. Nor will the chairman be eligible to succeed himself.

The functions of the steering committee will be to iron out differences of opinion, keep in touch with particular groups in order to assure harmony within the committee and to organize the party into a solid voting machine for whatever legislation the Democrats sponsor.

It was Speaker Garner's objection to such a committee that caused the first dissension between him and Mr. Byrns.

HOW REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS VOTED ON REPEAL

The following representatives voted against the motion to adopt the resolution submitting prohibition repeal:

Republicans (89):
 Addicks (Ill.), Allen (Ill.), Beedy (Me.), Biddle (Pa.), Bowman (W. Va.), Brand (Ohio), Burtress (N. Dak.), Cable (Ohio), Chipperfield (Ill.), Christopherson (S. Dak.), Clarke (N. Y.), Cochran (Pa.), Cole (Iowa), Colton (Utah), Cooper (Ohio), Crail (Calif.), Crowther (N. Y.), Cullin (N. Y.), Davenport (N. Y.), Dowell (Iowa), Eaton (Colo.), Evans (Calif.), Finley (Ky.), Frear (Wis.), French (Idaho), Garber (Okla.), Gilchrist (Iowa), Guyer (Kans.), Hall (Ill.), Hall (N. Dak.), Hardy (Colo.), Haugen (Iowa), Hawley (Oreg.), Hoch (Kans.), Hogg (Ind.), Hogg (W. Va.), Holaday (Ill.), Hope (Kans.), Houston (Del.), Jenkins (Ohio), Kelly (Pa.), Ketcham (Mich.), Kinzer (Pa.), Kopp (Iowa), Kurtz (Pa.),
 Lambertson (Kans.), Leavitt (Mont.), Lovette (Tenn.), Luce (Mass.), McClintock (Ohio), McFadden (Pa.), McGugin (Kans.), Magrady (Pa.), Manlove (Mo.), Mapes (Mich.), Moore (Ohio), Mouser (Ohio), Murphy (Ohio), Nelson (Me.), Partridge (Me.), Ramseyer (Iowa), Reed (N. Y.), Rich (Pa.), Robinson (Iowa), Sanders (N. Y.), Sieberling (Ohio), Shott (W. Va.), Simmons (Nebr.), Snow (Me.), Sparks (Kans.), Stalker (N. Y.), Strong (Kans.), Strong (Pa.), Summers (Wash.), Swanson (Iowa), Swick (Pa.), Swing (Calif.), Taber (N. Y.), Taylor (Tenn.), Temple (Pa.), Thatcher (Ky.), Thurston (Iowa), Timberlake (Colo.), Underhill (Mass.), Wason (N. H.), Weeks (Vt.), Williamson (S. Dak.), Wood (Ind.), Yates (Ill.).

Democrats (32):
 Ayres (Kans.), Blanton (Texas), Browning (Tenn.), Busby (Miss.), Cartwright (Okla.), Collins (Miss.), Cooper (Tenn.), Dominick (S. C.), Doxey (Miss.), Driver (Ark.), Ellzey (Miss.), Eslick (Tenn.), Goldsborough (Md.), Greenwood (Ind.), Johnson (Okla.), Lankford (Ga.), Ludlow (Ind.), McClintic (Okla.), McKeown (Okla.), Mobley (Ga.), Morehead (Nebr.), Norton (Nebr.), Patman (Tex.), Patterson (Ala.), Rankin (Miss.), Sanders (Tex.), Sandlin (La.), Shallenberger (Nebr.), Swank (Okla.), Tarver (Ga.), Wilson (Ark.), Wright (Ga.).

The pairs were: Knutson (Minn.) and Hornor (W. Va.), for; Christgau (Minn.), against; Stevenson (S. Dak.) and Montague (Va.), for; Hare (S. C.), against.

The following senators voted against the prohibition repeal resolution:

Republicans (14): Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Dale, Dickinson, Goldsborough, Hatfield, Norbeck, Norris, Robinson of Indiana, Schuyler, Smoot, Steiwer, Townsend.

Democrats (9): Caraway, Costigan, Glass, Gore, Logan, McGill, Sheppard, Stephens and Thomas of Oklahoma.

The pairs were:
 For the amendment: Carey, Republican, and Long, George, Wheeler, Copeland and Broussard, Democrats.

Against the amendment: Howell, Thomas of Idaho, and Fess, Republicans.

(Two affirmatives to one negative required on a two-thirds vote.)

Absent and unpaired: Schall, Republican.

THE VOTE ON THE BEER BILL

In the House of Representatives, the following members voted against the beer bill:

Allen, Allgood, Ayres, Kans.; Bankhead, Beedy, Bland, Blanton, Briggs, Browning, Busby.

Carpenter, Kans.; Castellow, Chase, Christianson, Clark, N. C.; Cochran, Pa.; Collins, Calif.; Collins, Miss.; Cooper, Ohio; Cooper, Tenn.; Cox, Cravens, Crowther, Cullin, Cummings.

Deen, Dowell, Doxey, Driver, Ellzey, Miss.; Eltso, Calif.; Evans, Flannagan, Focht.

Gilchrist, Glover, Goldsborough, Greenwood, Guyer, Hastings, Hooper, Hope, Huddleston, Jenkins, Johnson, Okla.; Johnson, Tex.; Jones.

Kelly, Pa.; Kinzer, Kurtz, Lambertson, Lambeth, Lanham, Luce, Ludlow.

McCarthy, McClintic, McFadden, McFarlane, McGugin, Mapes, Marshall, Miller, Moorehead.

Oliver, Ala.; Owen, Parks, Patman, Ragon, Ramspeck, Rankin, Rayburn, Reece, Reed, N. Y.; Rich, Rogers, Okla.

Sanders, Sandlin, Secrest, Sinclair, Snell, Stalker, Strong, Pa.; Strong, Tex.; Summers, Tex.; Swank, Swick.

Taber, Tarver, Taylor, S. C.; Taylor, Tenn.; Thurston, Tobey, Weaver, Whittington, Wilson, Wood, Ga.

Not Voting (17):

Abernethy, Almon, Buckbee, Burke, Nebr.; Cartwright, Clarke, N. Y.; Gasque, Gregory, Kramer, Montague, Peavey, Reid, Ill.; Rogers, N. H.; Schaefer, Sears, Taylor, Colo.; Wadsworth.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote: Mr. Rogers of New Hampshire (for) with Mr. Cartwright (against). Mr. Wadsworth (for) with Mr. Reid of Illinois (against).

General pairs: Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Peavey. Mr. Almon with Mr. Buckbee. Mr. Gregory with Mr. Clarke of New York.

The following senators voted against this bill:

Nays (30):

Adams, Austin, Borah, Bratton, Byrd, Capper, Caraway, Connally.

Dale, Fess, Frazier, Goldsborough, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hayden.

Keyes, McGill, Neely, Nye, Patterson, Pope, Robinson, Ind.; Russell.

Sheppard, Stephens, Thomas, Okla.; Townsend, Vandenberg, White.

Not Voting (21):

Bailey, Barkley, Byrnes, Carey, Coolidge, Costigan, Cutting, Davis, Dickinson, George, Glass, Gore.

Kendrick, King, Lewis, Logan, McAdoo, Norbeck, Schall, Shipstead, Smith.

N.Y. Democrat Mar. 20/33



AFTER BEING OUTLAWED for 13 years, beer is returned to the nation when President Roosevelt signed the Cullen-Harrison bill modifying the Volstead act to legalize 3.2 per cent beer and wine. Members of the Congressional delegation that brought the bill to the White House are pictured with the President in the Cabinet room where they witnessed the signing. Left to right, Congressman Claude V. Parsons of Illinois and John W. McCormack of Massachusetts; H. V. Hesselman, clerk of the Committee of Enrolled Bills of the House; and Congressmen John J. O'Connor of New York, Thomas H. Cullen of New York and Adolph J. Sabbath of Illinois.

N.Y. Democrat Mar 26/33

Nation Cheers as Pres. Roosevelt Ends 13-Year Prohibition Rule April 7

'Here's to Man Who Set Us Free' Will Resound Through Land That Day

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The beer bill was signed this week by President Roosevelt and lawful 3.2 per cent brew, after thirteen years of proscription, will be sold in States variously estimated at fourteen to twenty-three when the act becomes operative at 12:02 a. m. on April 7.

Wet organizations estimate the new beer can probably be sold in twenty-three States immediately. Fifteen States have repealed their enforcement acts, although the Supreme Court of Louisiana has held that the State had no power to repeal its enforcement act by popular referendum, as was done in November.

To the fourteen States which have acted to permit the sale of beer have been added States like Maryland, which never enacted enforcement laws, predicated on the national law, the alcoholic content permitted varying with Congressional action.

Still others, including Massachusetts, have laws permitting the sale of wine and beer of 2.75 or 3 per cent alcoholic content. These States, it is held, would be able to legalize beer with slight dilution, even under State legislation.

Licenses Made Ready

As soon as the bill was signed the government issued regulations to permit 158 breweries and bottlers to bottle 3.2 per cent beer so that it can be put on the market on April 7. Under the law beer can be served in restaurants and clubs and be sold by grocery and drug stores. Since it is classed as non-intoxicating, sale to minors is permissible.

Seated at the head of the Cabinet table, President Roosevelt began slowly to scan the bill, page by page, as sound pictures were taken.

He used four pens in signing, which were later given to Senator Harrison, Representative Cullen, the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion. When he had proceeded to the point of signing one of his secretaries called to the movie men, "cut for the signature," and slowly the President wrote his name.

As he did so the members of Congress who had brought the enrolled bill to the White House—Representatives Cullen and O'Connor of New York, Sabbath of Illinois, McCormick of Massachusetts and Parsons of Illinois—came into the picture.

"It's Off," Says Roosevelt

The President again posed as in the act of actually affixing his signature.

"Well, it's off," he said to Representative Cullen, adding:

"I notice that the Vice President blotted his signature. He must have been excited."

Before the President approved this measure, carrying out one of his pre-election promises, he called the attention of the Department of Justice to Representative Sabbath's bill, authorizing the granting of pardons to the small violators of the prohibition law, especially those who had been convicted of making and selling beer on a small scale.

The beer-wine act provides as follows:

Grants permission to brewers and wine makers to take out immediately manufacturing permits.

Levies a tax of \$5 on every barrel containing more than thirty-one gallons.

Taxes brewers and wine makers \$1,000.

Re-enacts portions of the Webb-Kenyon act as a protection to States whose laws prohibit liquors of less alcoholic content than 3.2 per cent by weight.

Enacts a "saving clause," declaring that if any provision of the act "or application thereof to any person or circumstances" is held invalid, the remainder of the law shall not be affected thereby.

Imposes no restrictions other than protection to dry States on beer and wine of 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight or 4 per cent by volume.

Modifies all sections of the Volstead law and other acts relating to liquor.

Beer may be removed from the place of manufacture at once for bottling and storage on the premises of permittees, according to joint instructions sent to Collectors of Revenue today by David Burnet, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and James H. Doran, director of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol. A tax of \$5 a barrel must be paid at the time of withdrawal.

Large quantities already are being bottled, but it was indicated that the initial supply would not equal the initial demand.

Martin J. Kennedy



Christopher D. Sullivan



John J. O'Connor



William I. Sirovich



Samuel Dickstein



Anthony J. Griffin



James J. Lanzetta



John J. Boylan



Theodore A. Peyser

Sol Bloom

By William G. Shepherd

How Tammany Missed a Trick

Will Tammany run the nation? The answer is: No, it won't. But for two years it might have had a controlling voice. Tammany representatives have held the balance of power in the present House. Ironically enough, their opportunity found them unprepared. They might have had anything and were able to take nothing. This is the amazing story of their embarrassment in the seats of the mighty

The closely controlled Tammany delegation will forfeit its balance of power to a large Democratic majority in the new House

NICK LONGWORTH brought his violin and played it. Congresswoman Ruth Bryan Owen recited poetry. Western congressmen sang cowboy songs and Southern members roared out their good old songs of the South.

The clock under the press gallery of the House was pointing at noon and the Seventy-first Congress was passing away. The day was March 4, 1931.

Over in the rear seats on the left side of the house was a group of nattily dressed men, young and old, who were sitting by themselves, chatting and laughing, but taking no part in the proceedings.

Almost every section of the country had been heard from. It was time to sing Auld Lang Syne, for many members had been defeated in the previous election and would not come back to Washington again.

Abruptly, back in the rear seats, a hoarse voice was raised in song. Other voices back there joined in. Because the words were unfamiliar to the congressmen from the other corners of the land, they could not join in. The nattily dressed men carried through the first verse of their song with a hoarse and bellowing vigor. Then they came to the chorus:

"Tammany! Tammany!" it ran. And then other congressmen realized that the Tammany congressmen had rarely done that, for them, very rarely; they had, for once at least, joined in with Congress.

Why, after all the years during which Tammany men had merely loafed in Washington, or had appeared only at rare intervals to vote and then hurry back to the big city, had they suddenly

in triumphant tones declared their presence?

It was because, for the first time in Tammany history, a twist of politics had given the men from the big city a real and a controlling balance of power among the nation's lawmakers.

This article is about how the Tammany boys sang too soon.

Holding the balance of power in the House of Representatives means work. And work is about the only thing that most of the Tammany members of the lower house of Congress had not done in the national capital.

Tammany in the Saddle

For this reason you, with millions of other Americans, did not realize that for a term of two years ending with this lame-duck session of Congress Tammany was in a position to have its own sweet and rough way, if it had only been prepared to take it.

That would have been one more thing for Americans to worry about—Tammany Hall controlling Congress. But I hasten to say that this situation was only another of those worries—of which we have had so many lately—that proved unnecessary.

During the Seventy-second Congress, Tammany's thumb was on the House,

even if America didn't feel it. Tammany was getting ready to press down harder in the new Congress but missed the chance; and that's another brick we've successfully dodged.

There was never a vote taken in the present Congress on any measure in which both the Republican and the Democratic leaders did not watch for the votes of Tammany to be cast. Neither side needed the entire vote of Tammany. But this fact stands out:

No Democratic measure could be passed without the support of at least some Tammany votes from New York City. Speaker John Garner could put across nothing without Tammany's help. He asked for it because he had to. And he got it. Tremendously important laws were considered and either passed or killed—the bonus, taxes, currency inflation, reconstruction financing and so forth—but the one question that was always asked in every Democratic caucus was: "How will the Tammany boys vote?"

One good reason why most of us didn't know of Tammany's power in Congress was that there was a sort of conspiracy of silence about it. No congressmen commented openly on what was happening. No one yelled, "Look out for Tammany!" On the other hand, the Tammany boys suddenly were al-

most unable to recognize themselves. They were no longer isolated. Everyone was nice to them. This was because every party and every clique, from time to time, needed a portion of the Tammany votes. The Progressives got a little help from them; so did Wall Street bankers. They helped the West; they helped the East. They helped the South and the North. They made friends on all sides. It was all very joyous, until the finish came.

It wasn't until someone actually told Mr. Curry that Tammany held the balance of power in Washington that Tammany knew what a ripe plum had dropped accidentally into its lap. Naturally it immediately began to worry about how to get the most possible juice out of it.

Nine Men Who Vote as One

The man who, according to cloak-room talk, informed Tammany Hall of the situation was Congressman John Garner. Mr. Garner had just been elected Speaker of the House. He was also the leader of the Democratic forces in the House, and to him all the Democrats looked for guidance and advice.

Mr. Garner counted heads. He had ten more than the Republicans. But nineteen of his flock of Democrats came from that extraordinary corner of the United States known as Greater New York. He could bank on Southern, Western, Northern or Pacific Coast Democrats, but these Democrats from New York were unknown quantities. They were Tammany men.

What increased Mr. Garner's puzzle was that these nineteen so-called

(Continued on page 34)

How Tammany Missed a Trick

Continued from page 16

Tammany Democrats were not all under the same Tammany boss. A block of eight of them came from Brooklyn. They were under Boss McCooey. Two of them came from the Bronx, and their boss was Mr. Flynn.

But there was one block of nine votes that could be controlled by one man, beyond any shadow of a doubt. That was the block of nine Democratic congressmen from Manhattan Island; from the sidewalks of New York; from Broadway and Forty-second Street, from East Side, West Side, the Bowery, Harlem—all simon-pure New Yorkers, with no outlander's touch of Brooklyn or the Bronx.

A Present of Nine Congressmen

Mr. Curry, boss of Manhattan's Tammany Hall, could tell these nine boys what to do and they would do it. Tammany Hall had given them their jobs as congressmen. Mr. Curry could take their jobs away from them at the drop of a hat at the next election. So Mr. Garner got in touch with Mr. Curry.

"Come down and see me," said Mr. Garner. "We need your boys to carry through the Democratic policies in the House this session."

Mr. Curry went to Washington, and Mr. Garner, who had just been elected Speaker of the House, made bold to take him to breakfast openly in the public dining-room of one of the capital's most fashionable hotels.

Almost before the two men had left the table word had spread around Washington:

"Garner is playing ball with Tammany Hall." Which was the case.

"If my boys don't stay here and support you, let me know." This was the gist of what Mr. Curry told Mr. Garner at that breakfast. "And I'll fix it up with them, in the meantime."

One trouble with the Broadway nine was that so few of its members ever troubled to get to Washington more than a few times during every session. It seemed to be more fun to enjoy the distinction, back on Broadway and in their home districts, of being called "Congressman" than to come to Washington and take part in the lawmaking.

They didn't move their families to Washington, as most other congressmen do. This was especially the case with the Manhattan Islanders. "Little old N'Yawk" was good enough for them. Several of the Greater New York delegation did not even have their Washington addresses listed in the congressional directory, as is the custom.

Why some of them ever wanted to go to Congress at all was a question until one congressman explained it by saying: "A ten-thousand-dollar-a-year salary."

Only one Tammany congressman of the Manhattan nine actually lives in Washington. He is Sol Bloom. We all know him. He built the Midway at the Chicago Fair in 1893 and has been in the music-publishing business. He has a home on Sixteenth Street; very smart.

The rest of the Tammany delegation was as transient in Washington as traveling salesmen. They lived in hotels whenever they came to town, clannish people, wary of folks from the sticks.

Mr. Curry had a personal problem. He would have to visit Washington frequently. That would rouse suspicions.

Why should a Tammany leader be running back and forth between New York and Washington? Tammany leaders don't do this, normally. It is on

record that Boss Croker once was enticed to Washington by Bourke Cockran, but hurried home as quickly as possible. Tweed never went there, at least officially; neither did Charley Murphy. Why go to Washington?

They tell a story at Tammany Hall of one old-time Tammany leader who found himself some years ago forced to go to Washington for political purposes. The only world he knew was his own Manhattan Island. Friends got him into a lower berth on a night train in the Pennsylvania station in New York, but he slept with great difficulty.

Next morning he looked wonderingly through the window and beheld a city. It was the nation's capital.

"By golly! Can you beat that?" he philosophized. "Wherever you go you see houses and people."

No, it wouldn't do for Mr. Curry to be disclosing any especial interest in the doings of Washington. He must have some other reason for going to the city. He found this reason by entering his son Robert in the School of Arts and Sciences at Washington's Georgetown University. Thereafter, whenever the newspaper reporters asked him why he was in Washington, Mr. Curry would smilingly say, "Why, I came down to see my son, and to go to the horse races in Baltimore."

So, having fixed up an alibi, Mr. Curry proceeded to the task of making his New York nine settle down to business. He did two things:

(1) He said to Mr. Garner: "If the delegation from New York does not make a practice of attending sessions of the House, let me know."

(2) He called a meeting of the Manhattan boys and said to them in gist: "You either stay here in Washington and attend every session of Congress or else you go back to New York for keeps."

It was a hard order for some of the boys. But what made it harder was that some of them were forced by Mr. Curry to become members of several very important committees. Mr. Curry wanted them on these committees.

The Mayor Who Ran Out

There was "Christie" Sullivan, for instance. He begged off. He faced, indeed, a terrifying prospect. A twist of politics based on Tammany's new power would have made this man, from "little old N'Yawk," the "mayor of Washington, D. C." In other words, he stood to become chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. This is a hard job, which keeps a man as busy as the mayor of any other city. The last thing that this Broadway real estate man wanted to be was mayor of any town. He was put on another committee.

Emanuel Celler, a Brooklyn Democratic representative, was puzzled, too. The men in the press gallery used to say of Celler that he would, at rare intervals, duck into Washington, with a return ticket to New York in one hand and a statement for the press on some current subject in the other. He would hand the statement to the press, jump on a train and try to get back to New York in order to read the statement in the New York papers. When Celler was forced to become a member of the Ways and Means Committee, although he had been a member of five Congresses, it is said that it was necessary to introduce him to most of the committee members.

There were big jobs for Tammany men, but Tammany, with its eyes solely

on New York City, had not been careful in previous years in selecting its personnel in the House. In other words, Tammany wasn't ready. It had been caught napping. With nineteen of twenty-one members from the city of Greater New York, Tammany did not have a single big and capable man. Mr. Garner, when he was elected Speaker of the House, hunted for a man to take his former position of Democratic leader on the floor. He yearned for old John F. Carew of the Tammany crowd, one of his old friends in the House. But Carew, one of the few able Tammany men in Congress, had been promoted to the bench in New York State. Mr. Garner turned to Illinois and selected Henry T. Rainey.

The plums which Tammany might have grabbed in this central law-making body of the nation could not be hers because there were no suitable Tammany hands to pluck them. Curry could have had almost anything he dared to ask for, but he didn't dare to ask much for fear of putting men of small talent into jobs that would be dangerously big for them.

The Mail Carriers' Friend

One Tammany man became chairman of the Committee on Claims; that job is a plum. Two old-time Tammany congressmen, Sullivan and Tom Cullen, went onto the Ways and Means Committee, which is a committee that helps to select committees.

Two of the Tammany community became members of the Postal Committee. I asked one wise congressman why Tammany wanted representation on this committee.

"Well, they don't want mail carriers' wages cut," he answered. "You see the Tammany men figure that every family knows its mail carrier. He's about the only daily visitor to New York homes that comes during the daylight hours and isn't trying to collect money from the family purse. If he went around on his beat saying, 'Congressman So-and-So cut my wages,' it would be hard going for the congressman in the next election."

But, in the main, the Tammany men got very little juice for themselves out of that balance-of-power plum during the Seventy-second Congress.

They voted according to orders from New York City.

You will notice in the congressional directory for the Seventy-second Congress, if you know how to study that complicated work, the fact that John O. Snyder, a cloakroom boy for many years, had been promoted from the position he held in the previous Congress.

Johnny for many years has been Tammany's cloakroom aide. Indeed, it was Johnny who helped the Tammany boys safely to remain absent from Washington on frequent occasions without injuring their official records.

Johnny's official title in the Seventy-first Congress was "minority pair clerk." He was on the pay roll of the House doorkeeper.

The Tammany boys greatly admired the skill with which Johnny carried out the difficult task of "pairing" for them. Now "pairing," it seems, is a great cloakroom activity.

Let's say that a certain congressman knows that he will not be present at the time a certain vote is called. He doesn't want his absence to prevent his vote being known to the folks back home.

(Continued on page 37)

How Tammany Missed a Trick

Continued from page 34

So here's what he does: He seeks out another congressman who intends to vote contrariwise to himself and who also does not intend to be present. He arranges with this opponent what is called a "pair." Thus each man is able to cast a vote, which goes on the record, though each is absent.

But the total result of the vote is not affected, as each vote cancels the other. By pairing, an absent congressman does not injure the vote of his party in the House. If his own vote doesn't count, he prevents the vote of an opponent from counting.

But pairing by the Broadway nine was just exactly what Speaker Garner did not want. Pairing would enable the boys to remain in New York City. But Mr. Garner wanted their votes to count in the grand Democratic total on the floor of the House.

Play While You Vote

Unless the boys were actually present, their votes could not be counted. How to make the Manhattan nine actually come to Congress was Mr. Garner's problem.

Johnny Snyder, as deputy sergeant-at-arms, sees to it that the Tammany boys no longer play hooky. He knows Boss Curry and Boss Curry knows Johnny. There is a general understanding in the House cloakrooms that Johnny is expected to keep the Tammany men on the job and voting.

Way back at the rear of the floor, on the left hand of the Speaker, are the seats which the Tammany boys frequent. Right behind them is the Tammany boys' exit to the cloakroom. It's only eight or ten steps from their seats to this doorway.

The Tammany boys are great horse-race players. They like to go to Bowie, near Baltimore, and they know a very great deal about horses and about races.

In the old days, before the Broadway nine really had to work at congressing, the boys could run out to Bowie any time they pleased or to any other track, for that matter, even to Mexico. But Mr. Curry's orders changed all that, even though Mr. Curry frequently goes to Bowie himself, when visiting his son in Washington. There are times for racing, and then, again, there are times for other things.

It became one of Johnny Snyder's duties to know when the boys might go safely out to the track or play golf without losing a vote. If any important matter was likely to come up during such an absence, Johnny advised against the absence.

But this didn't mean that the boys couldn't bet, as usual, even if they couldn't see the races with their own eyes. Racing news came directly, by telephone, to the cloakroom and Johnny might be seen frequently passing in and out through the Tammany exit, conferring with the group in the Tammany seats while the boys, obeying Curry in the meantime, eagerly studied the racing sheets.

Another service which Johnny rendered to the Tammany men when a vote was unexpectedly called was to summon the boys from their various resorts, and then station himself in the cloakroom, at the Tammany doorway, to give them "advice" as they passed through to their seats.

"Aye, aye, aye," Johnny has been heard to say to each Tammany man, as he went in to vote; or "No, no, no," as the case might be. It would not be necessary for the voters even to ask what

measure was being voted on: they trusted Johnny's advice as coming from headquarters.

There was good control over the boys after Mr. Curry took hold. Their votes counted; not only the votes of the Manhattan boys but those of Greater New York as well.

It was in the Seventy-second Congress, which closes on March 4th, that the Tammany men got such a sudden and unexpected toe hold on Congress that they didn't know how to use it.

But it was in the Seventy-third Congress that Mr. Curry and the Tammany boys hoped to strengthen their toe hold and make it yield them what they wished. Tammany, on Manhattan Island, whipped Congressman La Guardia, putting a Tammany man in his place, and also defeated Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Republican, so that the entire Manhattan Island delegation became one hundred per cent Tammany. This turned the nine into an eleven.

The first thing to do in the House on the convening of the new Congress will be to elect a Speaker. The lower house of the Seventy-third Congress will thereupon be organized.

Mr. Curry on his frequent visits to Washington instructed the Tammany men in the Seventy-second Congress to conduct themselves so as to win the support and respect of all other Democrats. At last, with a little preparation and planning, Tammany might seize the opportunity it had not been able to accept. Nothing would be too big, too good, for Tammany. Indeed, Mr. Curry and Tammany Hall hoped to elect one of their own band as Speaker of the House.

Politics played another trick on Tammany, just as sudden and just as unforeseen as the first trick which put Tammany into power.

Tammany was sitting pretty when the Democrats had a majority of only ten in the House. But last November the American people sent a majority of Democrats into the House great enough to end Tammany's dream of congressional power. That presumably will end the visits of Mr. Curry to see his son in school at Washington.

No one in the next Congress will need Tammany. They may have some influence in helping to elect a Speaker, for the Democratic members will split on that issue, but that new Speaker will not be the Tammany man they hoped would take the gavel. After the election of the Speaker, the Tammany boys will be at loose ends again.

Less Power to Them

The Manhattan Island eleven may cast its vote as it pleases, without spoiling the Democratic majority; indeed, the entire delegation of twenty-one Democratic congressmen from Greater New York may at times shift over to the Republican side if it wishes to go that far, and still not affect Democratic control of the House.

Speaker Garner had to play with Tammany fire, for two years, but—and this was Tammany's own fault—the fire was not hot enough to singe either Garner or America.

And now the blaze has been put out by the nation-wide flood of Democratic votes.

We shall not have a Tammany Speaker of the House, and Tammany's day is ended in Washington for as many years as anyone can see ahead.

The boys can start pairing again and playing along Broadway whenever they please.

O'Connor Once Among Trio To Get Drys' Horselaughs

**Active Northern Democrat
Viewed as Possibility
for Speakership.**

(Editor's note: This is the third of a series of sketches of men who are candidates for Speaker of the House in the next Congress. The Speakership of the House is the second most powerful office in the Nation. No effort has been made in this series to assay the chances of election of any of the different, vivid personalities who are the leading candidates. Each sketch simply will attempt, in a kindly fashion, to give the reader some idea of the individual discussed.)

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Back in the storied days when the beautiful Yankee clipper ships were born to sail their historic races across the seven seas to the confounding of their foreign rivals, the forebears of Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), of New York, came over from Ireland and settled in the shipbuilding centers of New England, there to ply their craft in shipyards where the unpoetic Yankees made poetry in ships.

Neither the mother nor the father of the present generation of this branch of the O'Connor family did anything of importance, if importance is measured by things which make newspaper headlines. The father of Mr. O'Connor was a tinsmith and was a very good man in his line. His mother was just a wife and mother—and there is nothing very spectacular in that, is there? But what did she love and teach into the heads and hearts of her children?

Now 78 years of age, she has reared four children. Miss Mary E. O'Connor, the only girl, is supervisor of schools in Notick, Mass., is a contributor to educational papers, and is widely known in educational circles.

James G. O'Connor, one of the three sons, is a lawyer of no small reputation in Bangor, Me. Being a Democrat in Maine wasn't fattening so far as finding luscious plums was concerned, as any politician will agree, but being what he was, James G. O'Connor remained a Democrat and was his party's candidate year after year in races in which it was admitted he nor any other Democrat had a chance. There is a touch of irony in the fact that he didn't put up as much of a fight as he might have for the Democratic Congressional nomination which was won by John G. Otterback, who was elected to the House in the upset incident to the Nation-wide rebellion against existing conditions.

Graduate of Brown.

Basil O'Connor, another son, is a lawyer in New York City, a member of the law firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor, the Roosevelt of the firm being President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Representative O'Connor also is a lawyer. He left his home town of Taunton, Mass., where he was born, and went to New York, a strange city, where he knew no one, and there he built up a good law practice,



JOHN J. O'CONNOR.

served in the Legislature, where he became a leader, and from where he was sent to Congress in 1923. Today he is the youngest of the candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-third Congress, which is expected to be called in extra session about a month and a half after President-elect Roosevelt assumes the job of Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Representative O'Connor was born November 23, 1885. He attended public schools in Taunton, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. His mother and his sister still live there. From high school he went to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with a A. B. degree. In 1910 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. But that didn't satisfy him. He continued his study of law, and in 1911 was graduated from Harvard University law school. Then he went to New York to strike out on his adventurous own.

In the meantime, he had done various things. He sold newspapers and magazines on the trains of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When President William McKinley was shot, young John sold on his train the extra papers announcing the tragedy. He knew the worth of what he had on the speeding train, and he went through the train crying:

"President McKinley shot! No change!"

Sold Pictures of Maine.

Some of the shocked passengers plucked dollar bills from their pockets and never thought to quibble about the change as they read the direful tale of the assassination.

Again, when the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor, he sold to his customers on the trains pictures of the battleship at 25 cents each. Such was the interest and public indignation over the sinking of the battleship that he reaped another financial harvest—comparatively speaking. Later he jerked sodas in drug stores. That was before soda jerkers had become a class

unto themselves, so he served customers whatever they wanted, whether it was sodas or medicines. Then he became a school teacher. He taught night school classes in Providence and Cambridge to help himself along the educational ladder.

When he landed in New York he hunted around and got a job as a clerk in a law office at the municipal salary of \$10 a week. He plunged into public affairs at once. Young, personable, ready of tongue and equipped with knowledge, he attracted the eye of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. He was named delegate to party conventions. In 1915 he was named secretary of the Democratic minority in the State constitutional convention. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1920 and served three terms. He was about to be named leader when W. Bourke Cochran, New York's great orator in Congress, died. Young O'Connor wanted to be a big frog in the lesser pond of the Legislature, where he was slated to be leader. The party leaders of his home bailiwick demanded that Bourke Cochran's place be filled with some one from their territory. Young O'Connor was named. He was elected in a special election in 1923.

During his stay in the Legislature he had handled labor legislation, including measures extending the State workmen's compensation law to cover abuses which had not been foreseen when the original law was enacted.

Is Consistent Wet.

When he came to Congress he violated the usual procedure by getting himself appointed to the powerful Rules Committee. Of course, he could not have done that if he hadn't had the support of Mr. Murphy. New York had a right to a place on the committee and Mr. Murphy named Mr. O'Connor to succeed to the place which had been filled by Representative Daniel Riordan.

Mr. O'Connor has been one of the most active of the Northern Democrats on the floor. He has been active in the Rules Committee. He has studied the rules of the House and the rules of parliamentary procedure. He has been elected assistant parliamentarian of the last two Democratic conventions.

He has been a consistent wet. His antipathy for the prohibition amendment was expressed early in his service in the House. On one occasion he was one of three members of the House to stand up and be counted in opposition to a dictum of the dries. They got a derisive horse-laugh from the then exultant dries.

On another occasion he was one of twelve lonesome wets. More recently he was thrust into the role of one of the leaders of the antiprohibition group in the House and had much to do with phrasing the Beck-Linthicum resolution which was beaten last session. Incidentally, it might be said in passing no member of the O'Connor family has been engaged in the liquor business.

His Defense of Hoover.

He was active in debates on the floor about tariff and tax matters and frequently indulged in verbal tilts with Ogden L. Mills, the present Sec-

retary of the Treasury, when Mr. Mills was a member of the House.

On the power question he has been rated by the so-called liberals as being largely on their side and has definitely committed himself to conform to the power development and control principles enunciated by President-elect Roosevelt.

When President Hoover was viciously attacked by Representative Louis T. McFadden (Republican), of Pennsylvania, in December, 1931, Representative O'Connor achieved Nation-wide notice by taking the floor and defending the President with the declaration that Mr. Hoover was the President of the Democrats as well as of Republicans, and if no Republican would defend him he would against criticism which might give foreign nations comfort.

Representative O'Connor, as a candidate for Speaker, is sort of going on his own. He is accepted as a member of the Tammany delegation in Congress. Tammany sees to his reelection to the best of its ability, but Tammany isn't supporting Mr. O'Connor's candidacy for Speaker. Perhaps Tammany leaders feel he doesn't stand docilely enough hitched. Tammany isn't against him, but it just isn't working for him. His friends say that he is the most likely dark horse in the race. Even if he isn't elected Speaker, they say, he may well be chosen as floor leader of the next House.

December 2, 1932

Representative John J O'Connor,
Democratic of New York, today made the following statement.
"In reply to requests to

JOHN B. COLPOYS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 9185

LABOR'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MODIFICATION OF THE VOLSTEAD ACT

AUTHORIZED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

604 CARPENTERS' BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.



VICE PRESIDENTS

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JAMES MALONEY

L. P. LINDELOF

GEO. T. THORNTON

J. J. HYNES

EDWARD FLORE

WILLIAM C. ELLIOTT

JOHN M. GILLESPIE

JOSEPH OBERGFELL

W. L. HUTCHESON
JOS. P. RYAN

April 3, 1933.

Hon. John J O'Connor
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the following resolution, unanimously adopted by Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act:-

WHEREAS, Modification of the Volstead Act has been voted by the 73d Congress of the United States on the basis of a slowly organized and finally overwhelming sentiment among the American people, and

WHEREAS, at every point the representatives of the people were subjected to the most amazing threats of reprisal by the highly organized, skilfully manipulated and fanatical dry minority, be it

RESOLVED, that Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, which has served under directions and authorization by the American Federation of Labor, extends to those members of the 73d Congress, who voted for victorious modification, labor's deep appreciation and high regard; and be it further

RESOLVED, that because of the courage which they displayed in a more hostile atmosphere, we likewise commend those members of the 73d Congress who voted for labor's modification bill and that we extend to them labor's appreciation and regard.

Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act was charged with the responsibility, under authorization of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to develop and crystallize public opinion favorable to modification of the Volstead Act.

We deem it a privilege to regard you as one of our very good friends.

Yours very truly,

John B. Colpoys
Secretary-Treasurer.

O'Connor Once Among Trio To Get Drvs' Horselaunchs

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By J. BEI

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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THOS. E. BURKE	President, Workers Education Bureau
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Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	FRED W. BAER
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	JOHN F. MCNAMARA
Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International	THOS. CAMERON
Garment Workers of America, United	M. KAUFMAN
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies	T. A. RICKERT
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada	BENJ. SCHLESINGER
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	JAS. MALONEY
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	JOS. GILLOOLY
Hatters of North America, United	SAM SQUIBB
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International	M. F. GREENE
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	JOS. V. MORESCHI
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance	TIMOTHY HEALY
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	EDWARD FLOHR
Laundry Workers' International Union	WM. J. MCSORLEY
Leather Workers, United, International Union	J. F. BROCK
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of United States and Canada	W. E. BRYAN
Longshoremen's Association, International	ANDREW J. KENNEDY
Machinists, International Association of	JOS. P. RYAN
Maintenance of Way Employees	A. O. WHARTON
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers, Int'l Association	E. E. MILLIMAN
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	S. C. HOGAN
Metal Workers', Sheet, International Association	P. E. GORMAN
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	J. J. HYNES
Molders' Union of North America, International	J. B. RANKIN
Musicians, American Federation of	M. J. KEOUGH
Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America	JOS. N. WEBER
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	H. C. FREMMING
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	L. P. LINDELOF
Plasterers' International Association of United States and Canada, Operative	MATTHEW J. BURNS
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada	M. J. COLLIERAN
Polishers, Metal, International Union	JOHN COEFIELD
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America	W. W. BRITTON
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	GEO. L. BERRY
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	JOHN P. BURKE
Railway and Steamship Clerks	GEORGE M. HARRISON
Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of U. S. and Canada, Int'l Alliance of Theatrical	GEORGE M. HARRISON
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International	WILLIAM C. ELLIOTT
Stonemasons Association of North America, Journeymen	WINFIELD T. KEEGAN
Switchmen's Union of North America	M. W. MITCHELL
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	T. C. CASHEN
Teachers, American Federation of	GUST SODERBERG
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	MARY C. BARKER
Telegraphers' Union of North America, The Commercial	JOHN M. GILLESPIE
Textile Workers of America, United	JOHN B. POWERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union	THOS. F. MCMAHON
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	E. LEWIS EVANS
Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United	WM. KOHN
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire	WILLIAM COLLINS
	JOHN F. CURLEY

December 2, 1932

Representative John J O'Connor,
Democratic of New York, today made the following statement.

"In reply to requests to
comments on the statement of Representative James M Beck,
Republican of Pennsylvania appearing in this morning's newspapers
I regret to take issue with him to some extent as to his fears
of the practicability of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment by
conventions called in the several states.

As far as I know the Democratic
wet bloc in the House does not intend to follow the example of the
Republican wet bloc and hold a meeting prior to the vote on the
Speaker Garner proposal to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. There
does not appear to be any necessity for such a meeting for it is
hard to conceive that any Democrat belonging to that bloc could
or would possibly do otherwise than vote for the Garner proposal.

Of course in addition there
will be a great many Democrats who will add their votes to its
support.

When the Judiciary Committee
of the House met today I submitted to that Committee an amendment
to the Garner proposal so as to make it certain that the conventions
could not go into the consideration of any other proposed consti-
tutional amendments but would be confined to the Eighteenth
Amendment. In both the Democratic and Republican platform
this restriction was expressly emphasized.

Washington Post - May 3, 1933

BEER "TESTS" MADE AT PRESS CLUB



Post Staff Photo.

Thirsty newspapermen last night offered themselves in the interest of better brew when they gathered in the auditorium of the National Press Club to test the beer offered by members of Congress from famous beer brewing States. Left to right, front row, Representative Henry W. Watson, of Pennsylvania; Representative John J. Cochran, of St. Louis; Raymond Brandt, president of the National Press Club, and Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York. Rear, Representative Raymond Cannon, of Milwaukee (left), and Representative James M. Mead, of Buffalo. The judges pronounced the samples of equal virtue and offered to serve again in a "new trial."

The New Beer Spirit

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The National Press Club jury in the famous trial of beer is still out—very much out. They sampled ten different brands consuming about 100 cases, and they are dizzy from such a flow of evidence.

But our legal spies inform us that the decision will be judicially impartial. All beer is good—especially when served with corn beef thinly sliced by Representative "Jack" Cochran, of St. Louis, and cheese furnished by Buffalo, the home city of Congressman-Contestant "Jim" Mead.

The rivalry between the five members of Congress so boastful of their cities' products was acute, and at times violent.

Representative John J. O'Connor, who sponsored the New York entry, insisted it had won because it was disposed of before the others. But his rivals insisted he had brought a short supply. Representative Ray Cannon, of Milwaukee, foresighted as usual, furnished samples from five Milwaukee breweries.

WHEN a section of the navy band made up as German street players took a place near Mr. Cochran's booth, thus boosting trade there, Mr. O'Connor grew jealous. So, in an effort to drown—or drown out—the band, he was charged with having emptied a bottle of beer down the tuba. He didn't; he simply made believe to.

As elsewhere throughout the country, beer has changed social customs and costumes. There were no bitter altercations and harsh words.

There was a spirit of jollity, and at midnight, little groups of members of Congress and the club lingered to sing love songs and

hymns. Senator Bennett Clark introduced a melody new to us when he sang, "What Did the Governor Say?" "General" Jacob S. Coxey rendered some of the stirring songs sung by "Coxey's Army" when it marched on the capital many years ago.

There were no tuxedos or fish-and-soup uniforms; such attire just does not go with beer drinking. Beer makes for faith and informality and confidential chatter. Too confidential sometimes. For "General" Coxey revealed, under the beneficent glow of Budweiser, that he now puts up at one of the capital's most luxurious hotels, and drove here last time in an expensive car of foreign make.

Questions a

Q. How many certified public accountants are there in the United States? A. About 8,000.

Q. Where on the earth's surface is the maximum speed of rotation attained? A. At the equator, on either side of which the speed decreases until it becomes zero.

Q. Is the University of California at Los Angeles associated with the University of California at Berkeley? A. It is the southern branch of the State university at Berkeley.

Q. How many Civil Service annuitants were there on the rolls of the Pension Office at the close of the fiscal year 1931? Give the details of the annuities they received? A. On June 30, 1931, there were 22,650 annuitants receiving a total of \$21,563,026.50, an average yearly annuity of \$759.40. During the year the

TEST IS DRUNK IN RIVAL BEERS; MORE SOUGHT

Jury Delays Ruling Between
St. Louis and Milwaukee
Brews; Would Drink Again

A distinguished congressional jury, which drank for science's sake alone, decided last night that beer is an excellent beverage and that cheese is a very fine food.

The jury drank at the behest of Representatives Cannon, of Milwaukee, and Cochran, of St. Louis, who recently engaged in a heated argument in the House over the merits of the brews bottled in their respective cities.

The jurors, including Speaker Rainey, House Majority Leader Byrns, a score more of Congressmen and perhaps 100 Washington newspaper correspondents downed bottle after bottle in their vain attempt to reach a conclusion.

VERDICT HAMPERED

Their verdict was hampered somewhat by the profusion of evidence. Representative Cannon brought six different kinds of beer to the jury room in the National Press Club. Representative Cochran brought a truck load of St. Louis beer.

Representatives Mead of Buffalo, O'Connor of New York and Watson of Langhorne, Pa., were added litigants in the trial. Each brought hundreds of bottles of the finest beer brewed in their cities.

Cochran provided pretzels. Cannon brought live wurst. O'Connor had salami. Mead served limburger. Watson produced sausage.

JURY HEARS SPEECHES

The jury strolled around the auditorium, downing beer, eating the free lunch and listening to the following speeches:

Cochran:

"St. Louis beer is the daddy of them all."

Cannon:

"Huh! St. Louis is just a suburb of Milwaukee."

Mead:

"If you don't think my beer is strong enough, try my cheese."

Watson:

"Just sample my beer—that's all I ask."

O'Connor:

"One drink of New York beer and you'll never drink any others."

After the oratory, the jury drank some more beer, sang some songs and announced its verdict:

"Beer is an excellent drink and cheese is a noble food."

The verdict disappointed the petitioners. At their behest the jury offered to continue its investigations at an early date—provided the disputants provided enough evidence for a more thorough and exhaustive test.

Prospects for Beer

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Representative from the 16th Congressional District, New York

"WHEN do we get our beer?", is probably the question most universally propounded today in this country. Surely it is the question most often propounded to a Member of Congress. When legislators go home and are greeted by their constituents, it is rarely that inquiry is made about legislative matters. But not so with the Beer Bill. Some of us feel that if the bill does not become a law soon, we shall not care to walk through our districts.

For years while fighting to accomplish the objective, I have parried the question by answering, "Thursday"—at the same time being careful not to designate in what particular week, or even year, that lucky day would occur. This article is a public petition to the Chief Executive who signs the measure to vindicate my prophecy and affix his signature on a "Thursday."

The "noble experiment" is now just thirteen years old. We have been a long time experimenting. I imagine most great inventions were developed in a much shorter period. Of course, many of us knew years ago that the experiment was a failure and have been trying to close up the laboratory, but we have had a real job on our hands.

My participation in the fight to modify the Volstead Act, and the greater battle to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, goes back ten years, when I first took my seat in the House of Representatives. There were only a "few of us" then. We were never able to get an out and out test vote on modification. The most we could do was to snipe at appropriation bills and raise the issue collaterally. I recall that on one occasion only three Members of the House stood up in favor of a motion that was considered a "wet" and "dry" issue. Those three musketeers represented the low ebb of the anti-Prohibition movement. Later I recall twelve fearless wets braving the ridicule and aspersions of the fanatical drys. Some one of the group, sacrilegiously referred to the gallant dozen as "The Twelve Apostles." It did seem at times as though we were "crying in the wilderness."

When one of us was so audacious as to try to reduce appropriations for Prohibition enforcement, he was chided by his wet colleagues and even by the wet governor of his State as a proper subject for impeachment. Those were the days of that old bromide, "while



John J. O'Connor

it is a law we should enforce it." That claptrap was thrown at us even by our friends and leaders back home.

Every demagogue was for enforcing the law against everybody except himself. If such a sanctimonious attitude had been carried to its ultimate conclusion, we would have been a nation of informers. Congressman would have been informing on Governors and vice versa.

Those days are over. "Happy days are here again,"—or nearly. In twelve years the "three musketeers" had grown to a battalion of one hundred and sixty-nine when last May that number of Representatives voted for the O'Connor-Hull Bill. The big push-over came however on last November 8th, when over twenty-one million of our citizens voted

for "immediate" modification of the National Prohibition Act as well as the outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That legion represented the vast majority of our population and so clarion was the call that overnight "drys" became "wets"—true with some fear and trembling at reprisals from the dry organizations and clerics, but they took the hurdle.

I suppose there is not a person in America who does not know that the House of Representatives has passed the Beer Bill by a substantial majority and that it now is lodged with that "other body" the Senate. The Bill as we passed it legalized beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 percent by weight, which is equivalent to 4 percent by volume. In other words in every twelve ounce bottle of beer there will be about one-half an ounce of alcohol. It does not sound like much, does it? But those, who are supposed to know, tell us that it is real good beer—that practically all the well known brews of pre-Prohibition days can be made under that simple formula.

Lengthy hearings were held on the measure before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The Drys still claim that it was only by trick and device that the Bill was referred to that particular Committee instead of the Judiciary Committee which has always had or assumed jurisdiction of prohibition legislation.

Even if this were true, you could hardly blame people for trying to dodge a Committee which had always been packed with drys since the days when Mr. Volstead was Chairman of that Committee. Perhaps it was this thought which prompted the authors

Beer Now Assured Big Cities April 7; Others Go Thirsty

Breweries Unable To Supply All Demands

183 OPERATING Month Is Required To Catch Up With Orders

America's 14 years of absolute prohibition will be ended today and on April 7 beer and wine of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content will be flowing in 23 States.

Last night there remained only the signatures of President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner to make the Cullen beer and so-called "wine" bill law.

DRY FOR A MONTH

But in many small towns and communities, stripped of even near-beer breweries by prohibition, throats will remain parched for more than a month before the law of supply and demand becomes effective.

Big brewers admitted their plants working at top speed can only supply the needs of the big wet cities and the little wet towns and the little would-be wet towns must wait and be patient.

At present there are only 183 breweries in operating condition in the country, but steps are being taken in a large way to remedy that condition.

One of the first steps will be the erection of a \$2,500,000 brewery in Washington for the New Amsterdam Brew Company. Similar plants will be built at Buffalo and Middle Village, L. I.

\$25,000,000 COST

Working night and day in anticipation of the great thirst from the hinterlands, brewers gave assurance that parched throats will be slacked before real hot weather sets in.

As an indication of what is being done figures made public last night show that breweries, hotels and allied industries have made arrangements to spend more than \$25,000,000 in new construction.

The House yesterday approved the Senate-House conference report by voice vote after 30 minutes of anti-climax debate. The Senate adopted it Monday.

All over the nation breweries are getting ready to turn out the refreshing amber beverage, the \$5 per barrel tax which is designed to yield the Federal Treasury some \$150,000,000 a year.

Speaker Rainey immediately signed the bill, but Vice President Garner was unable to sign because the Senate had recessed until today. He can sign bills only when the Senate is in session.

The measure becomes effective 15 days after enactment. Thus it had been generally supposed President Roosevelt's signature today would legalize beer on April 6. The House parliamentarian, however, ruled that it will be "after" the fifteenth day, or on April 7.

LOSES MILLION A DAY

The Federal Treasury lost about \$1,000,000 in beer revenue through lack of cohesion in congressional leadership the last two days.

Apparently oblivious to the fact that the House would approve the conference report within a few minutes, the Senate recessed at 12:34 o'clock, after convening at noon. Eight minutes later the House approved it. All that remained was to send the bill to Garner and thence to the White House.

Had the Senate paused 15 minutes, the Treasury would have been enriched by some \$500,000.

A similar slip by House Democratic leaders Monday delayed passage a day. The House adjourned just before the Senate adopted the conference report. Otherwise the bill would have become law last night.

But now there can be no slip 'twixt stein and lip. All congressional hurdles have been passed. Signing of the bill by the President and Vice President is assured. Revenue stamps for the Federal tax of \$5 per barrel of 31 gallons are being printed. Applications are being informally received by the Industrial Alcohol Bureau in the Treasury Department from brewers who will be charged a fee of \$1,000 for each brewery they operate.

All details as to where and how the beverage shall be sold are left to the States. Only States that pass laws to legalize the beverage allowed in the Federal act can benefit from this legislation. Shouts of "vote" went up from the House membership when Representative Tom Cullen (D.), of Brooklyn, sponsor of the bill, called up the conference report. He said that he had no desire to delay action, but that Representative Blanton (D.), of Texas, ought to be heard.

Representative Britten, Republican wet from Illinois, ironically remarked:

"Inasmuch as the gentleman from Texas has spoken so seldom on this question, I believe we should hear him."

Blanton cited a British liquor board holding that 3.2 per cent beer is intoxicating to the average person. When he quoted an ex-bartender as now in favor of prohibition, Representative Martin (D.), of Oregon, asked whether he was "going to quote his friend, Bishop James Cannon, jr."

Amid laughter, Blanton said Cannon was of no more importance to the prohibition cause than Britten was to the wet cause. Britten shouted:

"I demand that the linking of my name to that of Bishop Cannon be stricken from the record."

Meanwhile, the Treasury Department yesterday prepared regulations for administering the law.

TAX STAMPS PRINTED

The Bureau of Industrial Alcohol will administer details connected with production, inspection and supervision, while the Bureau of Internal Revenue will care for the issuance of stamps and the collection of taxes.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been at work for some time on the stamps to be issued, and a supply will be ready for delivery, the department said, before the law goes into effect. The design will follow closely that of previous revenue stamps for beer and wine.

Special tax stamps are being issued for brewers in the value of \$1,000, wholesale dealers, \$50, and retail dealers, \$20.

Washington Post
February 5, 1933

O'Connor Once Among Trio To Get Drys' Horselaughs

Active Northern Democrat
Viewed as Possibility
for Speakership.

(Editor's note: This is the third of a series of sketches of men who are candidates for Speaker of the House in the next Congress. The Speakership of the House is the second most powerful office in the Nation. No effort has been made in this series to assay the chances of election of any of the different, vivid personalities who are the leading candidates. Each sketch simply will attempt, in a kindly fashion, to give the reader some idea of the individual discussed.)

By J. BERNARD McDONNELL.

Back in the storied days when the beautiful Yankee clipper ships were born to sail their historic races across the seven seas to the confounding of their foreign rivals, the forebears of Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), of New York, came over from Ireland and settled in the shipbuilding centers of New England, there to ply their craft in shipyards where the unpoetic Yankees made poetry in ships.

Neither the mother nor the father of the present generation of this branch of the O'Connor family did anything of importance, if importance is measured by things which make newspaper headlines. The father of Mr. O'Connor was a tinsmith and was a very good man in his line. His mother was just a wife and mother—and there is nothing very spectacular in that, is there? But what did she love and teach into the heads and hearts of her children?

Now 78 years of age, she has reared four children. Miss Mary E. O'Connor, the only girl, is supervisor of schools in Natick, Mass. is a contributor to educational papers, has a flock of scholastic degrees, and is widely known in educational circles.

James G. O'Connor, one of the three sons, is a lawyer of no small repute in Bangor, Me. Being a Democrat in Maine wasn't fattening so far as finding luscious plums was concerned, as any politician will agree, but being what he was, James G. O'Connor remained a Democrat and was his party's candidate near



JOHN J. O'CONNOR.

hunted around and got a job as a clerk in a law office at the munificent salary of \$10 a week. He plunged into public affairs at once. Young, personable, ready of tongue and equipped with knowledge, he attracted the eye of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. He was named delegate to party conventions. In 1915 he was named secretary of the Democratic minority in the State constitutional convention. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1920 and served three terms. He was about to be named leader when W. Bourke Cochran, New York's great orator in Congress, died. Young O'Connor wanted to be a big frog in the lesser pond of the Legislature, where he was slated to be leader. The party leaders of his home balliwick demanded that Bourke Cochran's place be filled with some one from their territory. Young O'Connor was named. He was elected in a special election in 1923.

During his stay in the Legislature he had handled labor legislation, including measures extending the State workmen's compensation law to

since 1921, but were comparatively have been passed virtually every year. Production loan bills for farmers Senate.

\$100,000,000 measure approved by the 000 bill passed by the House and the is a compromise between the \$75,000, seeing Secretary Hyde. The measure the President had approved it after year. At the White House it was said production loans to farmers this the bill providing \$90,000,000 for crop President Hoover yesterday signed (Associated Press.)

Secretary Hyde.

After Confering With
President Approves Plan

Loan Bill Signed
\$90,000,000 Crop

Continued on Page 12, Column 1.
other eight-room elementary school. Bureau of the Budget for erection of an- awaiting an estimate from the Bu- The appropriations committee is installation of taxi meters. Commission's power to require in- Limitation on the Public Utilities months of 1933. Appropriation of \$625,000 for un- employment relief in the last six

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.
that Congress had decided the B
Appeals upholds the legality of the
that it would, provided the Court of
restriction, Gen. Patrick indicated
order if Congress did not reenact the
sion would again enforce its meter
(Democrat), Texas, if the commis-
Asked by Representative Blanton
sumers are highly satisfied."
chairman. "So I should say the con-
the Clarence Cannon, subcommittee-
answer to a question by Representa-
ought to pay," Gen. Patrick said, in
or to get service for less than he
willing to get something for nothing.
"The consumer, probably, is always
would improve conditions.
through a compulsory meter system
Washington as "highly unsatisfac-
regarded the taxation situation in
committee at recent hearings that he



Is Repealed by House, 180 to 53; 3.2 Pct. Beer for District by April 7

Turn on Spigot Midnight, Apr. 6, By Your Clock

By Universal Service

MIDNIGHT, APRIL 6, as told by the clocks wherever you are, is the date when 3.2 beer and wine will become legal.

This was the ruling yesterday of Attorney General Cummings, after he was told Westerners planned to drink by Eastern Standard Time. Reminded the ruling meant Californians would be three hours behind celebrators in the East, he said:

"Well, they had an advantage when the dry laws were enacted."

pay rent and other expenses, he said.

BARRELS STILL TOO HIGH

Representative Palmisano warned against loading brewers and retailers with heavy taxes. He declared "the higher the tax, the higher the cost of the beer and the less chance the poor man will have to buy it." O'Connor said brewers charged only \$5 a barrel before prohibition was adopted, and criticized the proposal to charge \$12 a barrel under the new law.

Friends of the measure lined up with Representative Black in defeating Representative McLeod's amendment to permit refreshment and barbecue stand proprietors to serve 3.2 per cent beverages to automobiles at street curbs.

RUM CONVICTIONS

By a vote of 129 to 88, the House adopted Palmisano's amendment striking out of the bill a provision which would have prevented the issuing of licenses to persons convicted of violating the liquor laws since 1920. With this provision eliminated, the bill requires applicants for licenses to sell beer here to state under oath that they are citizens of the United States, more than 21 years of age and have not been convicted of a felony. Efforts to strike out the reference to "felony" were unsuccessful.

Representative Goss pointed out that the bill gave the Commissioners too much power to revoke licenses at their own whim or caprice. His amendment providing that revocations must be based on "good and sufficient cause" was adopted.

An amendment by Representa-

Twelve Amendments Accepted; Sale to Those Under 18 Years Prohibited

tive Wadsworth, of New York, to permit out-of-town brewers to deliver beer by the case to Washington homes was opposed vigorously by Representative Black and it was defeated, 79 to 63.

Representative Blanton sponsored the amendment to prohibit sales to minors under 18 years of age. When first introduced his amendment also prohibited sales on Sundays, but he omitted reference to the Sabbath after strong opposition had been voiced against it.

AMENDMENT CRITICIZED

The amendment was criticized severely by Representative Celler who declared it constituted an admission by Congress that 3.2 per cent beverages are intoxicating and injurious and, therefore, should not be imbibed by boys and girls. He declared the whole theory of passing the bill was that such beverages are not intoxicating and are not in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment. Celler warned that inclusion of this amendment referring to minors would give the Supreme Court a basis for holding the law to be unconstitutional.

At Celler's insistence, the House voted a second time on Blanton's amendment and approved it 141 to 51.

In repealing the Sheppard law, except the provisions which prohibit drinking on the streets and operating vehicles while intoxicated, the House wrote into the new act a provision that "any reference in the Sheppard act to alcoholic beverages shall not apply to beverages in this bill." This amendment was deemed necessary to prevent arrests for drinking 3.2 per cent beverages in restaurants, hotels and other public places.

As passed, the bill empowers the Commissioners to charge \$100 for licenses to sell beer to be consumed at the place of sale and \$50 for sales in bulk. The new law permits brewers and retailers to advertise in newspapers and by radio.

Senate Will Vote On Measure Next Week

MINORS BARRED

18 Years Age Limit Fixed for Sale of Brew

Repealing the Sheppard law and legalizing manufacture and sale of "brewed and fermented beverages containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol," the District beer bill was passed in the House yesterday by a vote of 180 to 53. As amended, the bill will become effective on April 7, the same day the national beer bill legalizes sales.

A Senate subcommittee will hold a brief hearing on the bill at 2:30 p. m. today. Senator Tydings said the hearing would last about two hours, and predicted the bill would be reported to the Senate in time for final enactment early next week. Passage today was precluded when the Senate recessed until Monday.

BROADCAST BY WJSV

The proceedings at today's hearing will be broadcast by station WJSV. Microphones will be suspended over the conference table so as to catch all the testimony and statements by Senators Tydings, Lewis and Carey, members of the subcommittee.

Debate on a large number of amendments prolonged consideration of the bill in the House yesterday, but its passage by an overwhelming vote was never in doubt. A substantial majority voted solidly with Representatives Norton, Palmisano, Black and O'Connor, who took a leading part in steering the measure through the House.

More than a score of amendments were howled down, but 12 changes were made in the measure as it was originally drawn.

The outstanding amendments adopted provided for imposing a local license of \$1,000 on breweries and forbidding sales to boys and girls under 18 years of age, under penalty of \$100 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both.

SPEAKEASIES HIT

An amendment sponsored by Representative O'Connor, of New York, aimed at speakeasies was

shown in the Russian question. Despite the interest he has pressing. and tariff readjustments more. Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, con- sidered disarmament, war debts, was clarified. entire international atmosphere tion could be expected until the sized that nothing in this direc- business reasons, it was empha- recognize Russia eventually for opinion that this country would While associates were of the

(Continued from First Page)

cent beverages in Federal Government buildings. With the rejection of this amendment, the Commissioners, in their discretion, can grant licenses for sales in any Government building here, except the Capitol, where the application would be passed upon by the Vice President or Speaker of the House.

Declaring that unless some limit was fixed, the expenses of administering the local beer bill "will eat up all the revenue," Representative Cochran, of Missouri, offered an amendment to restrict expenditures to \$25,000 a year and it was adopted unanimously.

Prompt approval was given an amendment by Representative Smith, of Virginia, to permit the Commissioners to increase or decrease the total number of beer selling places "at their discretion."

The House cried down an amendment offered by O'Connor to increase the local license for selling beer by the glass from \$100 to \$250. It also defeated Smith's efforts to raise the license to \$200.

Representative Celler, of New York, declared \$100 was sufficient. He said brewers will charge \$12 a barrel for beer. The Federal tax of \$5 a barrel and the District tax of \$1 additional will bring the total cost per barrel up to \$18, Celler said. He asserted that retailers, selling 8-ounce glasses of beer at 10 cents each, will receive only \$20 or \$21 per barrel. This would leave them a small margin of profit to

STROKE OF PEN GIVES COUNTRY BEER



PRESIDENT S...
days will give
sentative Parson
Hefferhan, clerk
sentative T. H.

only after midnight in all sec-
tions of the country.

By EDWARD L. RODDAN
Universal Service

Volsteadism was dethroned yes-
terday.

In a simple ceremony in the
White House Cabinet room, Pres-
ident Roosevelt affixed his signa-
ture to the bill legalizing beer
and wine of 3.2 alcoholic con-
tent, bringing to an end the "no-
ble experiment" of a bone-dry
America.

After midnight April 6, beer
will flow in 23 States under
Government supervision and
without the fear of arrest and
conviction.

FREE BEER PRISONERS

Meanwhile, at President Roose-
velt's direction, Attorney General
Cummings was studying ways
and means of releasing prisoners
serving time in Federal peni-
tentiaries for beer violations. A
check-up of prison commitment
papers may be necessary to de-
termine the number so incarcer-
ated.

Treasury officials were pre-
pared to work overtime in grant-
ing the necessary permits and
licenses and to arrange for the
collections of taxes. Sales are
expected to bring upwards of
\$150,000,000 annually into Uncle
Sam's coffers.

Promptly at 2 o'clock yesterday
afternoon, President Roosevelt
took pen in hand to sign the
5½-page engrossed bill which
passed Congress this week.

"WELL, IT'S OFF"

Cameras clicked and reporters
hastily scribbled notes as the
Chief Executive took up four
pens, one after another, to affix
his signature. Besides the press,
the only persons present were
members of his secretarial staff.

The ceremonies over, five mem-
bers of the House of Repre-
sentative, long foes of Volstead-
ism, filed into the room to shake
his hand and offer congratula-
tions. The President said:

"Well, it's off."

Then he grasped the hand of
Representative Tom Cullen, of
New York, author of the bill.
Others in the group were Rep-
resentatives John J. O'Connor, of
New York; Adolph J. Sabath, of
Illinois; John W. McCormack, of
Massachusetts, and Claude V.
Parsons, of Illinois.

Glancing at the bill before
him, the President smiled and
said:

"The Vice President was in
such haste he blotted his
name."

FOUR PENS PRESENTED

The pens with which the Presi-
dent signed will be given to Rep-
resentative Cullen, Senator Pat
Harrison, of Mississippi, chair-
man of the committee which put
the bill through the Senate, the
American Legion, and the Amer-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

(see other side)



International News Photograph Service
ning the beer bill, which in 15
eft to right, are shown Repre-
Jormack, of Massachusetts; H. V.
representative J. J. O'Connor, Repre-



Washington Herald Staff Photo

THE BATTLE OF BEER—Above are shown Representatives John J. Coch-
ran, of St. Louis, and Raymond J. Cannon, of Milwaukee, immediately before Washington
newspaper correspondents started judging better brands of beer in National Press Club.

Full Text of Special District Beer Bill

Act Empowers Commissioners to Regulate Amber Brew Sale Here

Here is the full text of the District beer bill which will be called up for passage in the House today:

A BILL

To Provide Revenue for the District of Columbia by the Taxation of Beverages, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "beverage" as used in this act shall include beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other brewed or fermented beverages containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, but not more than 3.2 per centum of alcohol by weight.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall

\$60, \$55 & \$50 Suits

\$50, \$45 & \$40 Suits

\$40, \$38 & \$35 Suits

Further

\$16.85 for fine Hart Schaffner Topcoats... even for a record LOW price at this sale for new spring goods... As for every style and fabric but every size and model is to be

NO CHARGE FOR

\$10

ORIGINALLY \$

and TO

SU

and

Hart Schaff

Whoopie Lacking As Long-Awaited Beer Is Legalized

Yesterday there came to pass an event which had been breathlessly awaited by a great majority of the American public for 14 years—the passing of the beer bill—the first breach in the walls of prohibition.

Was there dancing in the streets?

Was it another Armistice Day?

Did people make whoopie?

They took the President's signature on the beer bill with about as much enthusiasm as if he had signed a bill for lowering the tax on flax, or something.

Well, people are funny things.

They had been waiting so long, and promised so much, that when it came, there was a reaction.

That's according to psycholo-

We hesitate to run this 'adv,' because last night we ran a big one in the Star telling about 93 genuine Power-loomed \$35 Harris Tweed Suits being put on sale at \$24.75—but we're so afraid that you didn't see it that we are repeat-



Widow Halts Funeral To Call Off Divorce
CHICAGO, March 22 (U.S.). Because she could not bear to have her husband buried while her divorce suit was pending against him, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuck halted the funeral today until she could appeal to Judge Joseph Sabath to dismiss the action. The judge consented. Henry Stuck, the husband, died Saturday.

Buy American and Be American—
For investigation.
William H. Nichols, 19, are held car. Rollins and his companion. No liquor was found in the prohibition agent who fired the shot. George J. Gray was the pro-St. N. W., is in Casualty Hospital. boy, Irvin Rollins, of 28 De Fries in the leg by the latter. The eral prohibition agent, was shot ing from a policeman and a Red- A 15-year-old colored boy, flee-

D. C. Heads Given Wide Authority Over Licenses and Penalties

erages within the District of Columbia shall furnish the assessor of the District of Columbia on or before the tenth day of each month, a statement under oath showing the quantity of beverages sold during the preceding calendar month to each and every licensee within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 14.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to promulgate rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the issuance of licenses, and for the operation of all businesses by licensees in respect to the sale of beverages under this act. Said regulation may be modified from time to time as the Commissioners may deem desirable.

Penalties Fixed

Sec. 15.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in jail for one year or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in case of a licensee his license shall be revoked for a period of one year. If any licensee shall willfully violate the regulations duly issued and promulgated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners may, after proper hearing, revoke the license for the period of one year. In case any licensee is convicted of the violation of the terms of this act, the court shall immediately declare his license revoked and notify the Commissioners accordingly. Any licensee who shall sell or permit the sale of any alcoholic beverages not authorized under the terms of this act or otherwise permitted by law on his premises or in connection with his business or otherwise shall, upon conviction, forfeit his license and shall, in addition thereto, be fined \$1,000 or imprisoned for one year, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 16.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1917 (Sheppard law), entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," with the exception of sections 11 and 20 thereof, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 17.—This act shall take effect 15 days after its enactment.

HEADLINE F

About Some Election-
Few of the Triumph

AFTERMATH.

LAST Tuesday's tornado has passed by, and prostrate orphans of the storm are picking themselves up. Something has happened also to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. The election has given it a backward twist. We have melancholy evidences of the descent

American Minister to H.V.

Roosevelt, is serving at the

member of the family. Sm

velt Jr., now Governor of

vice. The career of Theodo

large in the annals of nat

keeping the family name

Younger Roosevelts give pr

spirited and open-handed

Older Roosevelts have been

tion returns of last Tuesday.

Franklin, and is reflected in

life, is shared by his fifth

veit displayed throughout his

That trait, which Theodore

the welcomed leaders of the

democratic spirit that mak

ly, they have had the gift

and well-to-do Knickerbocke

his son lacked. Though of

an appeal which John Adam

have brought with them to

two Roosevelts have been,

crates." Like them in princ

been described as "self-made

the high-principled Adams

Democratic Traits in Com

post.

ever selected for its chief

most popular men the nat

own time has produced two

he founded the family that

languages were spoken in th

was but 400 and when only

dam at a time when the po

his fortune. Here in New

veit came over from Holland

the Indians at the dirt-chea

ut bought Manhattan Islan

1644, eighteen years after Pe

relationship, nevertheless,

in is Theodore's son. It is

they advise their readers th

than British newspapers th

branch of his family is much

D. Roosevelt and the T

The relationship between

Signer.

descended from a brother

five times Mayor of Chicag

public life. One, Carter H

family have been distingui

Other members of the Ha

this time it was Cleveland w

The nomination came in 1

which to him would be a cal

plagued him. Of a renom

Populists, free silver and

stead strike, the McKinley

Alger and "Czar" Reed. The

of his own party leaders, Qu

brought down upon him the

Commissioner. His indep

Theodore Roosevelt Civil

for civil service reform; h

was against favoritism and

came was gathering force. I

Andrew Jackson's Democr

John Quincy Adams has

QUOTATION MARKS

Congratulations and Reply; on the Roots of
Discontent; and Our Boys and Girls

A "COMMON PURPOSE."

From HERBERT HOOVER

To Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CONGRATULATE you on the opportunity that has come to you to be of service to the country and I wish you a most successful administration. In the common purpose of all of us, I shall dedicate my-

the past year not more than 1,000 Japanese have emigrated to Manchuria. Birth control is the one big thing that can emancipate our people from the burdens that weigh upon them.

* * *

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

By ALFRED E. SMITH,

Governor in a Radio Address Urging

SIX PRESIDENTS FROM THREE FAMILIES.

Three families have the distinction in American history of having supplied two Presidents each to the nation. They are the Adamses of Massachusetts, the Harrisons of Virginia and Indiana and the Roosevelts of New York. Here is the record:

THE ADAMSES.
John Adams—Federalist; 1797-1801.
John Quincy Adams (his son)—Republican; 1825-1829.

THE HARRISONS.
William Henry Harrison (his grandson)—Whig; March 4 to April 4, 1841.
Benjamin Harrison (his grandson)—Republican; 1889-1893.

THE ROOSEVELTS.
Theodore Roosevelt—Republican; 1901-1909.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt—Democrat; for term 1933-1937.

(Both descendants of Claes Martenszen van Roosevelt, who settled in Manhattan in 1644.)

The tradition of family greatness he took office.

ended his life only a few days after he had been a long one. Pneumonia he was then 68, the road the military hero won the Presi-

barrel for his campaign emblem, mate and a log cabin and a cider- years, with Tyler for his running- Van Buren and lost. After four the country the ninth and the twenty-

The Harrison family, which gave Secretary of the Navy.

son of John Adams is the present- Columbia in 1828 he became entan- House and Senate. As Minister to thereafter he represented Ohio in destroyed Tecumseh. For a time had "met the enemy," he defeated Lake Erie after Commodore Perry out of the Northwest, and crossing their Indian allies in the War of 1812, Harrison drove the invaders In the trouble with the British and use later on.

friends a political rallying cry for Creek in the Wabash Valley gave his Tecumseh's Shawnees at Tippecanoe Indian attack. His battle with white settlers on those lands against for land grants, then defending the years, negotiating with the red men earned Indian territory for twelve Congress. By appointment he gov- Secretary and his first delegate to served the Northwest Territory as its fighting in the wilds of Ohio. He aide to Anthony Wayne in the Indian started on the road to the Presidency William Henry, son of the Signer, as Governor of Virginia.

A Military Career.
Sanize the State, War and Navy De- as Governor of Virginia.

John Adams's son, John Quincy only started its public service. For With that the Adams family had tresses of a century and a half.

ble to survive the storms and the ing up a government that has been President he had a large part in set- vice President and as the second- ing of the Republic. As that leader's and only to Washington in the found- Holland. Historians count him sec- tion the recognition and the loans of won for the struggling young na- continental Congress to adopt it and its chief advocate and moved the or the Declaration of Independence George Washington to the command fought about the appointment of n the American Revolution; he patriotic services at home and abroad To recall only three of John's began to be brilliant.

hip, the story of the Adams family the first three of the class in scholar- John had finished college as one of ording to social position. But after then Harvard graded students ac- voved to attend even if he had to go on foot.

To John Adams this Harrison may have seemed "an indolent, luxurious, on foot.

owed to attend even if he had to go on foot.

born to the Continental Congress he Benjamin was chosen by his neigh- five generations. When the fifth held high office in the province for Virginia. Owning land, the Harrisons a Benjamin Harrison who settled in third President, traces its line from the country the ninth and the twenty-

The Harrison family, which gave Secretary of the Navy.

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Adamses Up From Obscurity.

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to Nassau, Havana, Vera Cruz —
An exceptional voyage in a re-
transatlantic giant. Rate \$205 up,
excursions optional at low cost.

States.	Population
Arizona	435,571
California	5,677,511
Colorado	1,035,701
Connecticut	1,806,918
Illinois	1,806,918
Louisiana	7,630,638
Maryland	2,101,551
Massachusetts	1,631,331
Michigan	4,248,638
Montana	4,842,331
Nevada	357,638
New Jersey	891,331
New York	4,041,331
North Dakota	12,583,331
Oregon	620,331
Washington	853,331
Wisconsin	1,563,331
Wyoming	2,839,331
	225,531

Total.....52,831.8
Or 42.5 per cent of the total population of the
United States

Immediate Release: Washington, D. C. March 9, 1933.

Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, today re-introduced the Beer Bill, so that the matter might immediately be taken up by Congress. Although the Beer Bill passed the House in the last session, it failed of passage in the Senate, and the 72nd Congress having adjourned on March 4th, it is necessary to start all over again, and re-introduce the Beer Bill in the House.

Mr. O'Connor introduced three Bills. The first Bill being similar to the O'Connor-Hull Bill, except that, instead of requiring a tax of \$7.50 per bbl., on beer he has reduced it to \$6.00, the present tax.

He also introduced a Bill similar to the Collier Bill, which was patterned after the O'Connor-Hull Bill, and passed the House last session, but he has made some changes in the Collier Bill, increasing the tax to \$6.00 a bbl. and changing the language relating to the definitions in the present National Prohibition Enforcement Act, and also changing the Collier Bill, stating that the present percentage of 3.2 is not intoxicating, in fact.

In the Bills introduced by Mr. O'Connor he has stricken out provisions that state that permits to manufacture Beer must be obtained from the National Prohibition Bureau, it being his contention that if 3.2 % Beer is non-intoxicating in fact, it should not be classed with intoxicating liquors.

Licenses should be issued as in the days before Prohibition, through the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. O'Connor has also amended the provisions of the Collier Bill, whereby persons brewing beer in their own home for their own consumption, will not be compelled to take out a Brewers License and pay \$1000.00 per year.

The third Bill introduced by Mr. O'Connor is similar to the Blaine Bill, which was introduced to the Senate, but which

O'Connor of the Sixteenth

BY ASHMUN BROWN

Washington Correspondent of the
Providence Journal

IRISH eyes atwinkle, a smiling Irish face that looks gaily and undauntedly upon a very good world, sandy Irish hair that is not so thick as it was in the old days on the gridirons in and about Providence, the compact, agile figure of an athlete, and the bearing of a man ever ready for a fight or a frolic—that, in brief, is Hon. John J. O'Connor, for many years Representative in Congress of the Sixteenth District of New York, in the very heart of which district lies the wigwam of Tammany.

The story of his progress from Taunton to Tammany, and from Tammany to the Capitol at Washington is one of opportunity seized by a quick-witted, active-minded New England lad. It is a tale of making good in every one of a succession of political positions attained, of a steady rise to prominence and power, until today this Mr. O'Connor has become a national figure.

The last of the O'Connors in Congress—there were three of them in the preceding Congress—the bearer of this historic Munster name was the runner-up in the contest among the Democrats of the House for the position of floor leader when they organized on coming into power at the beginning of the present session. A large body of Northern Democrats, restive because seniority promised to give all the choice places in the organization to Southerners, and restive also because they are prone to wetness, while the Southerners cling to dryness, wanted to make Mr. O'Connor floor leader.

These Northerners turned to Mr. O'Connor not so much because of his seniority, though he has been in the House since 1923, nor yet because he is essentially a representative of the Tammany Democracy, but because of his qualities as a ready debater, demonstrated in many a hard-fought battle on the floor; because of his sanity and cool-headedness, because of his fine mental equipment, sharpened and edged at Brown and Harvard, and because of his high character.

For a space the situation appeared to be developing into a bitter one, with this New York city Congressman arrayed against the South's prospective choice. Then it was that John F. Curry, the head of Tammany, came down from New York and a series of conferences ensued in which a compromise was reached. It was agreed that Representative Rainey of Illinois, who began his congressional

An Old Brown Athlete Roused Washington with His Fight for Party Leadership



From Taunton to Tammany

Then to the Capitol went the aggressive John J., making good in every one of a succession of political offices

H. Garner of Providence. Former Governor Flynn and a host of others prominent in the affairs of Rhode Island are

and rose rapidly in favor in that organization. The late Charles F. Murphy, then at the head of Tammany, was attracted

until terms were made with them and one of their leaders, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, was given place on the highly important rules committee.

Meanwhile the Democratic leaders had violated all precedent and decided to include the new member from New York, Mr. O'Connor, on the rules committee on the minority side. Never before had a first-termee been accorded such honor. The O'Connor luck.

"How long have you been in Congress?" asked Mr. Nelson of Mr. O'Connor at the first meeting of the rules committee.

"I have just come down," replied the Tammany man.

"My God," ejaculated Mr. Nelson. "I have been here 20 years, and I had to disrupt the whole organization of the House to get on this committee."

Since that time Mr. O'Connor continuously has served as one of the rule-makers, always until this year in the minority, but now in the majority. With the standing rules liberalized, the committee still has its right to bring in special rules on any subject of legislation. Thus it is in a position of great power and responsibility. It can do more toward directing the progress of legislation than can the Speaker under the new arrangement.

Casting back over the history of the House and observing that since the First Congress assembled on March 4, 1789, there have been only four O'Connors in its membership, one notes that this particular member of the ancient South Irish clan, John J., appears to have had all the luck. Something adverse always happens to an O'Connor when he gets into the House, save in this instance.

Michael Patrick O'Connor, elected in 1878, was the first of the name on the House roll, he coming from South Carolina. He was re-elected, on the face of the returns, in 1880, but the election was contested and before it could be decided he died.

Next, in 1919, came James O'Connor of Louisiana, who held his seat until 1930 when he got into a row and was defeated in the primary. His district is now represented by a gentleman named Joseph O. Fernandez, who is a follower of the picturesque Governor and Senator-elect Huey Long, for whom Mr. James O'Connor entertains a violent aversion.

Following James came John J. of New York, and the election of 1928 sent another bearer of the name, Charles O'Connor, of Oklahoma, to sit beside the other two. But Charles is a Re-

Continued on Page Fourteen.

taxicab. I now discovered that my over-eight or 10 persons to the floor of the street."

Accordingly I was lifted by perhaps Lenox Hill Hospital on Seventy-sixth street."

"Take him in my cab. There's the lectly well hear."

board refused. Thereupon a taxicab me to the nearest hospital. The ambulance was passing and the crowd stopped it, demanding that it take an ambulance around me. It appears that began to be more aware of all that was

foot-pounds. It was the equivalent of had actually to absorb in my body 6000 hour—I think a moderate estimate—I ing the rate of the car at 35 miles an have weighed much less than 200. Tak- With my evening coat on, I could not The car weighed some 2400 pounds. setting me in this rapid motion. culate the stresses involved in suddenly

A friend of mine of mathematical pre- from his wheels.

Contasino saw me, three or four feet dropped off on the spot where Mario the car came to a standstill. I must have up its rapidly-diminishing speed. When

headlights of a swiftly approaching car. About 200 yards away were the yellow doner, for traffic there keeps to the left. turned my eyes to the left, being a Lon- told him to wait, when I instinctively where about the middle of the road and I no sooner got out of the cab some- at the most likely house.

walk across the road myself and inquire Central Park side of the avenue; I would the cabman to stop where he was on the again on to its general course, I told delays of the lights and then returning the other side of the street with all the this long ritual of the cab turning on to

at the most likely house.

length we reached the twelve hun- is on Fifth avenue, and it was cer- I had overshoot my mark. I told

adman to turn round and go back turned round. We were on the Park or far side from the houses

of it. So I got into the cab and on started to within a few hundred to recognize the house when I had

and a cab was waiting. I trusted to be

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and Representative O'Connor himself has been a personal friend of Roosevelt for years and was one of his confidential advisers during the campaign, as well as serving as the counsel for the law firm of Roosevelt & O'Connor. When the Democrats organized the House in 1913 he was prominently considered for the post of majority floor leader and declined in the interests of party harmony. How far these considerations will avail him in April is

the other northern Democratic pro-

agents have been at work for several years perfecting the art of broadcasting devices with a view to an even greater spread of the immortals. Was music of the immortals. Was received generous and well-attention from broadcasting and concerns. In accordance with the recently adopted policy, the company is broadening its scope of service to include the means committee to pass to the ranking Democrats, and it is considered in some quarters that the best serve his party by filling

Always Includes Wag
No orchestra in the United
States to give an all-Wagnerian
show and then, only a few so
the Cleveland Symphony in
gave such a program at Mo-
yoke college consisting of its
from "Die Meistersinger,"
"This is a typical program
which illustrates the manner in
the music-loving public is to
know and love Wagner's im-
per of its stage settings, its re-
and its subjects.

is understood that Dr. Stio now engaged in a similar work each of the four music drafts make up the "Ring" cycle is perhaps the first attempt to extract the essence of these compositions by music lovers denied the pleasure of witnessing performances in this length.

The personalities in this struggle may not be as dominating as Reed or Cannon, just as the scope of the

As majority floor leader in the next Congress Representative Rainey of the 1st Mississippi district.

John W. Byrns of the 6th Tennessee district, John McDuffie of the 1st Alabama district, and John E. Ransom of the 1st Mississippi district.

posed to them are three chief claimants for the office, Joseph T. Rainey of the 20th Illinois district and John J. O'Connor of the 16th New York district.

claim, although Communists still control some of the larger federations. Civil guard officials who made secret inquiries, say they were surprised to learn of the fall of some of the most widely known extremists. They predict faster progress from the rule of the Reds. Many workers have enlisted in the fast-growing Fascist and Nazi groups. The former claims 30,000 members and use of their seniority claims, it is almost a point of honor for northern Democrats to root for candidates from the North. In this case

little girl as a day's work in my life! I aspired to help the workers, I who had never done a day's work in my life! I aspired to help the private school education, she, endowed by nature and taught deep and strong by life. If my life has been of any use at all, among the first whom I should thank is Mary Kenney.

“worth while, who is more wealthy than I?”

To me, Mary O’Sullivan has been the best friend that ever a woman had. When I first saw her, she was Mary Kennedy then, I was attracted by her bonny face and her outspoken words. In those days, I was as ignorant as a child, and she could be found in the

an liberal—half philoso
f landed proprietor. Bu
resemblance ends. Raine
ough advanced in his liber
able to say, for instanc
ouble with a lot of Democ
at they don't know Thom
erson is dead." He spent th
er of 1931 in Russia and
come the most active expo
House of our resuming re
th that country and learnin
ssons from what he calls th
iligent planning."

modest estates which
 crate means, but with a
 crate, can create out of
 ted interest in it.
 is filled with lovely tr
 vers, a couple of swimmi
 deer and bits of classi
 which Rainey has pick
 there. All this is thro
 the people and children of
 a park and picnic ground
 may feel at home. Thi
 the suggestion of a

for New York, in a Canadian flying club, quick as a flash, the night train for the early morning self at the armory of ladsmen and a group of timers and a Canada bound for the squadron. She said to tell y my an, "I have come to tell y my boy is only 17. He is too enlist without my consent arm- ing. He said to me, "You know that if you join a me at Carrollton in farm. Walnut hill is a fine farm. But it is also

"The war was dead against our going no flight,"

"The mother was here, she would put and enough to make it clear. But my Heaven merger." I don't deny well, and she knows abt the had said: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Porter, shaking in his shoe and then, Porter was a beautiful lad, it he & Hattford merger."

& against

...he had said, "he is a
lawyer and no doubt many peo-
ple think he is not great."
For he is a very unjust man."

istics and ambitions conjured up by the speakership contest. Ranking minority member of this committee for some years, Byrns spent his time during the Coolidge administration issuing statements that the famed "Coolidge economy" was all hoovey. The rising cost of American government is another of his pet themes; and he is fond of pointing out that there was a rise of almost \$1,000,000,000 in Hoover's administration over the appropriations made in the Coolidge reign. This increase he blames on the centralization of power at Washington and on the policy of federal aid for various state

man than other Democratic magis-
trates in the party's organization, being
less than 50 years old; if compara-
tive youth and vigor are required
for the speaker to face the difficult
days undoubtedly ahead, this may
weigh in his favor, despite the sec-
ondary drawback.

Painting of the
 Our Good Man
 Lowlands O Holland
 November 18
 Katharine Jaffray
 Lord Randall
 The Cambrie Shift (Child 2)
 November 20
 The Hebrew Daniel
 Rhyndard, the Fox
 November 27
 I will Buy your Daughter
 Three "Murders" Translated
 Green
 Penny Portion
 Dog and Gun
 December 4
 John Maynard
 Pet O Brine
 Boys of Westford
 O Moon, be a Younger

Gift of
 September 18
 Wm Cowbo
 Lakes of Champlain
 Lakes of Col Finn
 September 25
 The Gallant Soldier
 Jamie
 Fussy Cat-Mew
 October 9
 Captain Neville O
 The Hand Boy
 Old Colony Times
 October 16
 The (?) y Child
 The Jew's Daughter (Child)
 October 23
 Fair Piorella
 Drinking Song
 Parson and the Wether
 October 31
 Young Strong bow
 November 6
 Polly Perkins
 Granite Mill

September 11
Windsor Town
Roguish Boy
Sweet Sixteen
Christine Leroy
True Love

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding structure, including what appears to be a metal clip or staple used to hold the page in place. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, consistent with the age of the document.

NORTH AND SOUTH CONTEST FOR SPEAKER

Continued from Page 1-E

than six feet tall, gaunt, emaciated even, tired-looking, as he has a right to be. Great bunches of eyebrows, almost like mustaches, shade his weary eyes. He is the hardest man to see in the House of Representatives, because he is always busy."

And the reason he is always busy is the passion for real economy, which is the keynote of Byrns's character. "He came to Congress a long time ago, devoted to the task of cutting members' salaries. John Wesley Gaines of the Nashville district had just put through a resolution increasing the pay of members from \$5000 to \$7500 a year. In those days and in Tennessee \$7500 a year seemed an unconscionably large amount of money. Byrns, a young lawyer, went after Gaines with a pledge to the voters that, if elected, he would put the salary of members back to \$5000. He beat Gaines on this issue. And every year thereafter he introduced a resolution restoring the old rate of pay, which went into the pigeonhole."

This zeal for economy made Byrns during the years that he was a minority member of the committee which he now heads a ruthless critic of the majority party's appropriation bills. Divided as this committee is into several subcommittees, he would make it his business to visit all the various hearings (even when they were meeting simultaneously) so that there might be at least one member of the Democratic minority attending. Unrelentingly vigilant, too, was Byrns to catch out the Republican jugglings of the balance sheet.

For instance, somewhere in the supply bill would be a one-line item applying an unexpended balance of the year before to some new use in the pending bill. This would not appear in the total for the year since the appropriation had been made the year before. It was Byrns's especial delight to find out these items and make a great outcry over them. As a member of the majority party, however, his role has changed; and the energy he used as critic has had to be put to the stern task of seeing that his own appropriation bills are safe from Republican target fire.

A Massachusetts Product

Representative O'Connor, who with Rainey divides the honors of being a northern aspirant to the speakership, was born in Raynham 48 years ago, the son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Garman O'Connor. His mother still lives in Taunton with his sister, Miss Mary E. O'Connor, who is supervisor of elementary schools in Natick. If by any chance it should be he whom the North's 205 Democratic votes put into office by sheer numbers outweighing the South's 109 Democratic votes, Massachusetts will share in the glory.

Congressman O'Connor received his first instruction in the public schools of Taunton, got his A. B. at Brown university in 1908 and his law degree at Harvard in 1911. He helped himself through college and law school by working in drug stores and teaching in evening schools in Providence and Cambridge. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in

1910 and the New York bar in 1912.

Following his graduation from Harvard he went to New York city, where he had no relatives or connections and knew practically nobody. There he got a clerkship at \$10 a week in a law office. At once he started to take a keen interest in public affairs. He affiliated himself with the Democratic organization in the city and it was not long before the late Charles F. Murphy, head of the organization, recognized his ability. Within a year of his arrival in New York he was elected vice-president of the old Richard Croker club, an important Democratic organization, and two years later was elected secretary to the Democratic delegation to the state constitutional convention. While building up his law practice he refused further public office until 1920 when he was elected to the Assembly of the state of New York, where he served with distinction for three years.

Just as he was about to be elected leader of the Democrats in the state legislature in 1923 W. Bourke Cockran died and O'Connor was sent, by special election, to Washington to represent the 16th congressional district of New York. He was immediately made a member of the powerful rules committee,—a committee place many older men had aspired to. His personality and ability in debate were soon recognized in the halls of Congress. He trained himself in the intricate rules of the House and soon became recognized as a parliamentarian. At the past three Democratic national conventions he has been elected assistant parliamentarian.

A Faithful Son

Besides supporting the bonus and urging currency inflation, Rankin makes a strong bid for attention as the House's most faithful son. It is said that he has answered every roll call for 10 years, from 1922 to 1932, establishing what is thought to be an all-time attendance record for an American congressman. He is opposed to the cancelation of foreign debts and opposed the Hoover moratorium two years ago. He has also resisted the imposition of a federal sales tax. In no uncertain terms he declares himself against "boss rule," saying: "If I am elected speaker, the political bosses will not dominate the proceedings of the House of Representatives, nor dictate to it what legislation shall be considered."

To facilitate the House's functioning he proposes a steering committee, elected by the Democratic members of the House, no two members to be from the same state, to assist in formulating the House program.

Denominating himself a liberal Democrat, Rankin considers that the speakership fight "is going to be a battle between the progressive forces in Congress and the forces of reaction. The fight has not begun yet, and those smug manipulators, who imagine they are going to settle this controversy between themselves, are reckoning without their host."

Whether these brave words will sway the "manipulators" when April comes is also a question. At least it will be interesting to see who ascends the throne when the North's and the South's ballots have been cast and counted.

Reprinted from
The Springfield Republican
Saturday, December 31, 1932

O'CONNOR AS SPEAKER URGED BY GRANFIELD

Local Congressman Would Have New Yorker Succeed John N. Garner

Formal announcement that he would support Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York for speaker of the House of Representatives to succeed Vice-President-elect John N. Garner was made by Congressman William J. Granfield yesterday afternoon.

The statement of Congressman Granfield follows in full:—

"Many of my friends in Congress, and elsewhere, have discussed with me the question as to whom I shall support for the office of speaker of the House of Representatives. After giving the question serious thought I have come to the conclusion that I shall support Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York, who in my opinion is the most capable aspirant for that high office.

"All of the candidates are lawyers and statesmen of ability. Speaker John Nance Garner hails from the Southland, and as vice-president he will preside over the Senate as its president. Congressman John J. O'Connor represents a district in the city of New York, and his election as speaker would place the speakership in the hands of a northerner. In view of the fact that the chairmen of all the important committees are members from the South, I believe that the speaker should come from the North.

"Representative O'Connor has been elected to his sixth term in Congress. During his congressional career he has been a member of the powerful committee on rules. He has mastered the rules of parliamentary procedure, and is recognized as one of the leading parliamentarians of the country. Knowledge of the rules of the House is indispensable to efficient administration of the office of speaker. In my humble opinion no other candidate for the office possesses such a profound understanding of the rules of parliamentary procedure. Representative O'Connor is a young man whose views on public questions are liberal and progressive. He is industrious and aggressive, and has been one of the leaders of the House, active in debate, and highly intelligent. He is a graduate of Brown university and Harvard law school. He has behind him a long legislative experience in Albany and Washington.

"For years he has been recognized as the leader of the 'wet' cause—no recent convert, and his persistent advocacy of modification and repeal is only one indication of his sound political foresight and judgment. His position on the power issue is in strict conformity with the dictum repeatedly expressed and propounded by President-elect Roosevelt during the presidential campaign. Although a New Yorker, Congressman O'Connor has energetically supported all farm relief measures, and a few years ago he voted for the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

"Representative O'Connor is a brother of Basil O'Connor, law partner of President-elect Roosevelt. He has been called upon many times by the present speaker to preside over the House, and its committees of the whole. His ability and the soundness of his rulings have been respected by every member of the Congress.

"For these reasons, and many others which it seems unnecessary to state, I shall be glad to cast my vote for Congressman O'Connor with the confidence that he will prove to be an able and conscientious speaker."

Wash. Herald
February 2, 1933

FOR REPEAL

Abernethy (D.), N. C.; Aldrich (R.), R. I.; Allgood (D.), Ala.; Almon (D.), Ala.; Amle (R.), Wis.; Andresen (R.), Minn.; Andrew (R.), Mass.; Andrews (R.), N. Y.; Arentz (R.), N. Y.; Arnold (D.), Ill.; Auf Der Heide (D.), N. J.; Bacharach (R.), N. J.; Bachmann (R.), W. Va.; Bacon (R.), N. Y.; Baldrige (R.), Neb.; Bankhead (D.), Ala.; Barbour (R.), Cal.; Barton (D.), Mo.; Beam (D.), Ill.; Beck (R.), Pa.; Black (D.), N. Y.; Bland (D.), Va.; Bloom (D.), N. Y.; Boehne (D.), Ind.; Bohn (R.), Mich.; Boileau (R.), Wis.; Boland (D.), Pa.; Bolton (R.), Ohio; Boylan (D.), N. Y.; Briggs (D.), Tex.; Britten (R.), Ill.; Brumm (R.), Pa.; Brunner (D.), N. Y.; Buchanan (D.), Tex.; Buckbee (R.), Ill.; Bulwinkle (D.), N. C.; Burch (D.), Va.; Burdick (R.), R. I.; Byrns (D.), Tenn.; Campbell (R.), Iowa; Campbell (R.), Pa.; Canfield (D.), Ind.; Cannon (D.), Mo.; Carden (D.), Ky.; Carley (D.), N. Y.; Carter (R.), Cal.; Carter (R.), Wyo.; Cary (D.), Ky.; Castellow (D.), Ga.; Vacicchia (R.), N. J.; Celler (D.), N. Y.; Chapman (D.), Ky.; Chase (R.), Pa.; Chavez (D.), N. Mex.; Chindblom (R.), Ill.; Clague (R.), Minn.; Clancy (R.), Mich.; Clark (D.), N. C.; Cochran (D.), Mo.; Cole (D.), Md.; Collier (D.), Miss.; Condon (D.), R. I.; Connery (D.), Mass.; Connolly (R.), Pa.; Cooke (R.), N. Y.; Corning (D.), N. Y.; Cox (D.), Ga.; Coyle (R.), Pa.; Cross (D.), Tex.; Crosser (D.), Ohio; Crowe (D.), Ind.; Crump (D.), Tenn.; Cullen (D.), N. Y.; Curry (R.), Cal.; Darrow (R.), Pa.; David (R.), Pa.; Davis (D.), Tenn.; Delaney (D.), N. Y.; DePriest (R.), Ill.; De Rouen (D.), La.; Dickinson (D.), Mo.; Dickstein (D.), N. Y.; Dies (D.), Tex.; Dieterich (D.), Ill.; Disney (D.), Okla.; Doughton (D.), N. C.; Douglas (D.), Ariz.; Douglass (D.), Mass.; Douthett (R.), Pa.; Drane (D.), Fla.; Drewry (D.), Va.; Dyer (R.), Mo.; Eagle (D.), Tex.; Eaton (R.), N. J.; Englebright (R.), Cal.; Erk (R.), Pa.; Estep (R.), Pa.; Evans (D.), Mont.; Fernandez (D.), La.; Fiesinger (D.), Ohio; Fish (R.), N. Y.; Fishburne (D.), Va.; Fitzpatrick (D.), N. Y.; Flannagan (D.), Va.; Flood (D.), Va.; Fess (R.), Mass.; Freeman (R.), Conn.; Fulbright (D.), Mo.; Fuller (D.), Ark.; Fulmer (D.), S. C.; Gambrill (D.), Md.; Gasque (D.), S. C.; Gavagan (D.), N. Y.; Gibson (R.), Vt.; Gifford (R.), Mass.; Gilbert (D.), Ky.; Gillen (D.), Ind.; Golder (R.), Pa.; Goss (R.), Conn.; Granfield (D.), Mass.; Green (D.), Fla.; Gregory (D.), Ky.; Griffin (D.), N. Y.; Griswold (D.), Ind.; Hadley (R.), Wash.; Haines (D.), Pa.; Hancock (R.), N. Y.; Hancock (D.),

N. C.; Harlan (D.), Ohio; Hart (D.), Mich.; Hartley (R.), N. J.; Hastings (D.), Okla.; Hess (R.), Ohio; Hill (D.), Ala.; Hill (D.), Wash.; Hollister (R.), Ohio; Holmes (R.), Mass.; Hooper (R.), Mich.; Hopkins (R.), Mo.; Horr (R.), Wash.; Howard (D.), Neb.; Huddleston (D.), Ala.; Hull (William E.) (R.), Ill.

Igoe (D.), Ill.; Jacobsen (D.), Iowa; James (R.), Mich.; Jeffers (D.), Ala.; Johnson (D.), Mo.; Johnson (R.), S. D.; Johnson (D.), Texas; Johnson (R.), Wash.; Jones (D.), Texas; Kading (R.), Wis.; Kahn (R.), Cal.; Keller (D.), Ill.; Kelly (D.), Ill.; Kemp (D.), La.; Kennedy (D.), Md.; Kennedy (D.), N. Y.; Kerr (D.), N. C.; Kleberg (D.), Texas; Kniffin (D.), Ohio; Kunz (D.), Ill.; Kvale (F.L.), Minn.; La Guardia (R.), N. Y.; Lambeth (D.), N. C.; Lamneck (D.), Ohio; Lanham (D.), Texas; Lankford (R.), Va.; Larrabee (D.), Ind.; Lea (D.), Cal.; Lehlbach (R.), N. J.; Lewis (D.), Md.; Lichtenwalner (D.), Pa.; Lindsay (D.), N. Y.; Lonergan (D.), Conn.; Loofbourov (R.), Utah; Lozier (D.), Mo.

McCormack (D.), Mass.; McDuffie (D.), Ala.; McLeod (R.), Mich.; McMillan (D.), S. C.; McReynolds (D.), Tenn.; McSwain (D.), S. C.; Major (D.), Ky.; Maloney (D.), La.; Mansfield (D.), Tex.; Martin (R.), Mass.; Martin (D.), Ore.; May (D.), Ky.; Mead (D.), N. Y.; Michener (R.), Mich.; Millard (R.), N. Y.; Miller (D.), Ark.; Milligan (D.), Mo.; Mitchell (D.), Tenn.; Montet (D.), La.; Moore (D.), Ky.; Nelson (D.), Mo.; Nelson (R.), Wis.; Niedringhaus (R.), Mo.; Nolan (R.), Minn.; Norton (D.), N. J.; O'Connor (D.), N. Y.; Oliver (D.), Ala.; Oliver (D.), N. Y.; Overton (D.), La.; Owen (D.), Fla.; Palmisano (D.), Md.; Parker (D.), Ga.; Parker (R.), N. Y.; Parks (D.), Ark.; Parsons (D.), Ill.; Peavey (R.), Wis.; Perkins (R.), N. J.; Person (R.), Mich.; Pettengill (D.), Ind.; Pittenger (R.), Minn.; Polk (D.), Ohio; Pou (D.), N. C.; Prall (D.), N. Y.; Pratt (Harcourt J.) (R.), N. Y.

Pratt (Ruth) (R.), N.Y.; Purnell (R.), Ind.; Ragon (D.), Ark.; Rainey (D.), Ill.; Ramspeck (D.), Ga.; Ransley (R.), Pa.; Rayburn (D.), Tex.; Reilly (D.), Wis.; Rogers (D.), N. H.; Roger (R.), Mass.; Romjue (D.), Mo.; Rudd (D.), N. Y.; Sabbath (D.), Ill.; Schafer (R.), Wis.; Schneider (R.), Wis.; Schuetz (D.), Ill.; Seger (R.), N. J.; Selvig (R.), Minn.; Shannon (D.), Mo.; Shreve (R.), Pa.; Sinclair (R.), N. D.; Sirovich (D.), N. Y.; Smith (D.), Va.; Smith (D.), W. Va.; Snell (R.), N. Y.; Somers (D.), N. Y.; Spence (D.), Ky.; Stafford (R.), Wis.; Steagall (D.), Ala.; Stewart (D.), N. J.; Stokes (R.), Pa.; Stull (R.), Pa.; Sullivan (D.), N. Y.

Washington Post 12/6/32

Representatives Roll Call On Resolution for Repeal

(Associated Press.)

Here is the roll call by which the House failed to approve repeal of the eighteenth amendment:

DEMOCRATS VOTING AYE.

Allgood, Almon, Arnold, Auf Der Heide, Bankhead, Barton, Beam, Black, Bland, Bloom, Boehne, Boland, Boylan, Briggs, Brunner, Buchanan, Bulwinkle, Burch, Byrns, Canfield, Cannon, Carden, Carley, Cary, Castellow, Celler, Chapman, Chavez, Clark, Cochran, of Missouri; Cole, of Maryland; Collier, Condon, Connery, Corning, Cox, Cross, Crosser, Crowe, Crump, Cullen, Davis, Delaney, Derouen, Dickinson, Dickstein, Dies, Dieterich, Disney, Doughton, Douglas, of Arizona; Douglass, of Massachusetts; Drane, Drewry, Evans, of Montana; Fernandez, Fiesinger, Fishburne, Fitzpatrick, Flannagan, Flood, Fulbright, Fulmer, Gambrill, Gasque, Gavagan, Gilbert, Gillen, Granfield, Green, Gregory, Griffin, Griswold, Haines, Hancock, Harlan, Hart, Hastings, Hill, of Alabama; Hill, of Washington; Howard, Igoe, Jacobsen, Jeffers, Johnson, of Missouri; Johnson, of Texas; Jones, Keller, Kelly, of Illinois; Kemp, Kennedy, of Maryland; Kennedy, of New York; Kerr, Kleberg, Kiffin, Kunz, Lambeth, Lamneck, Lanham, Larrabee, Lea, Lewis, Lichtenwalner, Lindsay, Lonergan, Lozier, McCormack, McDuffie, McMillan, McReynolds, McSwain, Major, Maloney, Mansfield, May, Mead, Milligan, Mitchell, Montague, Montet, Moore, of Kentucky; Nelson, of Missouri; North, of New Jersey; O'Connor, Oliver, of Alabama; Oliver, of New York; Overton, Owen, Palmisano, Parsons, Pettegill, Pou, Prall, Rainey, Ramspeck, Rayburn, Reilly, Rogers, of New Hampshire; Romjue, Rudd, Sabbath, Schuetz, Shannon, Sirovich, Smith, of Virginia; Smith, of West Virginia; Somers, Spence, Steagall, Stewart, Sullivan, of New York; Summers, Sutphin, Sweeney, Thomason, Tierney, Underwood, Vinson, of Georgia; Vinson, of Kentucky; Warren, Weaver, West, Whittington, Williams, of Missouri; Williams, of Texas; Wood, of Georgia; Woodrum, of Virginia; Yon. Total, 168.

REPUBLICANS VOTING AYE.

Aldrich, Amle, Andresen, Andrew, of Massachusetts; Andrews, of New York; Bacharach, Bachmann, Bacon, Baldrige, Barbour, Beck, Bohn, Bolling, Bolton, Britten, Brumm, Buckbee, Burdick, Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Carter, of California; Carter, of Wyoming; Cavicchia, Chase, Chindblom, Clague, Clancy, Connolly, Cooke, Coyle, Curry, Darrow, Davis, of Pennsylvania; De Priest, Dyer, Eaton, of New Jersey; Englebright, Erk, Estep, Fish, Foss, Freeman, Gifford, Golder, Goss, Hancock, of New York; Hartley, Hess, Hollister, Holmes, Hooper, Horr, William E. Hull, James, Johnson, of South Dakota; Kading, Kahn, Kendall, Knutson, LaGuardia, Lankford, of Virginia; Lehlbach, McLeod, Maas, Martin, of Massachusetts; Michener, Millard, Nelson, of Wisconsin; Niedringhaus, Nolan, Parker, of New York; Peavey, Perkins, Person, Pittenger, Harcourt J. Pratt, Ruth, Purnell, Ransley, Rogers, of Massachusetts; Schafer, Schneider, Seger, Selvig, Shreve, Sinclair, Snell, Stafford, Stokes, Sullivan, of Pennsylvania; Tinkham, Treadway, Turpin, Watson, Welch, White, Whiteley, Wigglesworth, Withrow, Wolcott, Wolfenden, Wolverton, Woodruff, Wyant. Total 104.

DEMOCRATS VOTING NO:

Ayres, Blanton, Browning, Busby, Cartwright, Collins, Cooper, of Tennessee; Dominick, Doney, Driver, Ellzey, Eslick, Fuller, Glover, Goldsborough, Greenwood, Hall, of Mississippi; Hare, Huddleston, Johnson, of Oklahoma; Lankford, of Georgia; Larsen, Ludlow, McClintic, McKeown, Miller, Mobley, Morehead, Norton, of Nebraska; Parker, of Georgia; Parks, Patman, Patterson, Polk, Ragon, Rankin, Sandlin, Shallenberger, Swank, Tarver, Taylor, of Colorado; Wilson, Wingo, Wright.

REPUBLICANS VOTING NO:

Adkins, Allen, Beedy, Biddle, Bowman, Brand, of Ohio; Burtness, Cable, Campbell, of Iowa; Chipperfield, Christgau, Christopherson, Clarke, of New York; Cochran, of Pennsylvania; Cole, of Iowa; Colton, Cooper, of Ohio; Crail, Crowther, Culin, Davenport, Dowell, Eaton, of Colorado; Evans, of California; Finley, Frear, Free, French, Garber, Gilchrist, Goodwin, Guyer, of Kansas; Hadley, Hall, of Illinois; Hall, of North Dakota; Hardy, Haugen, Hawley, Hoch, Hogg, of Indiana; Hogg, of West Virginia; Holaday, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, of Delaware; Morton, D. Hull, Jenkins, Johnson, of Washington; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Ketcham, Kinzer, Kopp, Kurtz, of Pennsylvania; Lambertson, Leavitt, of Montana; Loofbourov, Lovette, of Tennessee; Luce, of Massachusetts; McClintock, of Ohio; McFadden, McGugin, Magrady, Manlove, Mapes, Moore, of Ohio; Mouser, Murphy, Nelson, of Maine; Partridge, Ramseyer, Reed, of New York; Reid, of Illinois; Rich, Robinson, Sanders, of New York; Shott, Simmons, Smith, of Idaho; Snow, Sparks, Stalker, Strong, of Kansas; Strong, of Pennsylvania; Stull, Summers, of Washington; Swanson, Swick, Swing, Taber, Taylor, of Tennessee; Temple, Thatcher, Thurston, Timberlake, Underhill, Wason, of New Hampshire; Weeks, Williamson, Wood, of Indiana and Yates.

IT FINAL

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y's Circulation, 136,225

d Press. TWO CENTS.

BILL

ROOSEVELT URGES QUICK AMENDMENT OF VOLSTEAD LAW TO BOOST REVENUE

President's Special Message
of Two Sentences Results
in Action by Ways and
Means Committee of House

WARNS CONSTITUTION MUST FIX THE CONTENT

Prospect Is for Approval Within
Few Days of Legislation to Add
\$150,000,000 to Income of Gov-
ernment—Note Is Termed Brief-
est in History.

The Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee late today determined to favor a bill authorizing the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer.

Wine will not be included, but will be left to be dealt with in a separate measure, it was said.

A subcommittee was appointed to whip the beer bill into shape later today so it can be submitted to the full committee tomorrow.

An effort will be made to have the beer bill ready for final action by the House tomorrow. The bill, it was predicted, will pass by an overwhelming vote in the House.

The Senate will take up the bill immediately after the President's economy legislation is out of the way, the Democratic leader, Senator Robinson, told President Roosevelt late today.

Senator Robinson said enough votes already are assured to pass the bill.

In a surprise message of two sentences, President Roosevelt asked Congress today to enact beer legislation immediately.

Democratic leaders of both Senate and House let him know at once that they would follow his recommendation.

Vice President Garner referred it to the Senate Finance Committee. Speaker Rainey turned it over to the House Ways and Means Committee. The prospect was that within a few days both branches would approve the legislation and put taxes on the beverage aimed to bring in \$150,000,000 a year toward balancing the budget.

Briefest in History.

Called at the White House "the briefest presidential message in history," Mr. Roosevelt's 72 words were:

"I recommend to the Congress the passage of legislation for the immediate modification of the Volstead act, in order to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution; and to provide through such manufacture and sale, by substantial taxes, a proper and much needed revenue for the Government.

"I deem action at this time to be of the highest importance."

The Democratic leadership and anti-prohibitionists expressed confidence the votes to pass the bill without ado were to be had.

Economy Comes First.

"I hope it may be disposed of as promptly as may be found practicable," Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, said, adding that "we will have to get this economy program out of the way first, however."

Few members knew the message was coming. When A. E. Chaffee, reading clerk, read the first line, shortly after the noon meeting hour, the house burst into wild applause.

Persons in the sparsely filled galleries joined the members. A few rebel yells were shouted.

At the conclusion of the short message some members stood and applauded.

Others shouted and smiled broadly.

Kahn Asks About Wine.

After Representative O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, advocated a beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content Representative Kahn, Republican, of California, asked about wine.

"I understand 3.2 per cent wine is not very invigorating," O'Connor replied, as members laughed, but he added that he thought something could be done about wine.

Then Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, a prohibitionist, took the floor to say his "confidence in the President still is unchanged."

"He has not requested the House to legalize beer of an alcoholic content that is intoxicating," he added.

"I want to call your attention to a report on the Collier beer bill signed by some of the finest Republicans who ever sat in the House."

"They said that 3.2 per cent beer would be intoxicating and that they could not stultify themselves by violating their constitutional oaths and voting for it."

Patman, Democrat, of Texas, interrupted Blanton to say that his Texas

colleague had urged the House Saturday to support the President on the economy bill. Patman voted against it.

"Are you still in favor of going along with the President?" Patman asked.

"Yes," Blanton said as the House applauded.

"The President doesn't ask for intoxicating beer. I'm behind the President on every proper measure he sends up here."

Chairman Doughton called the House Ways and Means Committee to meet tomorrow after the Republicans prepare their slate of members. The Democratic committee slate already has been approved by the House.

Representative Cullen of New York, assistant Democratic floor leader, said he would lead the floor fight for the beer bill. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, he also is leader of Tammany's delegation.

Representative Ford, Democrat, of California, a new member, in a speech urged the Ways and Means Committee to consider the legalization of wine along with beer.

"California has just been visited by a major catastrophe," Ford said. "It will strain her resources for the next two or three years to recover. I respectfully suggest the Ways and Means Committee members will do what they can for wine."

"This industry amounted from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 annually before this dry period came in."

"Legalization of wine would bring back one of California's major industries."

"So far as I know the California delegation will support this beer legislation, but we hope that you will give us a fair deal. The entire State of California is for repeal and already has repealed the State law."

Another new member, Representative Truax, Democrat, of Ohio, said he would "vote for beer to eliminate a fraud and sham" that has been on the people for the past 12 years.

"I hope it will be speedily enacted," he said.

The President reached his decision suddenly to ask for the beer measure at this time. It was an elemental part of his budget balancing program which he hopes to put into immediate effect.

Apparently the decision to propose

The

WASHI

HOUSE MOV

WEATHER.

(United States Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Occasional rain tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight, colder tomorrow afternoon and night; increasing southerly winds.
Temperatures—Highest, 60, at 12 noon today; lowest, 38, at 3 a.m. today.
Full report on Page 9.

New York Stock Market Closed Today.

No. 32,458. Entered as second class matter post office, Washington, D. C.

THE E

Dies Her

ern and western frontiers
hours after a mobilization
dered. Rumania and Yugo-
had internal troubles which
flowed their governments to keep
my prepared for any emergency,
ely the Italian general staff has
formed of important moves of
v troops toward the Italian
the Belgrade government was
for an explanation of these
nts it replied they were neces-
cause of the disturbances in
and Slovenia. There has been
net request for information
but the Italian general
satisfied that civil dis-
quire such large concen-
ments of heavy artillery,
bombing planes and other
which can be used only
my army.
has been preparing for
and Trade A...

Repeal Is Passed By House; Action Now Up to States

Curtis and Garner
Sign; Vote Is
289-121

WILD CHEERING

Gallery Joins as
Members Clap
at Result

By Universal Service

Amid scenes of wild excitement the House yesterday adopted the Senate prohibition repeal resolution and put the question of sweeping the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution up to the States.

The vote was 289 to 121, or 15 more than the required two-thirds majority to propose the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution.

SIGNED AT ONCE

Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner shortly afterwards signed the resolution and it was sent to Secretary Stimson for certification to the States.

Wild cheers from antiprohibition forces swept the chamber as Speaker Garner announced the result.

Leaders immediately predicted ratifications would be forthcoming from the necessary 36 States to write the Amendment into the law of the land. The process, they admitted, however, may require two years, but they were confident of the final outcome in view of the revolt against prohibition sweeping the country.

The resolution retains Federal authority to prohibit liquor in States which remain dry, but otherwise it provides for end of the "noble experiment" after a trial of 13 years.

HOUSE MEMBERS CLAP

As the vote was completed House Members leaped to their feet, clapped their hands, patted each other on the back and yelled like schoolboys over a football victory. Spectators in the jammed galleries joined the demonstration. Hundreds of persons unable to squeeze into the galleries lined the corridors outside and took up the acclaim.

Congress has completed its part. The fight for ratification by State conventions now begins.

Though constitutional authorities in Congress were heatedly debating how the conventions shall be organized, whether Congress must provide for them or whether State legislatures should do so, Speaker Garner indicated there would be no legislation on the subject at this session.

His view was that legislatures forthwith would pass measures to provide for conventions required by the resolution.

The party division in the House was: For, 180 Democrats, 108 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Labor; against, 89 Republicans, 32 Democrats.

The only solidly-dry delegations were from Maine, Kansas, Dela-

ware and Idaho. The last two have only one member each in Congress.

Democratic House Leader Rainey, of Illinois, opened the fireworks when he moved suspension of the rules and adoption of the Senate resolution. Only 40 minutes of debate was allowed—20 minutes for each side.

There were loud boos from antiprohibitionists when dries pleaded against the resolution and the dries laughed derisively when champions of repeal spoke. There were no signs of bitterness, however.

Representative Moore (R.), of Ohio, was in charge of time for the speakers against the resolution, while Rainey doled out time for those favoring it.

Representative Nelson (R.), of Maine, opposing the resolution, said unless the saloon were prohibited there never would be repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Other dries followed the anti-saloon argument and wets countered that the States would decide that question for themselves.

TO OUTLAW SALOON

Representative O'Connor (D.) of New York said his State was preparing to outlaw the saloon.

Rapping his party for binding its members in secret caucus to vote for repeal, Tarver (D.) of Georgia, said:

"No job in the world is worth sacrificing to be bound by a caucus on this issue."

Sentiment of the country never was in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, Lichtenwainer (D.) of Pennsylvania declared, while Summers (R.) of Washington said Congress should be lifting the mortgage burden on the people, feeding hungry and putting men to work instead of talking about prohibition.

After criticizing agitation in churches for prohibition, Oliver (D.), of New York, said what the country needs is to lift the pulpit to the general level of society.

ENABLING BILLS FILED

Mrs. Norton (D.), of New Jersey, said she was glad to vote repeal because a return of liquor would cut crime, provide revenue for the Government and bring back temperance. Beck (R.), of Pennsylvania, said the House was asking the people to undo a wrong which had been proved by experience to have been monumental.

Representative La Guardia (R.), of New York, introduced a bill to have Congress appropriate \$7,500,000 for the State conventions. His bill would provide that on May 16, 1933, there be held throughout the country elections of candidates for conventions in the several States.

Representative Sumners (D.), of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, filed a bill to have Congress delegate to the States the right to hold conventions. Under the Sumners plan the procedure in electing Presidential and Vice Presidential electors would be followed.

There would be two slates in each State, one composed of dries and the other of wets. They would be elected at large and the slate capturing a majority of the votes of the people would hold a convention.

A TOAST TO BEER AND FAREWELL TO THE IMITATION.



Times Wide World Photo.

Following the passage of the beer bill in the House some of its supporters gathered around a barrel of prohibition brew to drink a farewell to the near variety. On the left of the keg is Representative J. R. Claiborne; left to right on right of the keg are Representatives John J. O'Connor, Clarence Cannon, Patrick Boland and William I. Sirovich.

INVOCATION BEING GIVEN AS HOUSE CONVENES



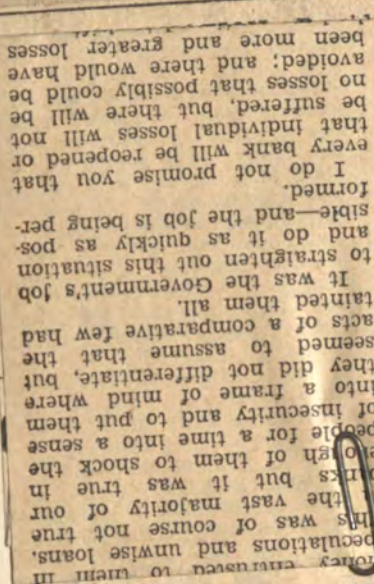
Associated Press Photo.

View of the opening session of House of Representatives. Speaker Garner on the rostrum has just banged his gavel and the invocation is being delivered, prior to the vote on prohibition repeal.

First Task Is to Reopen Financial Institutions, President Says—Asks Federal Reserve Act Amendments to Meet Demands for Currency.

organize and reopen such banks as may be found to require reorganization to put them on a sound basis. I ask amendments to the Federal Reserve act to provide for such additional currency, adequately secured, as it may become necessary to issue to meet all demands for currency and at the same time to

(Signed.)
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



for necessary loans, to obtain currency needed to meet their Government's and to enable the Government to make common-sense checkups.



Bill Proposing Refinancing of Mortgages for Home Owners

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, April 13.—The text of the bill submitted by President Roosevelt to Congress today to set up machinery for refinancing home mortgages follows:

A BILL

To provide emergency relief with respect to home mortgage indebtedness, to refinance home mortgages, to extend relief to the owners of homes occupied by them and who are unable to amortize their debt elsewhere, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank act, to increase the market for obligations of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act may be cited as the "Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933."

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "Board" means the Federal Home Loan Bank Board created under the Federal Home Loan Bank act.

(b) The term "Corporation" means the Home Owners Loan Corporation created under Section 4 of this act.

(c) The term "home mortgage" means a first mortgage on real estate in fee simple, or on a leasehold under a renewable lease for not less than ninety-nine years, upon which there is located a dwelling for not more than three families used by the owner as a home and having a value not exceeding \$10,000; and the term "first mortgage" includes such classes of first liens as are commonly given to secure advances on real estate under the laws of the State in which the real estate is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby.

(d) The term "association" means a Federal Savings and Loan Association chartered by the board as provided in Section 5 of this act.

REPEAL OF DIRECT LOAN
PROVISION OF FEDERAL
HOME LOAN BANK ACT.

Sec. 3. Subsection (d) of Section 4 of the Federal Home Loan Bank act (providing for direct loans to home owners) is hereby repealed.

CREATION OF EMERGENCY
LOAN CORPORATION.

Sec. 4. (a) The board is hereby authorized and directed to create a corporation to be known as the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which shall be an instrumentality of the United States and which shall be under the direction of the board and operated by it under such by-laws, rules, and regulations as it may prescribe for the accomplishment of the purposes and intent of this act.

(b) The board shall determine the minimum amount of capital stock of the corporation and is authorized to increase such capital stock from time to time in such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed in the aggregate \$200,000,000. Such stock shall be:

Guaranty of social and economic stability." To put an end to the "feud and separat among both home owners and investors," the President proposed the establishment of a Home Owners Loan Corporation under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with \$2,000,000,000 at its disposal to refinance home mortgages "extended to a sound basis of values" at substantially reduced rates of interest.

pay the amount thereof, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Upon the payment of such interest by the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so paid shall become an obligation to the United States of the corporation and shall bear interest at the same rate as that borne by the bonds upon which the interest has been so paid. The bonds issued by the corporation under this subsection shall be instrumentalities of the United States and shall so state on the face thereof, and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any Territory, dependency or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality or local taxing authority. The corporation, including its franchise, its capital, reserves and surplus and its loans and income, shall likewise be exempt from such taxation; except that any real property of the corporation shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

**Loan Limit 80 Per Cent
Of Property Value**

(d) The Corporation is authorized, for a period of three years after the date of enactment of this act, whenever requested to do so, to negotiate with home mortgagees and mortgagees for the exchange of its bonds for home mortgages executed and recorded prior to such date and, in connection with any such exchange, to make advances in cash to pay taxes or assessments on the mortgaged property, or to provide for necessary maintenance of repairs; but the face value of the bonds so exchanged plus accrued interest thereon and the amounts so advanced shall not exceed in any case 80 per centum of the value of the property securing the home mortgage as determined upon an appraisal made by the Corporation. In any case in which the amount of the face value of the bonds and accrued interest accepted by the mortgagee upon any such exchange is less than the amount of the unpaid obligation of the mortgagor to the mortgagee, the Corporation shall credit the difference between such amounts to the mortgagor and shall reduce his obligation under the mortgage to that extent. Each home mortgage so acquired shall be refinanced or carried by the Corporation on the basis of the price paid therefor by the Corporation, and shall be amortized by means of monthly payments sufficient to retire the interest and principal within a period of not to exceed fifteen years; but the amortization payments of any mortgagor may be made quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, if in the judgment of the Corporation the situation of the mortgagor requires it. Interest on the unpaid balance of the obligation of the

1. Sole authority to change existing tariff rates by Executive proclamation, subject only to submitting the changes in a report to Congress, where, as under the economy act, it would lie for sixty days before becoming effective.

2. Power to negotiate a multilateral treaty at the World Economic Conference whereby all tariff duties would be decreased horizontally.

3. Authority to make bilateral

Powers Said to Be Sought.
Under the bill the President is

The President's Message

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's special message to Congress today urging the enactment of home mortgage refinancing legislation:

TO THE CONGRESS:

As a further and urgently necessary step in the program to promote economic recovery, I ask the Congress for legislation to protect small home-owners from foreclosure and to relieve them of a portion of the burden of excessive interest and principal payments incurred during the period of higher values and higher earning power.

Implicit in the legislation which I am suggesting to you is a declaration of national policy. This policy is that the broad interests of the nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability, and that to protect home-owners from inequitable enforced liquidation, in a time of general distress, is a proper concern of the government.

The legislation I propose follows the general lines of the farm mortgage refinancing bill. The terms are such as to impose the least possible charge upon the national Treasury consistent with the objects sought. It provides machinery through which existing mortgage debts on small homes may be adjusted to a sound basis of values without injustice to investors, at substantially lower interest rates and with provision for postponing both interest and principal payments in cases of extreme need.

The resources to be made available through a bond issue, to be guaranteed as to interest only by the Treasury, will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet the needs of those to whom other methods of financing are not available.

At the same time the plan of settlement will provide a standard which should put an end to present uncertain and chaotic conditions that create fear and despair among both home-owners and investors.

Legislation of this character is a subject that demands our most earnest, thoughtful and prompt consideration.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, April 13, 1933.

act and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed and paid, without regard to the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds. The Corporation shall pay such proportion of the salary and expenses of the members of the board or of its officers and employees as may be equitable, and may use the facilities of Federal Home Loan Banks, upon making reasonable compensation therefor as determined by the board.

(g) The board is authorized to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Corporation. The board is further authorized and directed to retire and cancel the bonds and stock of the Corporation as rapidly as the interest of the Corporation will permit. Upon the retirement of such stock the reasonable value thereof as determined by the board shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and the receipts issued therefor shall

Governor Lehman today applied himself to the task of rounding out the board of five members. Many recommendations had been received, he said this evening, from the four civic groups he had consulted on the appointments. He expressed a hope that he might make public tomorrow the four other members.

If the hope of the Chief Executive is realized, Chairman Mulrooney, who expects to leave for New York City some time tomorrow afternoon, will call a meeting of the board there on Saturday. Under the terms of the Dunnigan act, the chairman is not in a position to go about it.

Stating that the board would be largely an administrative body, he added, grimly:

"But when and where enforcement is needed we will furnish it."

Lehman to Round Out Board.

which shall be preferred as to the assets of the association and which shall be entitled to a dividend, if earned, after payment of expenses and provision for reasonable reserves, to the same extent as other shareholders. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for such preferred shares upon the request of the board; but the subscription by him to the shares of any one association shall not exceed \$100,000, and no such subscription shall be called for unless in the judgment of the board the funds are necessary for the encouragement of local home-financing in the community to be served and for the reasonable financing of homes in such community. Payment on such shares may be called from time to time by the association, subject to the approval of the board and the Secretary of the Treasury; but the amount paid in by the Secretary of the Treasury shall at no time exceed the amount paid in by all other shareholders, and the aggregate amount of

"1. The said Huey P. Long is personally dishonest, corrupt and immoral and his continuance in office is repulsive to the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Louisiana and to the nation.

"2. The said Huey P. Long has

Home Loan Bank may convert itself into a Federal Savings and Loan Association under this act upon a vote of its stockholders as provided by the law under which it operates; but such conversion shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, and thereafter the converted association shall be subject to examination and regulation to the same extent as other associations incorporated pursuant to this act.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SAV-
ING AND HOME FINANCING

Sec. 5. To enable the board to encourage local thrift and local home financing and to promote the organization and development of the associations herein provided for or similar associations organized under local laws, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, subject to the call of the board, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the board is authorized to use in its discretion for the accomplishment of the purposes of this section without regard to the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds.

Penalties Provided For Overvaluation

Sec. 7. Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Home Owners Loan Corporation or the board or an association upon any application, advance, discount, purchase or repurchase agreement, or loan, under this act, or any extension thereof by renewal, deferment, action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release or substitution of security therefor, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(b) Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any note, debenture, bond or other obligation or coupon, in imitation of or purporting to be a note, debenture, bond, or other obligation or coupon, issued by the Home Owners Loan Corporation or an association; or (2) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish any false, forged or counterfeited note, debenture, bond or other obligation or coupon, purporting to have been issued by the Home Owners Loan Corporation or an association, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited; or (3) falsely alters any note, debenture, bond or other obligation or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Home Owners Loan Corporation or an association; or (4) passes, utters or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish any such altered note, debenture, bond or other obligation or coupon, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

[illegible]

Text of Gov. Lehman's

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ALBANY, April 2.—Following is the text of Governor Lehman's radio address tonight:

I welcome this opportunity to talk to the people of the State about the situation which has arisen in Albany in connection with beer-control legislation. I hope in this way to clarify it.

After all, whatever the people of this State really demand will be given to them by their Legislature. In the long run, no man or group of men can hold out against the will of the people of the State. They are, after all, the ones whom the Legislature and I have been elected to serve. What is it all about?

Thirteen years ago a determined minority, banded together through the nation by a common purpose, succeeded in foisting upon the people of the nation the Eighteenth Amendment. Why were they able to do this?

Many reasons have been assigned. I think the fundamental one is that the liquor traffic, greedy to the extreme, had gradually permitted one vice after another, one excess after another, one scandal after another, to become attached to its business. The evils of the saloon, its influence upon local, State and national politics, the personal and official corruption which in many places attached to the liquor traffic—all of these things created such a revulsion of feeling throughout the nation that this un-American thing called prohibition came to be accepted by the American people as some refuge from these evils.

Prohibition is now in process of repeal. Congress has passed an amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and restoring control of the liquor traffic to the several States. Before this amendment can become effective, at least thirty-six of the States must ratify it.

Worst of Old Days Seen

Unless State Controls

In the meantime, Congress passed a Federal beer bill. This beer bill provides that unless any State expressly prohibits or controls the sale of beer, beer can be manufactured and sold wholly without restriction. That means that unless New York State passes a beer-control bill, beer will be allowed to be sold everywhere in the State in all conceivable kinds of places. It means that not one penny of revenue will be collected by the State from this beer. It means that anybody can sell it. It means that the old liquor interests will be permitted to finance and con-

trol chains of saloons just as they did in the old days. It means that brewers may engage once again, as they used to do, in the old business of pushing their products in mad competition with each other by all kinds of sales exploitation. In short, it means that, so far as beer is concerned, the worst of the old days would be back with us again.

It is therefore absolutely essential that definite action be taken promptly by the Legislature to avoid this deplorable state of affairs. Statements have been made that this is not essential, because even if such a bill were not passed, the sale of beer would be controlled by whatever regulations might happen to be in force in the municipalities of the State with reference to soft drinks.

I believe that the people of this State will not stand for that kind of regulation for the sale of beer. Not only would it mean that revenues so greatly needed by the State would be thereafter lost, but, what is equally important, the absence of a unified State control would lead finally to all of the old evils, all of the old abuses, all of the old excesses of the old-time saloon.

There are certain definite objectives which I have sought to obtain in the beer bill I have recommended, and I am happy to say that nearly all the members of my party have stood behind me in my efforts.

I am anxious that beer be put on sale in this State as quickly as possible. I am anxious that it may be made as easy to buy as possible, that poor man and rich man alike may purchase it cheaply and easily. This is made possible in my bill.

State Control Held

a Social Problem

I do insist, however, on certain fundamentals to be embodied in any system of control. First, I insist that the control of the entire liquor traffic shall be kept free, as far as possible, from partisan politics. The old system in this State was based upon control in the hands of politically appointed individuals. The control of beer is not a political problem; it is a social problem; and it should never be made a political problem.

The method I have proposed to get politics out of the control of beer is to place control in a State board of five members, of which not more than three can at any time belong to the same political party. All employees of the board are to be under civil service regulations.

Four out of five of the members of the State control board are to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate on recommendations made by various civic organizations in the State. The Governor

would, of course, be allowed very wide discretion in the selection of his appointees on these recommendations, and would be empowered to call on these various organizations for additional names as repeatedly as he desired. The result would be a control board which would not be interested in political considerations.

In the last analysis, the composition and personnel of this central control board is really what is going to determine the kind of control which the State will get. If the central body is chosen politically and acts politically, the control will be political and the old alliance between liquor and politics will be with us again. On the other hand, if it is a high-minded, non-partisan group, the entire administration of the law will be guided by the proper social spirit.

Insists on Setting Up Non-Political Board

My suggestion was rejected by the Legislature. I nevertheless am determined that the board finally established in this State be made as non-political as possible. So long as I am Governor, I shall see to it that the central State board is a non-political board. I would like to see that policy written firmly into the law. But, even if it is not, I intend, nevertheless, to follow the method of appointment which I recommended. I expect to ask the very same civic organizations to suggest names to me, just as though I were compelled to do it under the law. I shall see to it, so far as I can, that the State is provided with a non-political central board.

We are dealing with a question far greater than that of beer control alone. Remember that what we do now for the control of beer will remain for the control of liquor when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed. The machinery we set up now is the machinery which will be with us then. The standards we adopt now will be our standards when all forms of liquor become legal. We never will be able to have one separate agency for the control of beer and another for the control of liquor.

When we talk about this beer control we must always bear in mind that we are building up a system of control for hard liquor when the Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed. In considering the questions, always picture to yourself how this kind of control will operate when whisky is actually on sale again. The question is not one merely of beer, but of intoxicating beverages which may be made lawful in the future. There is another feature to the bill which the Republican legislative leaders are trying to write into the law to which I am op-

posed, and to which I believe most right-thinking citizens would be opposed if they knew the facts in the situation. They desire to set up in each county a local board with full power to issue and revoke licenses and to decide all questions in relation to the control of beer. Those boards would actually have the power to pick the persons to be licensed and the power to revoke licenses. They will be under great pressure from local politicians. Many of the abuses which have crept into local government of all kinds and with which you people of the State are entirely familiar would immediately attach themselves to this kind of local liquor control.

My bill, on the other hand, provides that, although the ultimate power of liquor control should rest with the State control board, the control board may set up in any county of the State and in the City of New York a local advisory control board to consult with and make recommendations to the State board. In order to keep politics out of this advisory board, my bill provides that it should be non-political.

I realize the importance of furnishing the State control board with the means of obtaining firsthand information and advice in respect to every local community, and therefore have favored the setting up of these advisory boards, which should have the power to make definite recommendations to the central board, both with regard to the issuance and the withholding of licenses. But the mandatory creation in each county of county boards fully empowered on their own initiative to regulate the sale of beer therein would lead straight into the evils of political control, unless such county boards were direct agents of and responsible to the central State board.

The bill which is opposed to mine provides that these powerful county boards be selected in the following manner: One by the State board at Albany, one by the county judge on his own initiative and one by the county judge from an eligible list. In other words, the county judge would have the right to name two of the three members of the local board.

Opposes Judges as Administrators.

A judge should have nothing to do with the executive administration of any law, particularly one that relates to beer or liquor control. Not only will the judges be called upon for action in their judicial capacity in connection with the law, but the very idea of having a judicial officer act in this kind of executive and administrative capacity is wholly repugnant to any orderly system of government. It is in direct con-

flict with the spirit of the Constitution, which separates judicial from executive functions. Judges should not be called upon, or permitted, to appoint those wholly administrative and executive officers.

This danger—yes, this certainly—of injecting politics into local liquor control would be just as imminent in a Democratic county as in a Republican county. There is no difference between them. It would almost always follow that politics become the important consideration and decent control become only secondary.

It would be far worse to have a politically controlled local board than it would be to have a politically controlled State board, because a local board would carry on its operations in its isolated locality without the full light of the publicity which always beats down on Albany.

The argument will be advanced by those who are fighting me that these local boards with absolute powers are necessary in order to represent local community opinion. That is not true. The advisory boards I have suggested in my bill will provide all necessary knowledge of local community opinion and conditions.

Sees a Protection For Dry Communities.

If any town or city is dry, the bill I advocate provides that by an easy method of local option, beer can be barred from that community. Do not be deceived by arguments of that character. Those advancing such arguments are generally interested in seeing that all of the political power, all of the political patronage, all of the prestige that can be acquired through this extensive power of granting a license to one man and refusing a license to another, of granting a license to one location and denying it to another, will be used to build up the local political machine. They are not interested in local opinion; they are concerned only in local politics.

The other recommendations which I have put in my bill have been designed to prevent the abuses which made the old days before prohibition scandalous. For the last two weeks, many old-style lobbyists of the liquor interests have appeared on Capitol Hill. They want no control at all. They want no regulatory provisions. In their greed for profit, they want the sale of beer to go on unrestricted and uncontrolled.

To that I am opposed. I am opposed to it not only because, as a citizen of New York, I would hate to see my State subjected to that kind of abuse, I am opposed to it chiefly for the reason that I am anxious to see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed. No one has been more deter-

mined in his opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment than I. Before I entered public life, and since, I have steadfastly urged that the Eighteenth Amendment and all vestige of Federal prohibition be wiped out of our American system of government.

Says Fate of Repeal Hangs in the Balance.

Nothing will be so effective to stop this repeal as an unbridled traffic in beer. Remember that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be repealed unless thirty-six States vote to repeal it. That means that thirteen States can stop repeal for all time. That is the really serious matter in this whole situation.

If we in New York permit the old alliance between liquor and politics which plagued this State in the old days, if we permit the return of innumerable saloons to carry on this trade in its old way, I am convinced that there is little hope of early repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If New York were to permit a return of these old evils and old abuses, a great many of the States now waiting to ratify the amendment might well urge the conclusion that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would mean merely a resumption of the old scandals.

Both parties in their campaign platforms have stated they were opposed to the return of the saloon. Either they meant what they said or they are practicing fraud on the people of the State. If they meant what they said, then they should pass a bill substantially like the one I have recommended.

I am anxious to make the sale of beer as cheap as possible, but I refuse to see it tied up to any political party. I am anxious to make it easy to obtain beer to be consumed either on the premises or in the home, but I am unalterably opposed to a return of the old-time saloon.

These are the only fundamental conditions I have made. In all of my pleas, in all of my many conferences, I have repeatedly said that all I am interested in is to prevent the injection of politics into the beer and liquor traffic, now or hereafter, to prevent the return of the saloon, and to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

I have no pride of authorship. I do not care whose name is at the top of a bill or which party gets the credit for passing it. I shall be glad to get behind any alternative bill which sincerely provides for the safeguards for which I have been fighting. But what I want, and what the people I am certain will insist on, is prompt action along sound, decent, non-political and non-partisan lines.

By W. A. WARR.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 2.—Governor Lehman in an address tonight warned a State-wide audience that failure on the part of the Legislature to enact a law for State control and regulation of the manufacture and sale of 3.2 per cent beer would result in "the old liquor interests" gaining control of the beer traffic, and that the old-time saloon, with all its attendant evils, would again be fastened upon the State.

It was Governor Lehman's first appeal to the people. He spoke over Columbia and National Broadcasting Company hook-up, which carried his address to all the large cities in the State and a considerable rural area.

Later in the evening Senator George R. Fearon, leader of the Republican minority in the upper house, spoke over a similar network to present the Republican side of the beer-control controversy, over which the Senate and Assembly are deadlocked in what was intended to be the final week of the session.

Senator Fearon declared the real issue was whether there should be bureaucratic control at Albany "home rule and non-political control of licenses."

Calls State Board Political.

"The theory of non-partisan central control may be a fine theory," Senator Fearon concluded, "but we are dealing with practical men and practical conditions. We are not making a law just for today. The story of the State has proven conclusively that under our system of government, no matter by whom appointed, State commissions inevitably become political sooner or later."

While the Governor, in depicting the evils that would follow failure of the Legislature to act favorably on a beer-control system which would keep it out of politics, did not make direct mention of the Republicans, what he said in this connection unmistakably was intended as a rebuke for their support of a local control bill introduced by assemblyman Harry F. Dunkel of the Hamilton-Fulton district.

The Republicans have made it clear that they will not support the Lehman bill, and the Governor has clearly indicated that he will not accept the Dunkel bill. If both sides should hold firmly it would mean that no beer-control legislation could be passed prior to Friday, when the new Federal law becomes effective.

With this situation, the Republicans have urged that if no beer-control machinery has been set up for the State at the time beer can be sold and consumed, the new 3.2 per cent beer can be marketed as a soft drink under municipal ordinances. This is in line with the Republican legislative program to hold out for a provision in the Dunkel bill for local licensing boards, which in a vast majority of the counties outside of New York City could be under Republican control.

Assails County Licenses.

The Governor in his address severely criticized the county licensing board proposal, declaring that inevitably it would plunge the beer traffic into politics.

Describing the evils that would allow consummation of the Republican policy to have the Legislature adjourn without providing for State-control system, one of which would be the loss of many millions in revenue to the State, the Chief Executive said:

"Unless New York State passes a

Text of Senator Dunnigan's Radio Remarks on the Legislative Beer Dispute

John J. Dunnigan, Democratic leader in the Senate, assailed Republican legislative leaders on their handling of beer legislation yesterday afternoon in a speech made over radio station WOR. The part of his speech dealing with beer control was as follows:

Although I am booked to give a legislative forecast here today, to tell you what is expected to happen during the coming week at Albany along lines of legislation and public interest—that is next to impossible to do that at this time, as the people of the State are being opposed by an organized minority among the lawmakers that is blocking and holding up everything in the public interests.

Organized minorities in the past—such as the Anti-Saloon League and other such bodies—have stubbornly held fast and by underground methods foisted their ideas on the majority. A similar move is now under way at Albany—and this time the people of the State from having legalized beer in an orderly manner—to deprive them of millions of dollars in much-needed revenue—and to hold up relief for the farmers and dairymen, who are now in a

vicious mood and apt to cause trouble at any time.

Later tonight, over another station, Governor Herbert H. Lehman will speak on matters in which he is vitally interested. I am also interested in the matters on which he will speak, but I have been schooled in the hard classrooms of political life and will express myself no doubt in an entirely different manner. Although I have no intentions of making this a political speech, and I am not scheduled to do so, the opposition has thrown politics in our way and I must state the facts as they are.

The opposition to the people of the State right now is the Republican party. There is no question about that. Every statement I have made recently along those lines has gone unchallenged. In fact, the G. O. P. leaders have practically admitted it on the floor of the State Senate chamber. They are so desperate at this time that they are throwing away all subterfuge and camouflage.

On April 7 it will be legal under Federal law—to traffic in 3.2 beer. Governor Lehman has advocated that this revived industry be kept entirely apart and out of politics. In this he has the hearty support and approval of

the Democratic party. He suggested ways and means of regulating and controlling the traffic in beer. Following his leadership, I introduced a bill in the Legislature carrying out his plan and program. The measure was passed by the Senate. In the Assembly an identical bill was shunted into the powerful Rules Committee where the Republicans in control will use every effort to kill it.

Throwing all caution to the winds, the Republicans attempted to amend my bill in a manner that would place control of the traffic in the hands of the leaders of their party—but fortunately the Democrats were able to prevent this in the upper house of the Legislature.

Why, one Republican up-State legislator frankly admitted on the floor of the Senate that the Republican county judges—who would appoint the majority members of local control boards under their bill—would "cooperate" with the local Republican political leaders—which means, that the local G. O. P. bosses would again control and undoubtedly be again connected with the liquor ring.

Under such a vicious system it

this State after April 7 without any State regulation or control—permitting local communities to sell it under the soft-drink ordinances of various municipalities.

That would be all right—except—where would the State come in? The State just would not come in at all—the State would receive no revenue—and beer would be handled in a haphazard manner throughout the State—a jumbled up mess with no uniformity in the traffic.

In other words—these legislators forget for the time being that they are State officers and are reverting in spirit to their former official posts as local municipal officials—attempting to give their local communities the revenue that justly belongs to the State.

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Under such a vicious system it

would be a matter of only a few years before the liquor interests would control the Republican party and name the candidates for public office.

But with it all—despite these facts—the Grand Old Party is the dry party of the nation. State and most local communities—except the larger cities. It is the dry party and yet it is willing and no doubt anxious to work hand in hand with the beer and liquor interests. Why? Because the G. O. P. is still playing its life-long game of working both ends against the middle.

Despite the opposition to State control of beer by the Republicans—solely on political grounds—the 1933 Legislature has really accomplished a great amount of work, acting during the banking emergency in full accord with the Governor. If the G. O. P. does not further impede the work of the lawmakers, and acts with us for the orderly control of beer by the State and passes the milk bill, we should be able to end this session with credit to all.

Right now, however, the people are thinking and talking about beer. Right now, also, the members of the Legislature should be acting on the beer matter. It means millions of dollars in revenue.

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Senator Fearon's Reply to Gov. Lehman Defending the Course of Republicans

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ALBANY, April 2.—Following is the text of Senator George R. Fearon's radio address tonight:

I appreciate an opportunity to tell the people of the State why I am opposed to the so-called Governor's beer bill. At the start let me make it perfectly clear that this is not a question of beer or no beer. That question has been settled by the Federal Congress.

On April 7 the sale of beer will be legal in this State if no action is taken by the Legislature. There are two questions that must be settled.

1. Shall the principle of home rule and local control be abandoned in favor of bureaucratic control at Albany in licensing the retailer? and

2. Shall the control of the traffic be turned over to a political party?

I favor home rule and non-political control of license.

I now propose to trace briefly the history of the controversy. Early in January, the Legislature, at the request of Governor Lehman, passed a bill empowering the Governor to appoint a non-partisan commission to study the question of beer legislation, and to make recommendations to the Legislature.

The object of this commission was to keep the manufacture and sale of beer out of politics; to forestall, if possible, the alliance that formerly existed between corrupt politicians and the liquor interests; to set up machinery in this State to control the manufacture and sale of beer when it becomes legal on April 7; and finally, to lay the groundwork for control of the liquor traffic if and when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

This was the purpose of the Governor and as understood by all members of the Legislature and by the public. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to pay the commission's expenses.

Report of Governor's Commission Cited

The commission which the Governor appointed met with the unanimous approval of the press and public. It consists of:

The Hon. Thomas F. Conway of

Plattsburg, a former Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State, chairman;

The Hon. William S. Andrews of Syracuse, a former judge of the Court of Appeals; of Buffalo, Joseph S. Fischer, of Buffalo, vice president of the Marine Trust Company and former president of the Catholic Charities of Buffalo;

Dr. Simon Flexner of New York City, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York City, State chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition reform;

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York City, former Commanding General of the New York National Guard; and

John Sullivan of New York City, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, all of whom favor the sale of beer and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The commission submitted its report and bills carrying out its recommendations were introduced in both houses of the Legislature. It was a non-partisan, non-political bill, and up to this point everything was progressing satisfactorily. There was every indication that the State would soon have a non-political law for the control of the manufacture and sale of beer.

What has since happened to induce Governor Lehman completely to scrap the report of his own commission is another story.

The bill, which is popularly known as Governor Lehman's bill, in its fundamental principles is totally unlike the bill which the Governor's commission recommended. What has persuaded him to make this change I cannot say. I have a high regard for him and I do not believe that he has been sadly misled by adroit politicians of his own party. I can only recite the facts and let you judge for yourselves.

Shortly after the introduction of the bill recommended by the Governor's commission, to which everybody seemed agreed in principle, there suddenly appeared in the Legislature a bill, unquestionably of Tammany origin, introduced by Senator John J. Dunnigan. It was a political bill introduced for political purposes.

On March 18 there was a meeting of the board of strategy of Tammany Hall, including Senator Dunnigan and other Tammany members of the Legislature, called

for the purpose of discussing liquor control.

What happened at that meeting the public will never know. What telephone calls were made, what compromises were reached, can only be a matter of conjecture. But the outcome is on the record. Concerning this conference The New York Times said editorially on March 20 the following:

"After the conference of the mighty minds of Tammany on Saturday, it was announced that 'all the members of the Democratic party in the Legislature would stand solidly behind any position taken by Governor Lehman on the so-called beer legislation.'"

It was shortly after this that Governor Lehman caused to be introduced in the Senate a bill completely repudiating the recommendations of his own commission, completely and fundamentally altering the principles agreed upon for the control of beer, and completely satisfying the political leaders of the Democratic party—except in one particular.

This one particular provided that Governor Lehman should make his appointments of members of a central control board from eligible lists to be furnished him by the New York State Bar Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the New York State Federation of Labor.

Says Democrats Spurned Non-Political Measure

This was the provision of the Governor's so-called non-political bill that the political leaders of the Democratic party did not like.

By a strict party vote of twenty-six Democrats to twenty-five Republicans in the Senate, this so-called non-political feature of Governor Lehman's bill was eliminated last Thursday and the bill so amended passed the Senate by a strict party vote. At the same time it defeated the bill embodying the recommendations of the Governor's commission.

At this juncture I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am not questioning in any way the motives of Governor Lehman, nor his sincerity. I simply believe

that he has been jockeyed into a position by astute politicians who know what they are doing every minute. Governor Lehman is a banker—not a politician.

The bill, as it now stands, provides that a centralized board sitting in Albany will have complete control over the licensing of the retail sale of beer. The commission would consist of five members appointed by the Governor. The various communities of this State would have no local control whatever over this traffic.

This is contrary to the recommendations of the Governor's own commission, for which the people of the State paid \$10,000. It emphasized again and again that two fundamental principles should be the basis of any two adopted for the control of beer. One was local option and the other the so-called home-rule principle. It recommended the creation of county boards to license retail dealers and of a State board to license and control breweries and distributors.

This principle of home rule for the creation of county boards has been completely abandoned by Governor Lehman. The system which he now proposes is that the licensing of retail dealers in the up-State cities, in the rural communities, and in every locality in the State shall be entirely in the hands of a board sitting at Albany, which we believe will be controlled eventually, if not at once, by Tammany Hall. To this we cannot agree.

There is a provision in the Governor's bill for the appointment of local boards, but it is an idle and insincere gesture. Their appointment is optional with the central board at Albany and if appointed they may make suggestions and recommendations only. Such boards would have no power to grant or revoke licenses or regulate the business.

No man of standing in any community would consent to sit on such a board. Public opinion would hold him responsible for the conduct of the business in the community, but he would be without any power whatever either to issue or to revoke a license or to regulate the traffic. He would get all the complaints, have all the "headaches" and couldn't do a thing about it.

The control of the retail sale of beer is a matter of local concern. Even Governor Lehman recognizes this principle. In his bill he provides for local option.

as did we. In other words, the Governor declares that the people of any locality shall have the right to determine whether beer shall or shall not be sold, but he says that the people in such locality shall not determine by whom it shall be sold. He declares that after a community has decided that beer may be sold in its locality, a board composed of politically appointed members, sitting at Albany, shall determine who shall do the selling.

Demands Local Control of Beer Sale Licensing

Local control is the very essence of any successful scheme for the licensing of retail dealers in beer.

A local board knows local conditions. It knows the temper and the disposition of the people. It knows what sections of the community are residential sections and what are commercial or industrial sections. It knows where churches and schools are located. It has facilities for checking the reliability and the reputation of any applicant for a license and for checking complaints and abuses. A board sitting at Albany would be in no such position.

It is inconceivable that a centralized board could intelligently administer the law. If, under the plan of local control, a county board fails to function the way it is intended to, if it does not do its complete duty to properly guard against abuses of beer, that community and only that one community will be affected.

But if, under the Governor's plan, the State board does not live up to his hopes and expectations, if the State board becomes political, as we believe it inevitably will, the whole system of beer control and eventually of liquor control will be thrown into politics from one end of the State to the other.

The Governor's eggs are all in one basket. Once a political machine gains control of the Governor's proposed centralized control board, the true friends of prohibition reform and the true friends of temperance may bid farewell to their fondest hopes. I cannot emphasize too strongly. It was one of the most important considerations that

prompted the Governor's commission to recommend the creation of county control boards.

Dunkel Bill Supported by Republicans

The bill which the Republicans are supporting, the so-called Dunkel bill, carries out the principles set down by the Governor's commission in regard both to local option and to local boards to control the issuance of licenses for the retail sale of beer. In both these matters the identical wording of the commission's report is embodied in the bill. The bill provides that there shall be county boards to issue licenses for retail sale and that these boards shall consist of one member to be appointed by the central board at Albany, one member to be appointed by the county judge from an eligible list furnished to him by the local medical society, and a third member appointed by the county judge in his own discretion.

"In the last analysis the commission and personnel of this central control board is really what is going to determine the kind of control which the State will get.

"If the central body is chosen politically and acts politically, the control will be political, and the old alliance between liquor and politics will be with us again. On the other hand, if it is a high-minded, non-partisan group, the entire administration of the law will be guided by the proper social spirit."

The theory of non-partisan central control may be a fine theory, but we are dealing with practical men and practical conditions. We are not making a law just for today.

The history of the State has proved conclusively that under our system of government, no matter by whom appointed, State commissions inevitably become political sooner or later. The Governor recognizes the danger himself. Any system that is dependent for its effectiveness on a high-minded personnel, rather than upon sound principle, sooner or later must fail.

So far as we are concerned, we are opposed to turning over the immediate or eventual control of the beer or liquor traffic to Tammany Hall.

MAY

TAMMANY TO FIGHT REAPPORTIONMENT

O'Connor Picked to Carry Battle to Court.

The legality of the Congressional reapportionment, put through the Legislature by the Republicans in joint resolution, will be contested in the courts by Tammany, it has been definitely decided. Representative John J. O'Connor of the old Sixteenth district has been designated to represent the Tammany delegation in the prospective action.

Lawyers consulted by Tammany since the adjournment of the Legislature have disagreed with the opinion of legal authorities consulted by the Republicans that a reapportionment by resolution of the Legislature is valid.

Mr. O'Connor declared that it would be the contention of Tammany that the old apportionment, having been enacted by law, could not legally be repealed by resolution. Democratic attorneys also will contend that the term "legislature," as used in the Federal statute concerning apportionment, includes the Governor as well as the law-making houses. In the case of the resolution, it was not sent to the Governor for his approval.

The Democrats also will stress the disparity of populations in the new districts. It is asserted that in New York city the districts average 308,019 in population, while upstate districts average only 251,449. The Democratic statement reads:

"In the proposed Fifteenth district, which includes the downtown section and part of the West Side, the population is approximately 381,841 and in the proposed Sixteenth district, which also is strongly Democratic, the population is 384,577. In the pro-

posed Seventeenth district, which was carved out for Mrs. Ruth Pratt and which they hope she will be able to carry, the population is only 253,668 and in the proposed Twentieth district, in which Representative LaGuardia will be the Republican candidate, the population is only 276,928."

Unless upset by the courts the reapportionment will become effective for the primary election next April when delegates to the National Convention will be elected from the national Congressional districts.

If the reapportionment holds Tammany's delegation will be cut to twelve, from the twenty-one delegates last year. According to present plans, Tammany will start the litigation in the hope of getting a court decision before the primary elections so that delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be elected from the old Congressional districts.

N.Y. Times - Aug. 17/33

R. F. C. ASKED TO BAR FOREIGN INSURANCE

O'Connor Complains That Banks and Other Borrowers Do Not Use Home Companies.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A complaint that concerns borrowing money and obtaining contracts from the government were placing their insurance in foreign companies was made today by Representative John J. O'Connor of New York in letters to President Roosevelt, General Hugh S. Johnson, Secretary Ickes and Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The letters were taken under consideration.

Citing a speech he had made in Congress in May, Mr. O'Connor declared "it was grossly unfair and hardly patriotic for banks and other institutions which were borrowing government money through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or otherwise to place their insurance with foreign companies."

Mr. O'Connor said that loans to banks, railroads, contractors and others should be conditioned upon the borrowers taking out insurance in American companies. He said that the matter should receive prompt attention, as most of the insurance he described is placed in the Fall.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

The Boy Who Made Good

BY WEBSTER



CO-AUTHOR OF BEER BILL ON PROGRAM HERE

O'Connor to Speak at Distillery Ceremony

Cong. John J. O'Connor, New York, Tammany leader in the house, who with William E. Hull, former congressman, drove the opening wedge for legalization of beer, will speak at the laying of the corner stone of Hiram Walker and Sons gigantic distillery Saturday afternoon.

The veteran congressman and lawyer wired Mr. Hull from Washington today: "I know of no one but you who could entice me to go out. I shall be there Saturday, accompanied by interested friends."

Mr. Hull, general manager of the Walker company, and Cong. O'Connor worked together on much legislation and were the authors of the Hull-O'Connor beer bill during the Hoover administration.

Roosevelt Man

He is a personal friend of Al Smith and is also noted as "a Roosevelt man from the beginning."

Officials of the Walker company and its Canadian parent will be here to help celebrate the occasion. W. J. Hume, president, H. C. Hatch, chairman of the board of directors, and H. F. Willkie, general superintendent, will arrive Friday morning and will be guests at a reception and dinner at the Creve Coeur club Friday night.

The committee arranging that affair is composed of Herbert C. White, chairman; Grant Miles, J. P. Werner, L. E. Klein, Harry Mau, Eugene Johnson, R. B. Bradley, J. E. Martin Otto Kreiss, John Roth, F. B. Bourland and Jay T. Hunter. Mr. Hunter will be the toastmaster.

Guests at Hotel Fete

The executives will also be guests of Mr. Hull at the dinner opening the Jefferson hotel Saturday night.

The program Saturday will start with a concert by Elgin's band in court house square at 1:15 p. m. At 2:30 p. m. the corner stone will be laid in the wall of the first 70,000-barrel warehouse and Cong. O'Connor's address will follow.

Post No. 2, American Legion, drum and bugle corps will also have a part in the program.

The ground surrounding completed foundations of several buildings at the foot of Edmund street is being cleared to accommodate 10,000 persons. A public address system will carry the speakers' voices to the crowd.

Peoria Visitor



JOHN O'CONNOR

The floor chieftain for Tammany, Representative John O'Connor has accepted an invitation to speak here at corner-stone laying of the Walker distillery warehouse Saturday.

TAMMANY CHIEF TO SPEAK HERE

John O'Connor To Be Hull's Guest

John O'Connor, Tammany leader on the floor of the house of representatives and a figure long active in New York politics, will be in Peoria Saturday afternoon to deliver the main address at the laying of cornerstone of the Hiram Walker and Sons distillery. This announcement was made Wednesday morning by William E. Hull, manager for Walkers in Peoria.

Mr. O'Connor has been a close friend of Mr. Hull for many years and together they wrote and sponsored the Hull-O'Connor beer bill. Before this bill was brought in Mr. O'Connor was chosen by the democrats and Mr. Hull by the republicans to write and promote the measure. The bill did not pass but the beer bill that later became a law was substantially the same, it was pointed out by Mr. Hull.

An Able Lawyer

Mr. O'Connor is a lawyer of considerable ability, a good speaker and a man of strong convictions, stated Mr. Hull who is very much pleased to have the Tammany leader here for the ceremony.

Elaborate plans are being made for the laying of the cornerstone. Elgin's band will commence to play in the court house square at 1:15 o'clock and later will march to the distillery site. Accommodations will be made at the grounds for thousands of persons, Mr. Hull stated. A special invitation is being extended to Legion men and it is possible that the drum corps will turn out. Part of the program will be broadcast over

TAMMANY CHIEF TO SPEAK HERE

(Continued from Page 1)

attend the program which opens at 2:30 o'clock.

Reception for Officials

A dinner and reception will be held at the Creve Coeur club Friday night in honor of Walker officials. W. J. Hume, president of Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, Ltd., and H. C. Hatch, chairman of the board, will attend the dinner. Their wives will accompany them to Peoria.

The Association of Commerce committee in charge of this event is headed by Herbert White. Other committee members are Otto Kries, John Roth, F. B. Bourland, Richard Bradley, J. Edward Martin, Eugene Johnson, Harry Mau, L. E. Klein, Grant Miles and J. P. Werner. J. T. Hunter will be the toastmaster.

The message received by Mr. Hull from Mr. O'Connor is as follows:

Govt., Washington, D. C.,

W. E. Hull,

Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Know of no one but you who could entice me to go out. I shall be there Saturday, advising you later of my exact arrival. Please reserve three rooms as interested friends accompany me.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, M. C.

Federal Tax on Liquor

The question of "high" or "low" tax on liquor is a keen issue in Washington, both the advocates for steep taxes and for a small tax have weighty arguments for their side.

Newspaper reports that President Roosevelt is against "high taxes" on liquor caused a protest from Representative John J. O'Connor, who wrote the President, asking him to keep an open mind until the question is thoroughly considered by Congress.

The New York Congressman is one of those who fought the battle for Repeal and John J. O'Connor's knowledge of the question will command respect.

Mr. O'Connor wants a high tax imposed in order to obtain all possible revenue to the government. He insists the price to the consumer will not be effected because of the tax, charging the distillers with exorbitant prices.

This subject of tax on liquor may be one of the most stirring questions in Congress this winter and as there is plenty to be said on both sides, the public may be favored with an education on the tax issue.

Vote Expected Today on \$550,000,000 Tax on Liquor Business

Majority leaders rushed the House toward passage of the \$550,000,000 liquor tax bill today, anxious to clear the way for conferences on silver legislation and other controversial proposals over a week-end recess. The Senate was in adjournment, awaiting House action on the liquor bill.

Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee believed that the tax measure in its present form would survive the series of amendments which sponsors of levies on wine, beer and whisky have ready. The committee planned at a morning session to consider an amendment providing for adequate labeling of liquor bottles. The FACA has asked such an addition to the bill.

Heated debate developed over the

sion. Rep. O'Connor (D., N. Y.), who charged the "whisky trust" had the bootlegger as its chief client during the prohibition era, seeks to amend the bill to provide for a \$5 a gallon whisky tax. The bill carries a \$2 a gallon tax. California representatives were expected to urge reductions in the wine tax schedules which range from 10 to 40 cents.

The bill's proposed tax of \$5 a barrel on all beer was sharply criticized today by Rep. Cannon (D., Wis.), who has an amendment to reduce the levy to \$3.25.

WOULD REVIVE CHAMPAGNE

"The only way we can get a big glass of beer for the poor man is to lower the tax," Cannon said.

Another proposed amendment, assured of some Republican support, was for doubling the domestic tax on imported champagne as a means of revivifying the domestic champagne industry.

The liquor bill is due for quick action by the Senate, in line with the Administration's request that it be expedited so that new revenues may flow in. House leaders estimated that for every day of delay \$500,000 in revenues is being lost from this source.

Meanwhile western silver groups in the House continued informal conferences over remonetization legislation. Rep. Feisinger (D., O.), whose bill has the support of Speaker Rainey and most of the Ohio delegation, indicated his group planned to move cautiously. A conference of the entire House silver bloc may be called next week.

CANNOT AGREE

The Democratic Steering Committee failed to agree at a conference yesterday on a proposal to push immediately for a change in the discharge rule, under which at present 145 members may force House consideration of a bill. House Majority Leader Byrns indicated that no caucus would be called on the question until next week at least.

Injection of the soldiers bonus issue into the House again, was expected to hasten action on the petition rule change. Rep. Lundeen (F-L, Minn.) informed the House yesterday that the petition for consideration of the Patman bill was ready for signing by bonus advocates. The Patman bill calls for issuance of \$2,400,000,000 in greenbacks to pay the adjusted service certificates.

his colleagues, "is infinitely superior to the kind of junk we are drinking today."

He quoted current Washington bootleg prices at \$1.75 a quart, and declared he was not ashamed he had first-hand knowledge.

Judging from the number of bootleggers who operate in the House Office Building, he said the bootleggers still are well entrenched in the retail liquor business here.

Then he broke down completely

RUM TAX PROBE ENDS WITH \$2 LEVY SEEN

Bill to Be Drafted at Once; 'Whisky Trust' Charged at Senate-House Quiz

Joint hearing on liquor taxation was closed today by the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees, with two witnesses charging the liquor industry of the nation is in the hands of a "whisky trust."

Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York, a wet, and Harvey H. Smith of Vine Grove, Ky., counsel for four independent distilleries, joined in the "whisky trust" charge. Smith declared the liquor industry is chiefly controlled by foreign interests.

To Rush Tax Bill

With the close of the hearings, Representative Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced a liquor tax bill would be prepared next week for submission to the House.

Senator Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said Senate action would follow that of the House.

Sentiment for a tax of about \$2 a gallon on liquor appeared to be growing, despite demands of witnesses for a low tax to cheapen liquor to the consumer.

Smith told the committee the distillers he represents can produce whisky at \$6.50 a barrel, far less than the cost attributed to other distilleries.

O'Connor Asks \$5

He declared careful investigation has convinced his group there is a "whisky trust" which has, in addition to "cornering" liquor, obtained control of the lumber from which barrels are made.

O'Connor demanded a tax of \$5 a gallon on whisky, declaring the tax had no connection with the price.

Long a Congressional wet, he declared he would prefer prohibition to the proposed liquor control by the Government. He attacked control by the NRA and the quota system of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration.

Lobbying Charged

He charged distillers have been lobbying in Washington and "have busied their representatives working of bon members of Congress, the Treasury Department, the Secretary of State, the Department of Agriculture, and even the White House."

O'Connor declared that many distillers, who are now appealing for a low tax to defeat the bootlegger, were selling to the bootlegger during prohibition.

after witnesses had testified the stuff could be manufactured for 30 cents a gallon.

It was more than bootleggers had hoped for. Even under the old regime of drug store competition, they had no such margin, or so says our own, personal rum merchant.

BUT, to get back to the House liquor tax debate—it looked like the whole, long drawn-out wrangle was going to be confined to a mercenary discussion of how much revenue the Treasury needed, and how much it was going to get, before Representative Francis H. Shoemaker, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, happened in.

Representative Shoemaker in-

House Battles On Liquor Tax; Vote Is Near

Committee Members Fight for \$2 Levy; French Wine Ban Asked.

Driving for passage of the National liquor tax bill today or tomorrow, the House yesterday virtually completed general debate on the measure, House Ways and Means Committee members defending throughout a \$2 a gallon whisky tax.

Criticism that the tax was too high to kill off bootlegging contrasted with charges that the levy was too low to bring in needed revenue and make the liquor traffic unprofitable to the "liquor trusts."

Late in the day several members launched an offensive aimed at curtailing the \$5 a barrel tax on beer. Joining in the assault were Representative James M. Mead (Democrat), New York; Representative Thomas O'Malley (Democrat), Wisconsin, and Representative Vincent L. Palmisano (Democrat), Maryland.

\$2 Levy Proposed.

Palmisano proposed a \$2 tax on beer to promote the consumption of that beverage in the interest of temperance.

Representative Fred A. Britten (Republican), Illinois, was cheered when he asked for an embargo on French wines, "so not a drop can be brought into this country until they pay their just debts." He referred to France as "a miser nation, hoarding millions of dollars of raw gold."

Meanwhile, Chairman Robert L. Doughton called an executive session of his House Ways and Means Committee for 11 o'clock this morning to consider proposals for scaling down the tax on nonbeverage alcohol, such as that used in flavoring extracts. Treasury proposals for stamping bottled liquor also will be considered.

New Yorker for Increase.

Representative John J. O'Connor (Democrat), New York, led the fight yesterday for a higher tax on liquor, asking a \$5 a gallon levy.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (Republican), insisted the lines should be held to \$1.50.

Representative Samuel B. Hill (Democrat), Washington, chairman of a House Ways and Means taxation subcommittee, told members liquor could be distilled for 30 cents a gallon.

He urged a \$2 a gallon tax on liquor "unless the Federal Government is ready to retire from this tax field."

"If we cut the Federal tax to 50 cents, States and municipalities would levy a \$2 tax," he argued.

Shoemaker's moral solution to the problem was simple, so simple in fact that neither the bootleggers or the House Ways and Means Committee would ever approve it.

To refresh the memory of members he harked back to the days of his boyhood, "when a girl wouldn't go out with a fellow if he had liquor on his breath." To get a date today, he must not only have liquor on his breath but on his hip, Mr. Shoemaker insisted.

The remedy? Take the glamor away from liquor by making it cheap. Impose no tax and sell it for 25 cents a quart at the corner store. Of course there would be no revenue, but there was the moral issue. It had to be met!

Chairman Doughton, of the potent House Ways and Means Committee, looked through unbelieving eyes. Wearily he reached for his handkerchief and slowly mopped his forehead.

Galle

IT REMAINED for repeal the bootlegger an aura of respectability he never could have hoped for under prohibition.

The fellow never was appreciated before. At most was a sort of necessary evil with the underworld to be tolerated at intervals of recurring th

Came repeal and high prices—everywhere but at the stand. Clients wavered a moment, experimented on a sample of the exorbitant legal product went back to bootleggers with the satisfaction of a man ready to deal with an old establishment.

Even Congress, engrossed acting a liquor tax large enough to float the depression, pause week to pay him tribute.

Ostensibly, they were going to make life unbearable for the bootlegger by imposing a tax so on legal liquor he would have to take up selling life insurance to death for want of

Representative Robert L. Doughton expressed it all very nicely. He said something about "returning the maximum amount of revenue without incurring the dangers of perpetuating illegal liquor traffic by excessive rates."

But that was before the bill went on the floor. That was before members had a real opportunity to reminisce on what a good guy their bootlegger was

Liberal D. C. Liquor Bill Passes House; Senate to Renew Dispensary Fight

Wash. Herald
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the Presidential signature of codes for the liquor wholesaling and rectifying industries.

Complaints that the tax on strong spirits proposed by the President's interdepartmental alcohol committee

was too high came from several members of the House Ways and Means Committee. That group will meet Monday with the Senate Finance Committee to consider the recommendations.



Representative
J. J. O'Connor

Meanwhile, the Administration, using a newly-proposed sliding-scale of liquor import duties as a bargaining point, pushed negotiations with half a dozen foreign countries for increased imports of liquor in exchange for enlarged takings of American products.

Proposes Price Inquiry.

In the opposition to raising the liquor tax from its present \$1.10 level to \$2.60, Representative West (D., Ohio) said that, as far as he could judge, the general sentiment of the Ways and Means Committee was for a much lower tax.

Meanwhile, Representative John J. O'Connor (D., N. Y.), long a leader of the wets in the House, said he proposed to ask Congress to authorize an investigation into present liquor prices, which he described as "excessive." O'Connor said good whisky should sell for \$1.50 a quart after payment of the present Federal tax.

Considers Probe.

"I have been informed that two groups control 90 per cent. of the rye and bourbon whisky in the country," O'Connor said. "They are the National Distillers and the Schenley Distillers. I am considering drafting a resolution to demand an investigation by Congress in January."

Measure Expected to Pass After Spirited Fight on Several Amendments

The liquor tax bill, which is designed to help reduce the Treasury deficit, may pass the House after a spirited fight on several amendments today.

Demands for both higher and lower taxes than the \$2 a gallon on hard liquor recommended by the Ways and Means Committee and proposals to curb the sale of "bad liquor" were expected to precipitate new debate.

Fight High Beer Tax

An amendment slashing the tax on beer from \$5 to \$3 also will be proposed as a temperance measure.

The battle for a high liquor tax was to be led by Representative O'Connor (D.) of New York, foe of the "whisky trust," who urged a levy of \$5 a gallon compared to the present \$1.10 tax.

Combating this demand was the amendment of Representative Dirksen (R.) of Illinois for a tax of \$1.50 a gallon, offered on the ground that a low tax is necessary to curb bootlegging.

O'Connor also planned to offer an amendment requiring every bottle of whisky to contain a list of the ingredients on the label.

He declared this action was necessary to prevent the public from being sold "bad liquor" at exorbitant prices. Representative Vinson (D.) of the Ways and Means Committee contended the pure food and drug act meets the situation.

Asks \$3 Beer Levy

Representative O'Malley (D.) of Wisconsin urged a tax of \$3 on beer. He said:

"The tax on whisky would be raised 90 per cent under the bill and the beer tax is 400 per cent higher than pre-prohibition days. Why this discrimination? Is the whisky lobby so strong?"

Backers of the movement for an embargo or prohibitive tariffs on French wines until France pays her war debt were prevented from forcing a vote on the issue because of the parliamentary situation.

Measure Is Slated for Committee of Upper House Today

PASSAGE MONDAY

But Stormy Sledding Is Feared for Tolerant Legislation

Flying the colors of liberalism and tolerance, the District liquor bill passed swiftly through the House yesterday.

Stormy seas await the measure in the Senate, where proponents of the reactionary dispensary system plan a last-ditch battle. The Senate is not expected to act on the bill until next week.

Enemies of the liberal private license plan proposed by the District Commissioners went down to defeat after defeat as the "New Deal" House extended the tolerance of the bill.

TERMS OF BILL

The proposed tax on light wines was eliminated along with the tax on beer; restrictions against drinking in public were stricken from the bill; issuance of licenses to railroad dining and club cars were ordered and drastic regulations to compel "honest labels" setting forth the exact ingredients of all bottle of blended whisky were adopted.

As adopted by an overwhelming viva voce vote, the bill provides:

1. Liquor and wines shall be sold to persons 21 and over in hotel dining rooms, bona fide restaurants and clubs.

2. Bottled goods for consumption off the premises shall be sold by drug stores, grocery stores and other licensed establishments.

3. Wines with an alcoholic content of 14 per cent or less and beer will be sold openly by the drink in taverns and other licensed establishments.

IN SENATE MONDAY

The bill will reach the Senate this afternoon and will immediately be referred to the District Committee. Senator William H. King has called a meeting of the committee for 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

There is a strong possibility that the bill may be submitted to the Senate late Thursday, but more probable that the action will not be taken until Friday, Senator King said. Since the Senate does not sit on Saturday, the bill is expected to go over until Monday.

Passage of the measure Monday was predicted by Senator King.

For one tense moment during the turbulent House session yesterday, friends of the liberal Commissioners' bill thought they were facing defeat. Representative

Howard Smith, of Alexandria, Va., had moved to strike the enacting clause from the measure so it could be sent back to the committee for substitution of his dispensary system plan.

CRISIS AVERTED

On a standing vote the motion was defeated, 77 to 62. Smith asked for a teller vote. The aisles then were thronged with enemies of the liberal bill. When Smith had counted 91 votes to defeat the measure, even Mrs. Mary T. Norton, chairman of the House District Committee, who steered the bill to passage, looked worried.

But then came the call for supporters of the bill. And 118 responded. After that the bill was not seriously threatened.

At 5:10 o'clock, when the bill was ready for passage, Representative Wright Patman moved that the measure be recommitted. He was defeated on a standing vote, 48 to 90. Patman called for a roll call. He had 28 supporters. From all parts of the House weary Congressmen shouted against the roll call. Speaker Rainey ruled there was not sufficient support to order a roll call.

SMITH VOICES WARNING

Battle lines were drawn in the House soon after the bill was introduced. Paramount was the question of whether the people of the District were to be allowed to have the liberal type of legislation they desired or whether the old forces of fanatical censorship would be allowed to impose their will on the District.

Representative Smith in appealing for support of his dispensary plan which would forbid the sale of liquors by the drink and would set up a series of Government liquor stores, warned his colleagues to beware of sentiment "back home."

He warned the House members they might be embarrassed if they voted for the Commissioners' license plan and went home to find their constituents had adopted the dispensary system. He warned that the local liquor bill represented the first opportunity Congress has had to vote on a method of liquor control.

RECALLS SALOON

Picturing the Commissioners' plan as reestablishing the old saloon, Smith said men and women would go into restaurants on every corner and drink so much sitting down they would not be able to stand up.

Representative Thomas Blanton, avid dry and foe of the District, showed an unexpected and almost unprecedented solicitude for Government workers in Washington against whose pay envelopes he wages constant war.

HOUSE "CHAPERONS"

Declaring there are 79,000 Government workers in Washington—many of them young unmarried women—Blanton poignantly reminded Congress that their mothers and relatives back home looked to Congress to serve as chaperons. He said:

"The mothers and fathers of young people expect Congress to see that they live in the proper environment. They do not want a saloon on every corner in Washington. Can you answer them when you get back home after passing this bill?"

Blanton also attacked the \$6,000 annual salaries provided for members of the District Alcohol Beverage Board and pointed out that back home in "the Great State of Texas" Circuit Court judges have had their salaries slashed to \$4,000.

The announcement followed by only a few hours notification that France would not pay her \$22,000,926 war debt instalment due today.

Wash. News

SOLID SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT INDICATED BY POLL OF CONGRESS

Attitude Reflects Opinion 'Back Home,' Canvass Indicates

Situation Is Different From Last Year With Confidence, Not Fear, as Key to Backing

The Congress that meets tomorrow will give solid support to President Roosevelt as he pushes forward the recovery program, a survey by the Scripps-Howard news papers showed today.

In doing so, returning members say they will be representing the feeling of people in every section that the New Deal has been very beneficial, and that it must be permitted to move along unhindered.

It appears from the survey that the President can have of this Congress anything within reason—but with a difference from last year. Then fear led to his support. Now returning members express confidence.

STRONGER THAN EVER

These men and women, Democrats and a few Republicans, say without equivocation that Roosevelt is stronger in the country today than on March 4 when he started his drive for more employment, greater purchasing power, better times on farms and in factories, and punishment of the "money changers."

They are not unanimously enthusiastic as to results of certain recovery program measures but an overwhelming majority report noticeable benefits in their home states. Such changes as are proposed look to further extension of the program or patching up of parts, rather than its abandonment.

This is what Congressmen say:

NEW ENGLAND

Rep. Moran (D., Me.): "Program working out fine in my state. Conditions improving. People tremendously behind Roosevelt."

Sen. Bradley (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Chandler (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Hiram (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Ladd (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Morrill (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Pennington (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Reed (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Tamm (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Tuck (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Van Houten (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Sen. Wright (D., N.H.): "Roosevelt's program is the only one that has a chance of success."

Support in Congress of F. D. Shown in Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent of normal. Marked improvement in the typewriter and aircraft engines industries. President very popular."

THE EAST

Sen. Wagner (D., N.Y.): "New Deal in New York has worked wonderful change for the better. People with the President 98 per cent."

Rep. Crowther (R., N.Y.): "Seems to be slight improvement all along the line."

Rep. O'Connor (D., N.Y.): "Recovery, especially during last few months, remarkable. People practically unanimous in support of Roosevelt. A few Wall Street fellows want a dollar to buy \$1.65 worth of baloney."

Rep. Ellenbogen (D., Pa.): "Roosevelt's popularity much greater than at election. Times better than last year, but my district with its heavy industries has long way to go."

Sen. David Reed (R., Pa.): "Hope there will be unity of purpose in solution of far-reaching legislative problems, that efforts will be concerted toward stabilization of business and finances."

Rep. Snell (R., N.Y.): "House Republican Leader: 'Policy of Republicans will be to go along with the President where the proposition seems fair and in interest of whole country; not disposed to offer cheap, obstructive criticism to embarrass Administration.'"

THE MID-WEST

Sen. Norris (R., Neb.): "Nebraska is with Roosevelt, the farmers not yet satisfied. Congress will go along with him."

Rep. Hildebrandt (D., S.D.): "Citizens of South Dakota 100 per cent behind President; his program a God-send and they appreciate it."

Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.): "People continue to believe that break-downs in President's program not his fault. Results good in some places, bad in others."

Sen. Duffy (D., Wis.): "Great many realize untiring efforts of President and demand his program be continued."

Rep. Britten (R., Ill.): "New Deal evidently still in experimental stage. People wishing Roosevelt well while reserving their doubts."

Sen. Van Nuys (D., Ind.): "Nation today enters upon happier and more prosperous New Year. Vehicles for national recovery have not accomplished all claimed for them, but aggregate result wholesome."

Rep. Cresser (D., Ohio): "All phases of Roosevelt program beneficial to Ohio; people have utmost confidence in his leadership."

Sen. Robinson (R., Ind.): "Economy. Act sponsored by President most cruel, brutal and indefensible act in history. Veteran is 'forgotten man'."

Rep. Kvale (F. L., Minn.): "Conditions more desperate in Northwest than East realizes. NRA has done little good in Minnesota. My people still look with confidence to Roosevelt."

Sen. Capper (R., Kan.): "Kansas has faith in Roosevelt. Farm prices still at ruinous levels, but people more hopeful."

Sen. Clark (D., Mo.): "Material benefits thus far slight; farmer probably worse off. People still have hope."

Sen. Nye (R., N. D.): "North Dakota people generally feel program to date a failure. Are bitterly opposed to NRA, but believe President may yet bring forward plan beneficial to farmer."

Sen. Dickinson (R., Ia.): "Corn and hog program has given some cash to farmers, but benefits offset by high prices. NRA is ruining little fellow. CWA beneficial, but temporary. A. F. of L. says unemployment is growing."

THE SOUTH

Rep. Byrns (D., Tenn.): "Majority Leader of the House: 'They're all for Roosevelt—more so than on March 4, without regard to party. Congress will go along with the President and his program.'"

Sen. Caraway (D., Ark.): "My people are pleased, program has helped them perceptibly."

Rep. Wilson (D., La.): "Disposition of our people is to stand by the President."

Sen. Logan (D., Ky.): "A Republican cousin of mine writes, after a trip over the state, that Roosevelt program is getting results. The President is the most popular man ever in America. Congress will go along."

Sen. Byrnes (D., S. C.): "Business in my state better than since 1929 figures show. Other members report same. President stronger today than on March 4."

Rep. Smith (D., Va.): "Roosevelt stronger than before. Program has relieved unemployment and bettered conditions."

Sen. Harrison (D., Miss.): "President extremely popular, more so than when elected; policies proving helpful."

Rep. Lewis (D., Md.): "Where would we be now if NRA had not saved us from getting worse?"

Sen. Fletcher (D., Fla.): "Our people well satisfied with program. Letters indicate support will continue."

THE SOUTHWEST

Sen. Connally (D., Tex.): "Texas strongly supporting Roosevelt. Cotton program tremendous help and cotton men have benefited from monetary policy. Oil business is in better shape."

Sen. Hatch (D., N. Mex.): "New Deal backed wholeheartedly in New Mexico; people have absolute confidence in President."

THE WEST

Sen. Costigan (D., Colo.): "Evidences of beneficial effects of recovery program unmistakable in Colorado. President's popularity never before reached such proportions."

Sen. Johnson (R., Calif.): "American people and their representatives are behind President and his bold, adventurous program."

Sen. Dill (D., Wash.): "President would get more votes today in Northwest than last November. Civil Works Program has won almost universal approval."

Rep. Florence Kahn (R., Calif.): "President's popularity exceeds that of his program. PWA, CWA and CCC have helped California. Small dealer has not shared in benefits."

Sen. McNary (R., Ore.): "Republican leader: 'No comment.'"

Sen. Steiwer (R., Ore.): "Observers skeptical of gold buying operations, NRA, AAA, and agriculture credit system. Unless these are made to work satisfactorily they will be renounced."

Sen. Pittman (D., Nev.): "President Pro Tempore of the Senate: 'Prosperity not entirely returned, yet this should not discourage us when we realize wonderful accomplishment'."

during nine months. Ship of state moving rapidly to ultimate prosperity."

Sen. Borah (R., Idaho): "Some of Roosevelt's policies popular, some not."

Sen. Wheeler (D., Mont.): "Generally people are with the President. Think they will go along if he hews to same general policies."

Rep. Zioncheck (D., Wash.): "Outside of CWA, New Deal has helped Seattle little. . . . NRA not working to restore buying power. We are disappointed."

Rep. Pierce (D., Ore.): "New Deal has added thousands to pay rolls in Oregon, benefitting cattle, wheat and lumber men and adding to buying power of people."

Sen. King (D., Utah): "Attitude of people favorable toward Roosevelt program; believe they will continue support."

HOUSE PASSES GOLD BILL, 360-40, REJECTING CHANGES; NEW FINANCING TAKEN UP

HOUSE IN NOISY SESSION

68 Republicans Say Aye,
as 38 Join 2 Democrats
in the Opposition.

AMENDMENTS CRIED DOWN

McGugin, Leading Drive to Put
Stabilization Under Board,
Rallies Only 73 Votes.

TO SENATE TOMORROW

But With Hearings Continuing,
Devaluation Plan Is Unlikely
to Reach Vote at Once.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Roosevelt's money bill, delegating to him power to seize for the government all monetary gold in the United States, to revalue the dollar at 50 to 60 cents and to protect the whole program by the secret use of a \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, was passed by the House early tonight by a vote of 360 to 40.

Sixty-eight Republicans, 5 Farmer-Laborites and 287 Democrats voted for the measure, while 38 Republicans and 2 Democrats voted against it. The Democrats voting no were Representatives Claiborne of Missouri and Terrell of Texas.

The bill will be sent to the Senate as soon as that body reconvenes, Monday. Leaders there were counting tonight upon using the overwhelming mandate of the House as a lever for prying the bill out of the Banking and Currency Committee, which today was still holding hearings.

Presentation of the measure to the President for signature is hardly expected before the end of next week. Party and factional lines were still holding firm today in the Senate committee, a fact which threatened delay, despite Senate leaders' confidence that they had the votes on the floor to put the legislation through in good order.

Amendments Are Voted Down.

The bill went through the House without a single amendment other than those offered by the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee with administration sanction. Proposals to limit the power of the President in revaluation, to curb the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury over the stabilization fund, and to restrict the shipment of gold for international redistribution all went down in roars of noes or by decisive majorities.

Democratic handlers of the bill, including Representatives Somers and O'Connor of New York and Cochran of Missouri, made little answer to the cry for amendments or even for explanations of the measure. Their one answer was, "the President wants it passed as it is," and that was answer enough for the overwhelmingly Democratic House.

The Republicans voting against the bill were Representatives Andrew, Andrews, Bacon, Bakewell, Beedy, Bolton, Brumm, Burnham, Clarke, Cochran (Pa.), Crowther, Darrow, Ditter, Fish, Goodwin, Guyer, Hancock (N. Y.), Hollister, Jenkins, Kahn, Luce, McFadden, McGugin, Marshall, Merritt, Millard, Plumley, Reed, Rich, Rogers (Mass.), Snell, Stalker, Swick, Taber, Tinkham, Treadway, Wadsworth and Wigglesworth.

The following Republicans voted for the bill:

Republicans for the Bill.

Allen, Bacharach, Blanchard, Boileau, Buckbee, Carter (Calif.), Carter (Wyo.), Chase, Christianson, Collins (Calif.), Connolly, Cooper (Ohio), Culkin, De Priest, Dirksen, Dondero, Doutrich, Dowell, Eaton, Edmonds, Englebright, Focht, Foss, Frear, Gifford, Gilchrist, Goss, Hartley, Higgins, Holmes, Hooper, Hope, James, Kelly (Pa.), Kinzer, Knutson, Kurtz, Lambertson, Lehlbach, Lemke, McLean, Mapes, Martin (Mass.), Mott, Monaghan, Muldowney, Peavey, Perkins, Powers, Ransley, Reece, Seger, Sinclair, Simpson, Strong (Pa.), Taylor (Tenn.), Thurston, Tobey, Traeger, Turpin, Waldron, Welch, Whitley, Withrow, Wilcott, Wolfenden, Wolverton, Woodruff.

While the bill was clearing in the House its first legislative hurdle, monetary experts before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee were discussing the possibility of economic warfare resulting from use of the stabilization fund.

Questions as to the fund were raised on various grounds by James P. Warburg, monetary adviser to the American delegation at the recent World Economic Conference; Frank A. Vanderlip, New York monetary expert, and Professor L. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, internationally known currency authority. Mr. Warburg did not specifically oppose the fund, but warned of pitfalls that might surround it.

In the seven-and-a-half-hour grind in the House this afternoon the power over the stabilization fund allocated by the bill to the Secretary of the Treasury was the chief point of contention.

A proposal made by Representative McGugin, Republican, of Kansas, to put the fund under the control of a board of five, of which the President, Secretary of the Treasury and governor of the Federal Reserve Board would be members, was overwhelmed, 168 to 73. Mr. McGugin could not even get a roll-call on it.

The closest call for the administration came on an amendment offered by Representative Patman, Democrat, of Texas to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from exporting any gold to the Bank of International Settlements. On the first standing vote the amendment was adopted 123 to 120.

Mr. Somers immediately demanded tellers, and while the aye votes were passing through the gate to be counted Representative Cochran and party whips called enough members from their offices, the cloak rooms, the restaurant and other places to defeat the amendment, 170 to 133.

From this point on the administration was in complete control. With an unexpressed slogan of "stand by the President," they defeated a series of amendments by Mr. McGugin proposing to stabilize the dollar at 66 2-3 cents, 60 cents and between 50 and 66 2-3. Several amendments aimed at taxing now tax-exempt securities were ruled out on points of order.

The House was in an uproar for more than two hours while the amendments were being offered. Efforts of Representative Bankhead, who presided, to maintain order were practically in vain as members sought either to get information on the bill or to air their views on the monetary situation.

At the close Representative Beedy, Republican, of Maine, made a pointed attack on Mr. Somers, declaring he had confessed an inability to answer fundamental questions about the bill. Mr. Beedy declared that any one who could vote for the measure after the proceedings this afternoon "has an elastic

Text of the President's Monetary Message

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—
Following is the text of President Roosevelt's monetary message to Congress today:

To the Congress:

In conformity with the progress we are making in restoring a fairer price level and with our purpose of arriving eventually at a less variable purchasing power for the dollar, I ask the Congress for certain additional legislation to improve our financial and monetary system.

By making clear that we are establishing permanent metallic reserves in the possession and ownership of the Federal Government, we can organize a currency system which will be both sound and adequate.

The issuance and control of the medium of exchange which we call "money" is a high prerogative of government.

It has been such for many centuries.

Because they were scarce, because they could readily be subdivided and transported, gold and silver have been used either for money or as a basis for forms of money which in themselves had only nominal intrinsic value.

In pure theory, of course, a government could issue mere tokens to serve as money—tokens which would be accepted at their face value if it were certain that the amount of these tokens were permanently limited and confined to the total amount necessary for the daily cash needs of the community.

Because this assurance could not always or sufficiently be given, governments have found that reserves or bases of gold and silver behind their paper or token currency added stability to their financial systems.

Hopes Events Are Leading To General Agreement

There is still much confusion of thought which prevents a world-wide agreement creating a uniform monetary policy.

Many advocate gold as the sole basis of currency; others advocate silver; still others advocate both gold and silver whether as separate bases, or on a basis with a fixed ratio, or on a fused basis.

We hope that, despite present world confusion, events are leading to some future form of general agreement. The recent London agreement in regard to silver was a step, though only a step, in this direction.

At this time we can usefully

take a further step, which we hope will contribute to an ultimate world-wide solution.

Certain lessons seem clear. For example, the free circulation of gold coins is unnecessary, leads to hoarding, and tends to a possible weakening of national financial structures in times of emergency. The practice of transferring gold from one individual to another or from the government to an individual within a nation is not only unnecessary but is in every way undesirable. The transfer of gold in bulk is essential only for the payment of international trade balances.

Therefore it is a prudent step to vest in the government of a nation the title to and possession of all monetary gold within its boundaries and to keep that gold in the form of bullion rather than in coin.

Because the safekeeping of this monetary basis rests with the government, we have already called in the gold which was in the possession of private individuals or corporations. There remains, however, a very large weight in gold bullion and coins which is still in the possession or control of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Specific Enactment Urged on Seizures

Although under existing law these is authority, by Executive act, to take title to the gold in the possession or control of the Reserve Banks, this is a step of such importance that I prefer to ask the Congress by specific enactment to vest in the United States Government title to all supplies of American-owned monetary gold, with provision for the payment therefor in gold certificates. These gold certificates will be, as now, secured at all times dollar for dollar by gold in the Treasury—gold for each dollar of such weight and fineness as may be established from time to time.

Such legislation places the right, title and ownership to our gold reserves in the Government itself; it makes clear the Government's ownership of any added dollar value of the country's stock of gold which would result from any decrease of the gold content of the dollar which may be made in the public interest. It would also, of course, with equal justice, cast upon the Government the loss of such dollar value if the public interest in the future should require an increase in the amount of gold designated as a dollar.

The title to all gold being in the Government, the total stock will serve as a permanent and

fixed metallic reserve which will change in amount only so far as necessary for the settlement of international balances or may be required by a future agreement among the nations of the world for a redistribution of the world stock of monetary gold.

With the establishment of this permanent policy, placing all monetary gold in the ownership of the Government as a bullion base for its currency, the time has come for a more certain determination of the gold value of the American dollar. Because of world uncertainties, I do not believe it desirable in the public interest that an exact value be now fixed.

Revaluation Urged At Maximum of 60%

The President is authorized by present legislation to fix the lower limit of permissible revaluation at 50 per cent. Careful study leads me to believe that any revaluation at more than 60 per cent of the present statutory value would not be in the public interest. I, therefore, recommend to the Congress that it fix the upper limit of permissible revaluation at 60 per cent.

That we may be further prepared to bring some greater degree of stability to foreign exchange rates in the interests of our people, there should be added to the present power of the Secretary of the Treasury to buy and sell gold at home and abroad, express power to deal in foreign exchange as such. As a part of this power I suggest that, out of the profits of any devaluation, there should be set up a fund of two billion dollars for such purchases and sales of gold, foreign exchange and government securities as the regulation of the currency, the maintenance of the credit of the Government and the general welfare of the United States may require.

Certain amendments of existing legislation relating to the purchase and sale of gold and to other monetary matters would add to the convenience of handling current problems in this field. The Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to submit information concerning such changes to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

The foregoing recommendations relate chiefly to gold. The other principal precious metal—silver—has also been used from time immemorial as a metallic base for currencies as well as for actual currency itself. It is used as such by probably half the population of the world. It constitutes a very important part of our own monetary structure. It is such a crucial factor in much of the world's

international trade that it cannot be neglected.

Recalls Proclamation On Silver Coinage

I issued a proclamation providing for the coinage of our newly mined silver and for increasing our reserves of silver bullion, thereby putting us among the first nations to carry out the silver agreement entered into by sixty-six governments at the London Conference. This agreement is distinctly a step in the right direction and we are proceeding to perform our part of it.

All of the sixty-six nations agreed to refrain from melting or debasing their silver coins, to replace paper currency of small denominations with silver coins and to refrain from legislation that would depreciate the value of silver in the world markets. Those nations producing large quantities of silver agreed to take specified amounts from their domestic production, and those holding and using large quantities agreed to restrict the amount they would sell during the four years covered by the agreement.

If all these undertakings are carried out by the governments concerned, there will be a marked increase in the use and value of silver.

Governments can well, as they have in the past, employ silver as a basis for currency, and I look for a greatly increased use. I am, however, withholding any recommendation to the Congress looking to further extension of the monetary use of silver because I believe that we should gain more knowledge of the results of the London agreement and of our other monetary measures.

Permit me once more to stress two principles. Our national currency must be maintained as a sound currency which, in so far as possible, will have a fairly constant standard of purchasing power and be adequate for the purposes of daily use and the establishment of credit.

The other principle is the inherent right of government to issue currency and to be the sole custodian and owner of the base or reserve of precious metals underlying that currency. With this goes the prerogative of government to determine from time to time the extent and nature of the metallic reserve. I am confident that the nation will well realize the definite purpose of the government to maintain the credit of that government and, at the same time, to provide a sound medium of exchange which will serve the needs of our people.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Jan. 15, 1934.

Washington, D. C. - January 30, 1933

No. 2. The Speakership campaign. Recent newspaper comment on candidacy of Honorable Henry T. Rainey of Illinois for the Speakership.

Rainey Ranked Among Speakership Rivals as First in Public Interest

Popular Government League Finds Illinoisan Most Progressive in Votes on Bills, in Legislation and Speeches.

Post-Dispatch Bureau,
201-205 Kellogg Bldg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In a review of the speeches and votes on conservation and water power legislation, the National Popular Government League, a non-partisan organization, today analyzed the records of the Democratic candidates for Speaker of the House.

The league, in a bulletin prepared by Judson King, classified votes as "in the public interest" and "for private interests." In a preface to the candidates' records, the league said:

"The utility policy of President-elect Roosevelt is to stiffen and expand regulation, to hold great power sites in public ownership and operation and to favor local public plants when demanded by popular vote. There is no excuse for this administration to fail to make good as to needed legislation unless it is tricked and thwarted by Democratic Senators and Representatives beholden to the political machine of the Power Trust, aided and abetted by the Speaker of the House and other key men.

"Let us not forget that the Boulder Dam bill was held up a year or more by a triumvirate of Speaker Longworth, Floor Leader Tilson and Chairman Snell of the Rules Committee after the House was ready to pass on it."

Rainey Ranked First.

Byrns for Private Interest.

The record of Congressman Byrns, according to the league, is in marked contrast with that of Rainey. "On 14 test roll calls since 1909," said the bulletin, "Mr. Byrns has voted 11 times for private interests; in the public interest two times, and has not voted upon the administration power bill of 1918.

"During his first 19 years he took no part in debates when the struggle for regulation was at white heat. He entered the Muscle Shoals arena speaking for legislation which would either hamper the Norris plan or turn the Shoals over to private interests for both fertilizer and power production. So that, during his 24 years, with the exception of his support of the Ford offer and one other vote, he has consistently spoken and voted about as the private interests might desire.

"The record classifies Mr. Byrns as an honest conservative in respect to power matters in opposition to great public plants in competition with private power concerns. It is difficult to see how he can heartily subscribe to the new demands of the times and program of the incoming administration in this respect.

McDuffie Record Split.

Congressman McDuffie, according to the league's standards of measurement, has a "mixed history and a split record." From would be difficult for the Alabama Congressman as Speaker to adhere militantly and steadily to the kind of program the progressive leadership of his party contemplates.

"Entering Congress in 1919," the bulletin said, "Mr. McDuffie has voted upon all seven of the significant measures since that

conference report of the amended Norris public operation bill of 1930-31, which Hoover vetoed. He voted against the Beggs-Wingo proposal that Ford should produce fertilizer or forfeit his lease, and for the Ford bill.

"In these 12 years Mr. McDuffie has spoken little. He supported the Ford offer, during which he opposed the principle of public operation. When Hoover proposed another Muscle Shoals commission in 1931, in his veto message, Mr. McDuffie in Montgomery urged members of the Alabama Legislature to support a resolution for the appointment of three commissioners from his State—a resolution frantically urged by the Alabama Power Co. lobby at the State Capital, and which narrowly escaped defeat. Before the Alabama Bar Association Mr. McDuffie inveighed against "Federal bureaucracy," a term used since the days of Congressman Mondell by the power interests to camouflage their opposition to any effective Federal regulation even in matters where the states have no jurisdiction."

Rankin and O'Connor.

Although Rankin and O'Connor have slight chances of election to the speakership, the League devoted considerable space to their records. Rankin, the League's investigation disclosed, has voted three times in the "public interest" and who have seen long service in congress.

The speakership, which is the most important office of the house, is an open contest. Should the south name Speaker John N. Garner's successor, its control of the body would be complete. For this reason the Democrats of the north and west are rallying behind Rainey. Combined, the northern and western Democrats outnumber the southerners greatly.

This is one of the surprises of the recent election. It had been expected the southern Democrats were certain to be a majority. Ten states of the so-called "solid south" always send more than 100 representatives. The border states were counted on to enlarge this bloc to 140 and did.

Rainey Floor Leader.

However, the Roosevelt sweep of northern and western states elected nearly 175 Democrats who owe no allegiance to the south. They will be the majority. At the present time they have no intention of placing a southerner in the Speaker's chair. They are more concerned about preventing all the major chairmanships from going to Democrats of the south.

Rainey is one of the veterans of the house. A year ago, when Garner was elected Speaker, he was named floor leader and in the last session he served satisfactorily. By virtue of his present office and his long service, the northerners say he is entitled to the speakership. As a veteran of the ways and means committee, he assisted in the fight for the sales tax. He fought hard for the economy program. His shock of white hair could be seen in every scrimmage. A dry, personally and politically, he is standing on his party's anti-prohibition platform, and feels that beer legislation should come at once in advance of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. He professes to see no reason why the Volstead act should not be modified in the coming session.

Rainey's rivals for the speakership are having difficulty in opposing him. He is a thorough-going Democrat. He is a thorough-going record. The

AIM TO OUST SOUTH AS CONGRESS 'BOSS'

Democrats of North and West Demand Greater Recognition

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Greater representation in Congressional committees as well as in the executive branch of the government for representatives of the Western and Northern States is the aim of a group of Democrats from those sections, who maintain that the predominance of Southerners in responsible positions is not for the best interests of the party.

This movement, it was revealed today, has been under way for a long time among the Northern and Western Representatives who are behind the candidacy of Representative Rainey for Speaker. The purpose is said to be solely to give the States carried by the Democrats in the last November election full representation in the responsibilities of the government.

Allied with the group supporting the candidacy of Mr. Rainey are said to be influential Democrats of the North, who desire to place the party in a stronger position for the 1934 Congressional and the 1936 Presidential elections by placing in positions of importance men of the Western and Middle Western States.

Will Consult Roosevelt.

While the first step has appeared in the Speakership contest, it is known that men of prominence in the party intend to lay the situation before President-elect Roosevelt and urge upon him the selection of a Cabinet that will make the party thoroughly representative of the entire country.

Because of the overpowering control of the South in the Senate and House, those demanding what they call a "new deal" are advocating that the West and North, which came

them, he added. The tariff and farm relief were, in his opinion, distinctly Western questions and men familiar with them should be on the committees.

The demand for a "new deal" and subordinating of the South in party councils has injected much bitterness into the Speakership contest. With three Southern candidates, Representatives McDuffie, Byrns and Rankin, the leaders of the old Democracy are endeavoring to break up Mr. Rainey's support in the North and West by urging "favorite sons" to enter the contest.

Representative Cresser of Ohio is a favorite son already in the field, and perhaps Representative Greenwood of Indiana may seek support from his State. In such case the strength of Mr. Rainey would be weakened in the North.

Mr. Rainey's statement that he has enough votes promised him to assure his election is denied by his rivals, McDuffie and Byrns. Many Representatives who otherwise would have been enjoying the holiday were busy in their offices today checking up their polls and dispatching letters to new members.

Friends of Mr. McDuffie said he would enter the contest with 100 certain votes, and that this first show of strength would be enough to make him the next Speaker of the House.

New York Times

RAINEY EQUIPPED FOR LARGER TASKS

Representative From Old Lincoln District, Strategist, Critic and Debater.

By the Associated Press.

A white-plumed veteran with hopes for the speakership about him is expected to cut a sizable swath of activity as majority floor leader of the Democratically-controlled House in the "lame duck" session of Congress.

He is Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who first came to congressional halls 28 years ago from the district once represented by Abraham Lincoln, and before him by the "little giant," Stephen A. Douglas.

It was the picturesque Rainey of snowy mane and flowing tie who offered on the opening day of the short session the Garner prohibition repeal resolution.

Weeks before Rainey tossed his hat into the speakership ring for the new Congress to find it joined by a bevy of other headpieces. If that job doesn't come his way, he is practically certain of the chairmanship of the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

Rough-and-Tumble Debater.

When at ease, puffing his pipe, Rainey talks in moderate, almost soft tones. He is a rough-and-tumble debater on the floor of the House, swift and direct in attack—sharp in speech, with what friends term a knack of spotting the weakness in the opposition's armor.

or a whirling dervish of him. It may not have been wholly wasted effort, but the "forgotten man," from the most recent reports, still remains forgotten. The suspicion has spread over a very wide area that the forgotten man is no other than a poor man and that he has been, and will continue to be, with us always.

Be that as it may, and be whatever Henry T. Rainey's qualifications for the Speakership are, one thing is true about him: He looks more like a Speaker than any one has filled that position since Campe Clark. Don't get nasty and send in asking what a Speaker ought to look like—precisely and all that sort of thing. We'd simply have to repeat what has been written here—Henry T. Rainey looks like a Speaker, as did Campe Clark; as Harding looked like a President and the only one we ever saw whom we thought did look like a President and a king.

Speaker-to-be Rainey has a fine head, crowned with a snow-drift of white hair! has good heights, is erect; walks rapidly and springily! a ruddy cheek and a friendly eye. He's distinge. He wears black—black "sack" suit, black "slouch" hat, black Byronic or Elbert Hubbard tie. He's Amherst '83.

However lovely the weather may be outside, it will be a Rainey day in the House when he's elected Speaker—saying which, as we duck 'round a corner for safety.

Wheeling W.Va.
Intelligencer



Representative Rainey.

Connecticut Journal

A gentleman from Marblehead, Massachusetts, wrote a sharp letter of criticism to Congressman John O'Connor of New York. The latter was on the Wirt investigating committee, and the gentleman from Marblehead whaled him vehemently. Mr. O'Connor replied, "Your insulting letter received. All I can say is you live in the right town."

7/28/34

THE GOOD OLD WHOLESOME RULE—Representative J. Y. Sanders, jr., of Louisiana: "This is a splendid time for the U. S. to obey the good old wholesome rule: 'Mind your own business.'"



CONCERN OURSELVES WITH THE U. S.—Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York: "We should be wholly concerned with the interests of the U. S., and the protection of the rights of any American citizen in jeopardy."

All photos by Rexx Curtis, Herald Inquiring Photographer.